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The Past Year.

The past year has been one in which the wheels of trade have been often retarded by labour and other difficulties; but, despite these, building activities have been marked, especially in London, and there are signs that we are likely to have a still better and busier period in the ensuing twelve months. As far as housing is concerned there is little new to say, and we think that it will be a case of the *status quo ante* until every administration recognises that housing, like everything else, including the coal industry, must pay its way and cannot be kept alive as an expensive luxury. But as long as a great bulk of the poorer classes of the community imagine they can receive what they want at the partial expense of a relatively small number of taxpayers they will try to get it, and as long as politicians find they can secure votes by advocating schemes which are in the end destructive of initiative and industry they will be tempted to support them. An American recently said that the chief thing he noticed here was that England was becoming rapidly "Americanised," which we may take either as a reflection or a compliment; but there is one way in which we should like to see it "Americanised," and that is by the recognition of the workers that good output and efficiency pay everyone irrespective of class. Unless this can be driven home here it will be difficult to hold our own among nations which have grasped the cardinal fact. The Government is to build a certain number of steel houses in Scotland despite any opposition which may be attempted; but this is only a corner of the problem, and not the most important one. Substitutes for ordinary building materials and building methods would be almost unnecessary if the building crafts would increase their output and meet what are reasonable demands on the part of both their employers and the public who pays.

Regent Street, though approaching completion, is still the scene of great building activity. Vigo House, by Sir J. J. Burnet & Partners; the block at the corner of Glasshouse Street and Regent Street, by Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire; the New Gallery Cinema, by Messrs. Nicholas & Dixon Spain; Morny Freres, Ltd., by Messrs. Mewès & Davis; Jay's, by Messrs. Tanner; and Liberty's, by Messrs. E. T. Hall & Austen Hall, are among the buildings now carried to completion, while the fast diminishing vacant sites are being rapidly filled up. A beginning has been made with the Strand widening, which is destined to completely alter the character of that thoroughfare. Messrs. Trehearne & Norman have carried out the block of buildings at the corner of Wellington Street and the Strand, while farther westward Messrs. Yates, Cook & Darbyshire have designed some simple and well-considered commercial premises. Messrs. Benn's new premises, within the confines of the City, are being carried out by Messrs. Campbell Jones & Smithers. Great changes are being made in Piccadilly on the site of Devonshire House, where Professor Reilly, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Hastings, of New York, is carrying out what promises to be a very fine block of shops and flats. Messrs. Cook's new offices, directly in rear of this, are being carried out from designs by Mr. Arnold Mitchell and will accommodate over 600 clerks, and behind these again a block of flats is being carried out from designs by Mr. Henry White.

Central London is marked by many smaller changes. Large blocks of flats are in process of erection on the Howard de Walden estate, and the great London houses of past generations are rapidly giving place either to "multiple dwellings" or some kind of business or institutional buildings. One side of Bloomsbury Square is in process of demolition to give place to a huge insurance office for the Liverpool Victoria Insurance Co. designed by Charles W. Long.

Theatres and projected theatre schemes include the new Capitol Theatre, of which Mr. Andrew Mather was the architect, and a proposed reconstruction of the Empire Theatre on lines designed by Mr. Chancellor in conjunction with an American architect.

In the City of London many important commercial works are in progress or have recently been completed, among which may be mentioned the London and Lancashire Insurance Co.'s premises by Messrs. Marcus Collins & Son, the new Lloyds and the Royal Mail offices by Sir Edwin Cooper, the P. & O. offices by Mr. Stanley Hamp and other large buildings.

One of the largest building schemes of the coming year will be the reconstruction of Freemasons Hall, which has been the subject of a preliminary open competition.

The extension of the Manchester Town Hall to practically double its present size is to be the subject of an open competition.

The fate of Waterloo Bridge has aroused much controversy, but we are not inclined to believe that finality has yet been reached, in spite of the London County Council's emphatic vote in favour of demolition.

Outside London and in country districts we notice rather less activity in work of a domestic character than that which marked the years immediately following the conclusion of the war, the greatest building activity being that connected with commercial buildings in every part of the country.

Building prices show a tendency to rise at present, but not to a very marked extent. We hope this may be a temporary stage, for it is quite certain that any great advance in the general cost of building would check, if not altogether stop, many projected schemes. We are promised an arrangement for dealing with the problem of "wet time," but this and other difficulties would be far easier to solve if it was more generally recognised that high wages and good conditions for labour are dependent on efficient work and output. The community, and not the direct employer, pays for labour, and it is therefore necessary to satisfy its commercial requirements consistently with the requirements of sound finance.

Our Illustrations.

THE GUILDHALL, LONDON. From a Water-Colour Drawing by ADRIAN HILL, A.R.B.A.

THE TOMBS OF THE SAADIEN SULTANS MARRAKESH. From Photograph kindly lent by ARTHUR J. DAVIS, ESQ. (Messrs. Mewes & Davis).

ARCHITECTURAL SCULPTURE ON MESSRS. LIBERTY'S NEW PREMISES, REGENT STREET, W.
MESSRS. EDWIN T. HALL and E. STANLEY HALL, Architects; MESSRS. T. J. CLAPPERTON and CHAS. L. DOMAN, Sculptors.

NEW PREMISES FOR MESSRS. BOURNE & HOLLINGSWORTH, OXFORD STREET, W.
MESSRS. J. ALAN SLATER & MOBERLEY, Architects.

HOUSE AT KNOCKHOLT AND COTTAGES AT SHAB HALL, DUNTON GREEN. P. D. HEPWORTH, Architect.

SERVICE FLATS, MANSFIELD STREET, AND RESIDENTIAL FLATS, PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON, W.
MESSRS. WILLS & KAULA, Architects.



ENTRANCE DETAIL TO RESIDENTIAL FLATS IN PORTLAND PLACE. MESSRS. WILLS & KAULA, Architects.

Mansfield Street Service Flats.

This is a large block bounded on three sides by Duchess Street, Mansfield Street, and Queen Anne Street. The ground floor is allocated to small flats, together with a number of doctors' consulting rooms, reached from a separate entrance. The flats generally are reached from an entrance hall in the centre of the Mansfield Street front, communicating with which are the lifts and stairways serving the whole building. Below this is the restaurant and service accommodation. The upper portion of the building contains larger flats, many of which contain two sitting rooms and four bedrooms with the necessary service accommodation and bathrooms; each flat has its own hall or gallery. The building is of brick with Portland stone dressings, and the contractors are Messrs. Huntington, Ltd. The buildings have been carried out under the superintendence of Messrs. Wills and Kaula, architects.

The reinforced stairs were executed by Messrs. Stuarts' Granolithic Co., Ltd. The steel work was supplied by Messrs. Aston Construction Co., Ltd. A comprehensive lift installation was executed by Messrs. Marryat & Scott, Ltd. The sanitary fittings, which naturally needed to be of the very best quality, were supplied by Messrs. Leeds Fireclay Co. Messrs. Bath & Portland Stone Firms, Ltd., supplied the Portland stone. The escape stairs were executed by Messrs. Safety Tread Syndicate, Ltd. The slating, which is of an artistic tone, was supplied by Messrs. Roberts, Adlard & Co.

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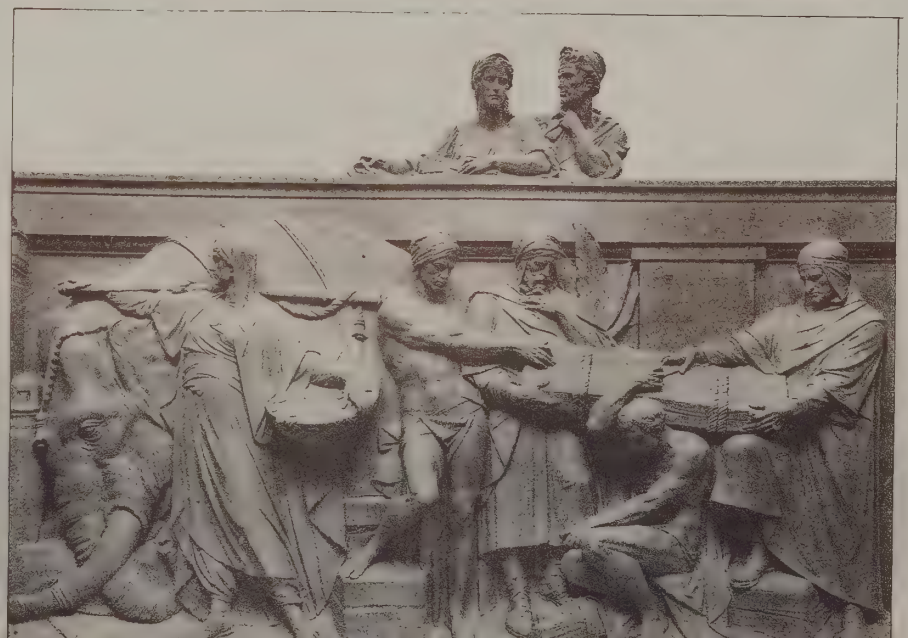
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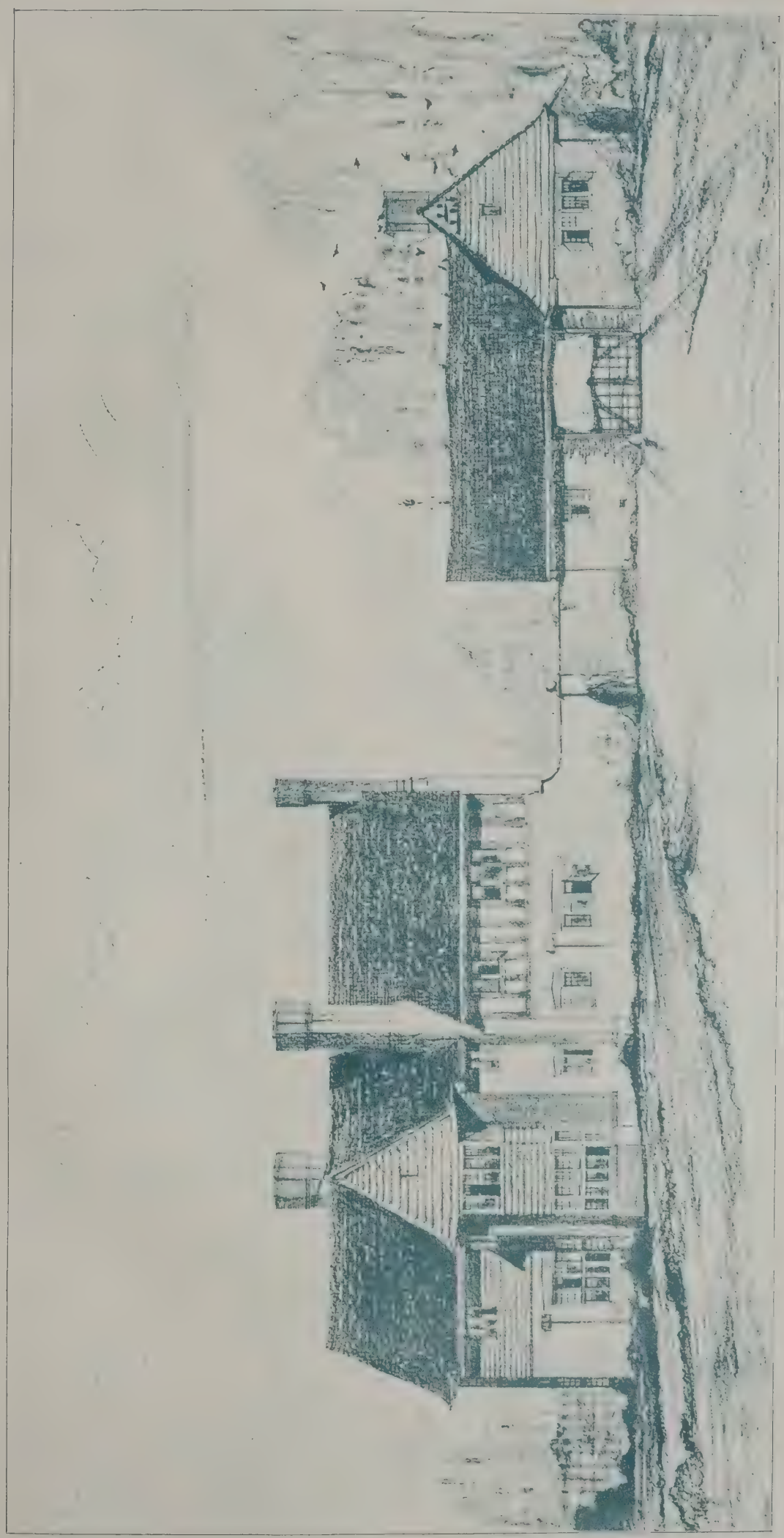


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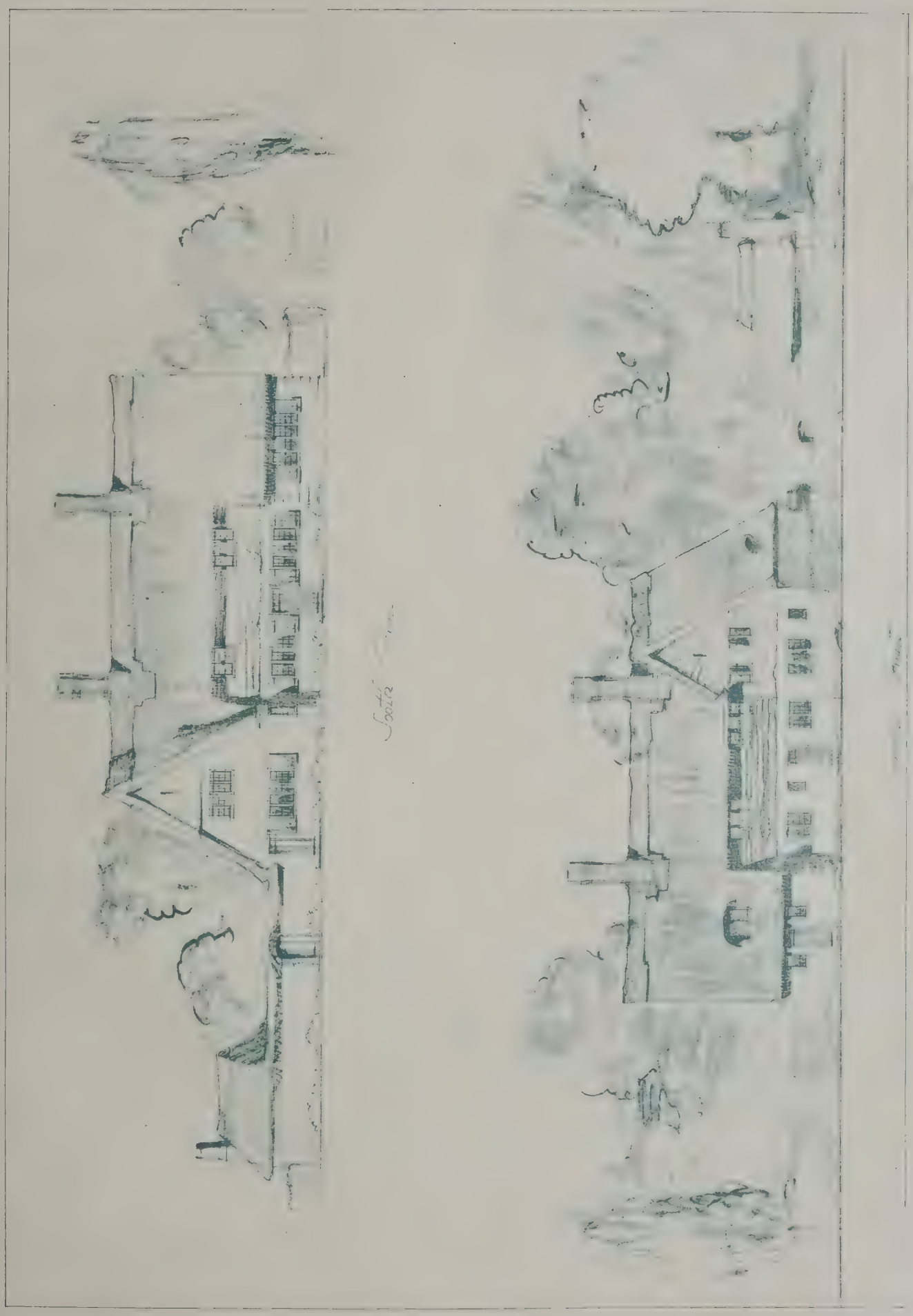


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COTTAGES AT SHAB HALL, DUNTON GREEN.

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VESTIBULE TO RESIDENTIAL FLATS IN PORTLAND PLACE.



RESIDENTIAL FLATS, PORTLAND PLACE. DRAWING ROOM IN ONE OF SUITES.
Messrs. Wills & Kaula, Architects.



ENTRANCE HALL TO SERVICE FLATS IN MANSFIELD STREET, W.



RESTAURANT TO SERVICE FLATS IN MANSFIELD STREET, W.
Messrs. Wills & Kaula, Architects.



ENTRANCE HALL TO SERVICE FLATS IN MANSFIELD STREET, W.1.
MESSRS. WILLS & KAULA, Architects.

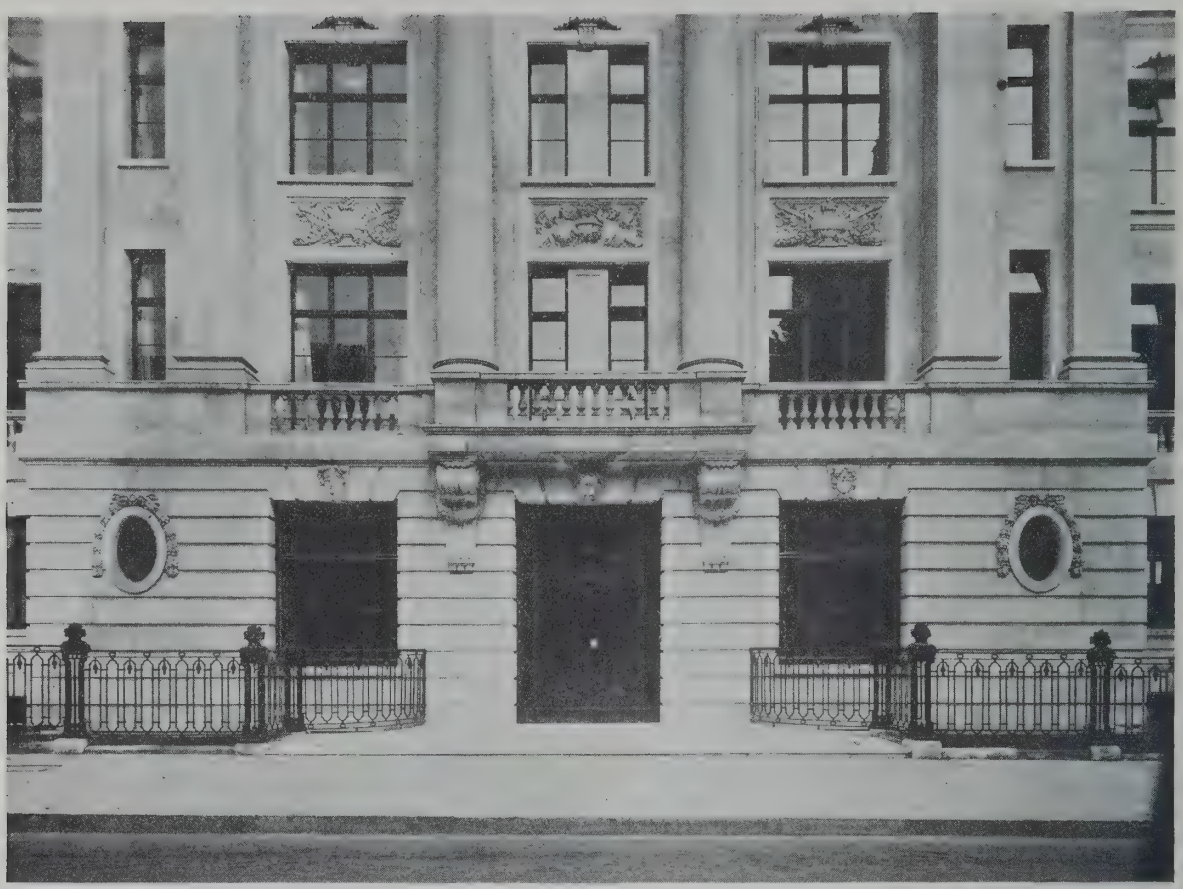
Portland Place.

This is a large block of first-class residential flats at the corner of Portland Place and Devonshire Street. An entrance hall and broad gallery lead to a circular hall, from which two staircases and two lifts give access to the upper floors, which are disposed on each side of a central court. On the ground floor and lower ground floor are placed further accommodation, some of which have their own staircases, the accommodation being placed on two floors. The contractors are Messrs. Pitcher Construction Company, of Ashburton Grove, N., and the architects Messrs. Wills and Kaula.

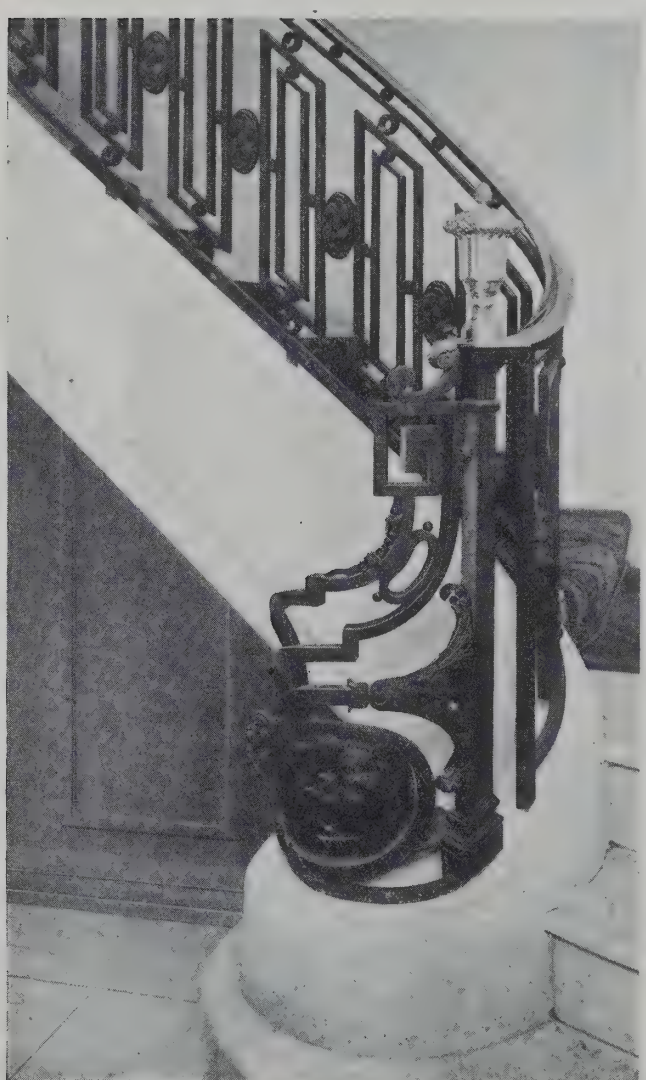
Messrs. Leeds Fireclay Co. supplied the sanitary fittings. The hollow floors were executed by J. A. King & Co., Ltd. The heating plant was fitted by Haywards, Ltd., who also executed the stair balustrading. Messrs. H. Young & Co., Ltd., supplied and carried out the steel construction work. The Portland stone work was executed by Messrs. Ham Hill and Doulting Stone Co., Ltd. The escape stairs were fitted by Messrs. Wilmer & Sons, Ltd. The entrance gates were carried out by Messrs. Saml. Haskins & Bros., Ltd. The slating was supplied by Messrs. Roberts, Adlard & Co.

New Premises, Oxford Street.

The public undoubtedly still desire to see articles in a window before venturing into any store. Many of us dislike very much to walk out of a place of business without having made a purchase. In appealing to the fair sex the necessity for an effective and comprehensive window display is almost essential to success. In view of these facts Messrs. J. Alan Slater and Moberley, Architects, have designed for their clients a building that should answer their needs in every way. The elevation will contribute an improving element to a street which, with the exception of one or two buildings, is architecturally dull and uninteresting. The general contractor is Messrs. F. G. Minter, Ltd. The shop fronts are being carried out by Messrs. Samuel Haskins & Bros., Ltd. Very few opportunities are available for this firm to exhibit their well known artistic craftsmanship, but as examples for the display of a wide range of articles the fittings and fronts will provide the absolute maximum. The steel work was supplied by Messrs. Dorman Long & Co. Messrs. Waygood-Otis, Ltd., executed the contract for the lifts. Terrazzo work has been executed by Messrs. Diespeker & Co., Ltd. The metal work has been carried out by Messrs. Caston & Co. The sanitary fittings have been supplied by Messrs. John Bolding & Sons, Ltd. Messrs. Haywards, Ltd., have carried out the pavement lights. The escape staircases are made and fitted by Messrs. Safety Tread Syndicate, Ltd. Granolithic work is in the hands of Messrs. Stuarts' Granolithic Co., Ltd. Asphalt is and will be supplied and laid by Messrs. Salter Edwards & Co., Ltd., whilst Messrs. Mather & Platt, Ltd., are installing the sprinklers. The fireproof floors will be executed by Messrs. the Kleine Patent Fire-Resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd. Messrs. G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., are carrying out the hot water service.



DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE TO SERVICE FLATS IN MANSFIELD STREET, W.
MESSRS. WILLS & KAULA, Architects.



DETAIL OF BRONZE WORK, PORTLAND PLACE.
MESSRS. WILLS & KAULA, Architects.

Notes and Comments.

Berkeley Street.

The reconstructed and widened Berkeley Street has now been opened to the public. The Westminster City Council, the London County Council and the Ministry of Transport have each contributed one-third of the necessary cost, which has amounted to about £100,000. The street has been widened by 20 feet, and the owners of the land affected have met the authorities in a reasonable manner, thus making a great improvement possible. The valuation surveyor of the City of Westminster has negotiated with the various owners. The contract for the work was let to Messrs. Mowlem on July 30, but owing to difficulties the work was not commenced till October 12. Drains, sewers and other public amenities have had to be relaid, but in spite of the great amount of work involved the undertaking has been carried out in record time.

Steel Houses.

Up to this date 33 authorities have proposed to erect 266 steel houses of the Telford type, 12 authorities propose to build 23 houses of the Weir type, and 25 to build 50 houses of the Atholl type; only 70 authorities to build 339 steel houses in all! As against this 21 local authorities have adopted the steel-framed house invented by Mr. Dennis, a Blackpool architect, and have obtained sanction to build 1,356 houses, proving that the steel-framed house, admirable examples of which have been built by Messrs. Dorman Long, is the more popular proposition than the steel house. We do not think that the so-called steel house is ever likely to be popular, or that the attempt of the Government to encourage its adoption in Scotland is likely to meet with success. The great difficulty which must sooner or later be dealt with is that labour, following its Trade Union leaders, is strenuously resisting every effort made to obtain a fair day's work for a good day's pay, and until that difficulty is surmounted the average working-class house cannot be built for a reasonable sum such as might be fairly covered by a fair rent. Subsidies have failed and will always fail, nor is there any real reason why, if we

subsidise one want, we should not subsidise others, even by producing a pauperised population living at the expense of the self-reliant part of the community.

South Coast Scenery.

An appeal is made in the "Times," signed by the Mayor of Hastings, Lords Beauchamp, Leconfield, Chichester and others, on behalf of what is known as the "Fire Hills" adjacent to Hastings, so called from the great display of gorse which gives it a golden colour. Hastings and St. Leonards have recently adopted a town planning scheme, but the area in question is outside the scope of the proposals sanctioned, and speculative builders are now proposing to acquire and cut up the "Fire Hills." Five thousand pounds is said to be needed, and we hope will be forthcoming, but it seems a pity that it should be necessary in such cases to call upon private individuals to supply the necessary funds. The sooner we have powers that can be enforced all over the country to safeguard the reasonable development of every district the better, for the growth of population is neither sufficiently rapid or continuous to render it necessary to spoil the rural beauty of England, a beauty which, besides giving pleasure, may be a very tangible commercial advantage to us.

How to Offend a Bricklayer

The bricklayers employed on the Lambeth Council's housing scheme have struck because Alderman Rice held his watch in his hand for 1 minute and 12 seconds and said that the bricklayers took that time to lay a single brick, whereupon the 40 bricklayers employed struck. An apology is required from the Alderman, but we do not know on what precise grounds it should be forthcoming. It may be alleged that the Alderman's watch was out of order, or, on the other hand, that it was insolence on his part to suggest that time mattered to a bricklayer.

Touching on the same question, we heard recently that Dutch foremen had been employed to supervise the new beetroot factories being erected in the eastern counties and had discharged every man who was unwilling to lay 1000 bricks a day, and replaced them with Dutchmen. We have also heard of a contractor who is carrying on his work with German bricklayers. We should feel sorry if bricklaying, like waiting, fell into the hands of foreigners, but the attitude of the free-born Englishman occasionally would seem to be likely to bring about such "reprisals."

The Tragic Side of Things.

The Village War Memorial.

The committee consisted of Brigadier-General Sir Morton Hilmore as chairman, Lady Mary Wanda Hiccough as vice-chairman, the two ministers (one happily in Palestine), two large farmers and the usual nobodies. The parish clerk acted as secretary.

An architect lived in a secluded house in the village, but none of the committee knew him. He was, however, believed to be a specialist in all classes of decorative work, and the committee decided to approach him, without, however, committing themselves. The secretary was instructed to call on him and ask him to attend the next meeting to advise them.

The next meeting was to be held in the churchyard, and the architect was to bring sketches showing what he could do.

The secretary called on the architect as instructed.

The architect refused to come to the meeting unless guaranteed the work. (Had not one of the ministers a brother an architect ?)

The architect was ultimately promised the work and attended the churchyard meeting with a number of sketches of his former achievements. The sketches were propped up against tombstones and certainly looked rather feeble with a foreground of green grass. The Brigadier and Lady Mary expressed disapproval of the lot. The architect explained that he had no intention of repeating any of them as he wished to express and symbolise the history of the village in anything he did.

Lady Mary stated that she wished a copy of the London Cenotaph. The architect tried to explain that for £800 they could only get a tiny doll's house model of the cenotaph. But Lady Mary, as she sat on her walking-stick stool, with clasped hands and eyes turned heavenwards, discoursed at length on the wonderful uplifting spiritual effect which the Cenotaph had produced on her.

The Brigadier adjusted his monocle and threw out his veteran chest. He ridiculed the idea of a copy of the London Cenotaph and stated that there was only one possible form of war memorial—a large Celtic cross. "Romily Allan sort of thing, don't you know." He would lend the architect the book. The architect explained that he had the book, and asked the Brigadier where he proposed to put the 150 names. "On the steps of course." The architect explained that not only would it be impossible to erect a large granite Celtic cross for the sum named, but to put 150 names on the steps would be a physical impossibility.

At last, after agreeing on the site, the architect was instructed to submit sketches at the next meeting.

At the next meeting the architect produced a large water-colour perspective of a design showing a cenotaph with large Celtic crosses on the four sides and the 150 names on bronze panels below. After a heated discussion, by a majority the design was approved. The Brigadier and Lady Mary voted against it.

They never turned up to any subsequent committee meetings.

The memorial was erected, but pleased neither the Brigadier, Lady Mary, the architect nor the parish.

At the unveiling, however, the Brigadier was kind enough to tell the architect that it certainly looked much better than he had expected.

CETERA DESUNT.

Decorations by Professor Gerald Moira, R.W.S., at the Army and Navy Stores, Victoria Street, S.W.

The frieze decoration over the panelling in the main hall of the stores completes the internal rearrangements in the old main building in Victoria Street, which, after 50 years service, had naturally become out of date.

Sir Aston Webb and Mr. Maurice Webb, the architects, have provided a dignified and distinguished façade of show windows, and the internal arrangements are notable for their originality and good judgment. Important extensions of the premises are now in progress to meet modern demands, and when these are completed there will be no more attractive shopping establishment than that of the society.

The frieze, which has been designed and executed by Professor Gerald Moira, R.W.S., is emblematic of the all-embracing nature of the supplies and services of the society.

Opposite the entrance, upon the south wall, the artist symbolises the evolution of dress from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to the present day, and also depicts house decoration and furnishing, introducing a handsome background. On the east, or left-hand wall, the subject is travel and sport. Here, again, we see the old and the new—an aeroplane, a steamship, a train, a motor car, and, in the centre, a caravan; and many types of landscape, from the snow-capped mountains of far countries to the peaceful meadows of home. Here is sport in all its forms, from ski-ing to golf and shooting and country-house lawn tennis. On the west, or right hand, wall, the fruits of the earth have their place—maidens treading out the grapes in a sunlit vineyard, Eastern plantations, and English farm scenes. The scheme is completed by a glimpse of the society's fine buildings at Calcutta and Bombay, and specimens of Indian architecture—the Taj Mahal at Agra and the Queen Victoria Memorial at Calcutta. Mr. Moira has fully availed himself of a fine opportunity for decorative effect, and has produced a frieze masterly in composition and colouring.









DECORATIONS BY PROFESSOR GERALD MOIRA, R.W.S., AT THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.
The premises are being reconstructed under the direction of Sir Aston Webb, P.P.R.A., and Mr. Maurice Webb, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

London Monuments.

The visitor to London with architectural tastes can hardly contemplate the numerous monuments without being vaguely conscious of the inharmonious relation of many to their surroundings. Apparently, in some instances, little or no attention has been paid to this very important matter, and if we are pleased by an occasional felicitous relationship it so often seems to be an effect that has come rather by accident than by intention. Indeed if we were to contrast London with a city like Paris, we might say that the beauties of the former are characterised by a picturesqueness which seems unpremeditated, while those of the latter by a spacious, symmetrical, garden-like arrangement that usually bears the mark of comprehensive premeditation. There are obvious exceptions to this in both cities, but that, speaking broadly, denotes their main contrasting features; and it must be confessed that monuments are seen to better advantage in the more formal and spacious arrangement of Paris.

To wander in the Tuileries and note how the small monuments are placed in the gardens and amongst the trees, to gaze from the central walk to the fountain sending its sprays in line with the obelisk rising from the centre of the Place de la Concorde and silhouetted against the background of the Arc de Triomphe nearly two miles distant, where the view seems to culminate in a structure of dominating grandeur, is to realise something almost approaching perfection in the relationship of masses, in placing of monuments and in splendour of aspect. Throughout Paris, whether it be in such totally different places as the Place de la République and the Luxembourg Gardens, that relation ship of the mass and design of the monument to its surroundings seems to have been a primary thought. How often has this been the case in London?

The sites chosen are mostly well enough, but the designs of the monuments placed on them have not in too many instances conduced to general unity of effect. This is conspicuously so with the Nurse Cavell and Artillery monuments; and it seems, by a strange irony of fate, that where the general mass and design of the monuments are in almost perfect relation to their surroundings, as in the Albert and Victoria memorials, they are not themselves, especially in the former case cited, of a high artistic order.

It may be profitable to examine a definite example in London of the general relationship of a group of monuments to their surroundings. One of the pleasantest parts of London, a part where the buildings achieve a general harmony, is Waterloo Place south of Pall Mall. The Georgian classic building of the United Service Club admirably balances the beautiful Greek building of the Athenæum Club on the west side. Both buildings are approximately the same height as the row of houses in Carlton House Terrace, and roughly harmonise in mass and style, while the wide spaces between them give an agreeable impression of airiness. Now regard the monuments that adorn this spot. Do they not irritate the sense of harmony? The Duke of York column is far too tremendous situated at the top of a flight of steps between two masses of buildings. Few ever see more than its huge square base, and I suspect few Londoners have the remotest notion of the character of its design, much less the kind of figure at the top. The Nelson monument, much abused of late, has the redeeming consideration that it stands in the centre of an extensive square, and not almost hugged at its base by massive buildings. And further, is not a huge monument out of place at the centre of the summit of a broad flight of steps?

The pedestals of the statues that line either side of the Place are unpleasantly discordant, both with each other and the buildings near by. The statue of Lord Clyde stands on a cylindrical red granite pedestal, at the foot of which Britannia reclines on the British lion. On either side of these monuments are the statues of Lord Lawrence and Captain Scott on square stone pedestals. Opposite to Lord Clyde stands Franklin on a square red granite pedestal, the design of which fails adequately to balance the Clyde monument, as it is a much smaller mass and of a different character. The relation of the Burgoyne statue to that of Lord Lawrence is better. In the centre of all stands the equestrian statue of Edward VII, the effect of which is largely spoilt by the Duke of York column. Its severe rectangular pedestal is perhaps the only architectural feature of the monuments that accords with the buildings. Instead of this strange medley it is not difficult to imagine what might have been if a judicious body of architects had controlled their erections. It is to be hoped that in face of such disregard of general unity of effect that a body such as the Royal Fine Art Commission will be empowered to supervise the erection of monuments and insist that they harmonise with their proposed surroundings.

Compared with other European cities London is not fortunate in its monuments. There is, perhaps, only one of world-wide fame as a work of art—the Eros fountain lately removed from Piccadilly Circus. Of others, one of the finest is Le Sœur's monument of Charles I in Trafalgar Square, but that cannot rank in dignity, grandeur of conception, and artistic fame with such equestrian statues as Donatello's Gattamalata at Padua or Vernocchio's Colleoni at Venice. Some of the most pleasing essays are to be found in smaller designs, in such charming conceptions as Mr. Richard Goulden's war memorial at St. Michael's, Cornhill, in such exquisite representations of childhood as the same sculptor's Margaret Macdonald memorial seat in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and in Sir George Frampton's Peter Pan fantasy in Kensington Gardens. Though not commemorative, some of the happiest things of this nature are the fountains in Hyde Park.

In modern times the best monumental work has been done by the French, and it may be interesting to ask what it is that renders their monuments generally, though not always, more vital both as mediums of commemoration and as art than those erected, say, since the war, in London.

A public monument exists to commemorate a famous individual or various achievements, devotions to duty, and sacrifices in the service of the country. It has, generally, two essential attributes: architectural and sculptural. The monument may be only architectural and express thought by symbolical and abstract forms. With the addition of the representative art of sculpture the thought is usually expressed more definitely. An important difference between French and English monuments is that the sculpture in the former is more conspicuous and of a more energetic character, expressing generally more active life than the English. In the English there is more restraint. The French monument bespeaks a closer relationship between the thought to be expressed and the form of the memorial; the French in their memorial work, like the ancient Greeks, are nearer to life than are the English, and this, I think, is explained by a certain characteristic of the French temperament.

The French, in whatever medium they express themselves, whether it be literature, painting or sculpture, like to be understood, and they thus strive to be lucid and definite. They leave, if possible, little unexplained; there is little that is hazy or mysterious in their art as there often is in English. And thus, when they desire to commemorate by means of a monument, they endeavour to express their thought clearly and definitely in the mediums at their disposal, the architectural form, the sculpture, and the inscription. To take a simple instance. In the Tuileries there is a small monument to the memory of Watteau, not particularly worthy of note as a work of art, but a good example for my purpose. Now here the sculpture is so clear and definite in its expression that one can tell without reading the inscription that it commemorates a successful artist of the eighteenth century who painted fashionable women. Thus much is conveyed by the bust of Watteau on a pedestal at the side of which one of the delightful women of his pictures steps forward to crown him with a wreath. His palette and brushes lie at the foot of the pedestal. Whatever one may think of the idea it is at least expressive. A similar lucidity is seen in many other similar monuments,

those to Delacroix and Gonoud, for instance. A more recent example that is fairly representative is the war memorial at Falaise. Here it is at once apparent that soldiers of France are commemorated, for the figure of the French Republic rises from a panel in which are depicted various episodes connected with the call to arms. That is the central feature and its meaning will be at least clear for many years to come without the aid of an inscription.

Sir W. Goscombe John's work on the memorial at Newcastle may be recalled as something similar. It is true, the motives are much alike, yet this Newcastle memorial is certainly an exception, there is no other similar in England, whereas in France such expressiveness is more the rule. Where actual representations of the men who fought do appear on English memorials, it is usually as statues at the top of pedestals, or at the foot of a monument at the summit of which is a symbolical female figure, or the soldier is at the top with the figure of Peace, or something similar, at the foot.

In turning to many of the monuments of London, especially some recent erections, how often will the passer-by of the future know by their architectural forms and sculpture what they express ? In some the sculpture is tentatively expressive,* but in most, especially the purely architectural, their meaning is uninspiringly vague. In our national restraint in war memorials, our desire to express sorrow for the loss of countrymen in a battle won rather than to triumph in a victory, we have taken refuge in abstract forms and unexpressive antiquated symbols, Will our passer-by of the future, when the war is gleaned but from pages of history, know by the beautifully designed Cenotaph in Whitehall what it expresses ? A cenotaph is an empty tomb, a symbol of reverence for death, but whose death, what death ? The dates will tell and that is all; but will the monument be eloquent for him ? He passes on and reaches the obelisk fountain at the corner of the Admiralty building designed by the same architect. The obelisk was an Egyptian symbol of life, a fountain is a source of life ; but there are thousands of obelisks and thousands of fountains that mean nothing, still the inscription will give him a notion of the cause of its existence. He passes on not deeply moved, unless he reflects on Rupert Brooke's verse that inscribes it, and then perhaps he will be affected by the association of the poetry, but hardly by the forms of the memorial.

It may be argued that the thought to express is so delicate and of such a sacred character that it is wiser to do it by architectural abstractions, and, by refraining from any definite representation, make an appeal to emotion by a beautiful and solemn vagueness like that of music. There is obviously much to be said for that point of view, but the argument against it is that it considers the present at the expense of the future. Architectural abstractions in commemorative work, unlike music, depend largely on association for their power to move. Negative the association, and it is questionable whether, by the arrangement of their forms, they could stir emotion as music does, or as large impressive architectural harmonies do like the interior of the Duomo Milan, the Romanesque transepts of Tournai, or the exterior of Salisbury. Of recent memorials that which comes nearest, perhaps, to stirring such emotion by abstract forms is Sir Gilbert Scott's beautiful octagonal Gothic design at Wigan.

Whatever point of view be adopted on that matter, it must be admitted that no deep impression can be created by taking refuge in what has become to us obscure symbolism. The form of an obelisk for example, cannot excite much emotion, and to us to-day it is meaningless. Why go to ancient Egypt for a symbol to express the gift of Life ; are we not a Christian country ? To take constant refuge in it betrays a sad paucity of ideas.

For clear, vital symbolism we can profitably visit France again. A splendid example is the memorial marking the spot where the Armistice was drawn up. There can be little doubt what means this fallen eagle lying on a base against the shaft of stone which has an open panel in which is held a large bronze sword pointing downward and making the silhouette of the cross. How much nearer to us, how much more expressive is it than ancient pre-Christian symbols whose meanings are strange. It may be answered that this memorial with the German eagle suggests a note of triumph foreign to British feeling the prompts a war memorial. That is partially true, though the memorial at Rickmansworth shows the British lion trampling on the German eagle, and it cannot be claimed that the spirit of, say, the Machine Gunners memorial is preferable, while not being nearly so artistic or expressive. The presence of Professor Derwent Wood's lifeless pseudo classical figure of David is puzzling until the inscription is consulted : " Saul slew his thousands and David his ten thousands," which immediately suggests, the not very elevating thought, that where a rifle slew thousands a machine gun slew tens of thousands. Surely this is the most regrettable war memorial in London, both from artistic and ethical reasons. Again, the Cavalry Memorial, excellent though it be in design (yet its scale is undoubtedly too small for the type of monument) when seen at a short distance may commemorate any warrior, though most obviously the patron saint of England. It is clear only when we examine the frieze on the pedestal and examine the inscription on the panels in its architectural background.

It will be seen that the main forms of these monuments do not clearly express their purpose, they are composed of abstractions and inexpressive symbols, and can therefore only profoundly move by association, an association which lessens as time passes. Unless the forms are pertinately expressive of what they commemorate they cannot be powerful reminders, for inscriptions are rarely read. These considerations would not matter so much if the monuments were vital forces as works of art, but, alas ! of none of the four mentioned, not even of the Cenotaph, can this be said.

In the Artillery Monument we confront something altogether different from our customary inexpressiveness. I have already said that the mass and design of the monument ill accord with its surroundings, but here hostile criticism ends. In itself the work is a masterpiece, the most eloquent memorial of the Great War England has yet done.† The spectator of the future will not have to reflect on the inscription to know what it means, its meaning is clear enough for every casual passer-by. Mr. Lionel Pearson in arranging these massive blocks of masonry in a cruciform gives the memorial the basis of the chief Christian symbol. The structure synthetically builds up in pleasing proportions to the large howitzer at its summit. It was ingenious to arrange bronze figures at the terminations of the cross, the dead artillerymen at the foot, the gunners at the arms, and an officer at the head. The bas reliefs that embroider the body of the memorial represent with unflinching realism the gunners in action. These depictures are wrought with vitality, and Mr. Jagger in designing them has made the most of the means at his disposal. By a judicious management of line he has emphasised the actions represented, and has admirably fitted the masses into the rectangular spaces. And the reliefs show us war convincingly, war with its hardship and frightfulness. Yet withal as these men are vividly pictured straining every nerve at their guns, one feels the nobility of fighting for a country's salvation and all that it means. These men went through that for England, and the future spectator will know from this memorial something of how a heritage of peace and security was won. It is by vivid realism rather than by obscure symbolism that a monument is eloquent, and this Artillery Memorial will mean something to the Englishman when the too many others are but meaningless symbolical structures.

Though of little moment to the main theme it is impossible

* Mr. Eric Kennington's 24th Division Memorial for example.

† I have read numerous criticisms of it, and I must confess some appear to me a little wild and intolerant. It was strange to find a criticism of that nature in that magazine of connoisseurs, the " Burlington " (November). The following sentence may be taken as an example of its attitude : " Those who like the memorial, with its exact copy of a gun, and its nonsensical yet somehow repulsive figures of soldiers, must indeed be beyond redemption."

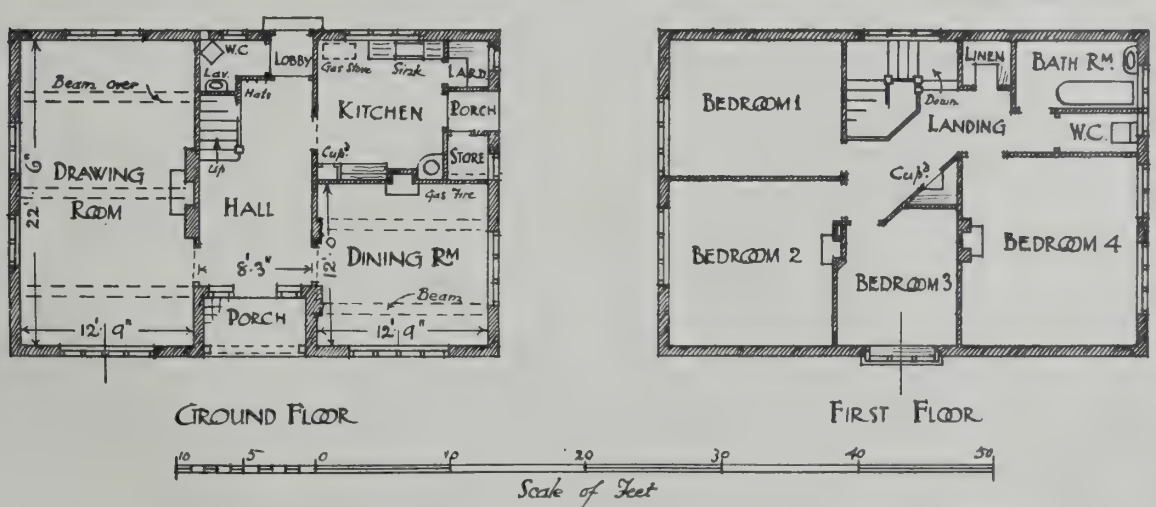
to conclude the briefest review of London monuments without reference to that which has cause more discussion, perhaps, than any other monument in history. All now know Mr. Lionel Pearson's delightful architectural design for a bird sanctuary in Hyde Park in commemoration of a bird lover, that has not received the praise it deserves, because we have all been engrossed in discussing the sculptured panel that occupies a central part. It was a happy choice that made Rima the pervading spirit of this sequestered spot, Rima the companion of all animals even of venomous snakes, who lived in spirit before the fall of man. I suppose most who are familiar with "Green Mansions," feel the enchantment of Hudson's magical nymph of the forest, who seems to have charm by every word and movement. I wondered how a sculptor would represent the girl who "was small, not above four feet six or seven inches in height, in figure slim, with delicately shaped little hands and feet," whose "figure and features were singularly delicate," whose face to Abel "greatly surpassed in loveliness all human faces I have ever seen or imagined." I had misgivings when I heard that Mr. Epstein was the sculptor (not that I do not care for his work, on the contrary, I think it the most vital in contemporary sculpture, but the choice seemed unsuitable), and it was a cruel disappointmet when instead of Hudson's delightful creation there appeared the heavy woman with large arms and hands among conventionally treated birds that we all know. But though, in being inevitably Mr. Epstein, the forms were of aspect foreign to "Green Mansions," yet it conveys much of the spirit of Rima. This woman soars aloft with the birds, all move in beautiful unison; she seems to be singing with the birds, singing and recalling Rima's strange bird-like melodies. Here is life that few contemporary sculptors have the power of giving. Yet, even with the spirit so finely captured it is difficult to think away the incongruity of form. One can only dream of ideal artists for the purpose, of the melancholy wistfulness of Praxiteles, of Agostino di Duccio with his musical rhythms, of Rodin of the "Sun and Moon," and best of all of Corregio if he had been sculptor instead of painter. In our own day the choice might have fallen more wisely, but in England sculptors are rare. Mr. Epstein gives us life and spirit, for that we should be thankful; but we wanted Rima's image—a breath of her ethereal loveliness, as well.

ARNOLD WHITTICK.



Sketch View & Plans

GORDON ALLEN FRIBA
Architect
435 STRAND W.C.2



House at Chipstead

This house was recently built speculatively, and is unusual in having no open fireplaces, all fires being of gas. The accommodation provided, which is on labour-saving lines, consists of a large drawing-room, dining room, hall, kitchen, etc., with four bedrooms upstairs.

The walls are of nine-inch brickwork, covered with roughcast, and the roof is tiled. The London Building Co., Ltd., were the contractors, and Mr. Gordon Allen the architect.

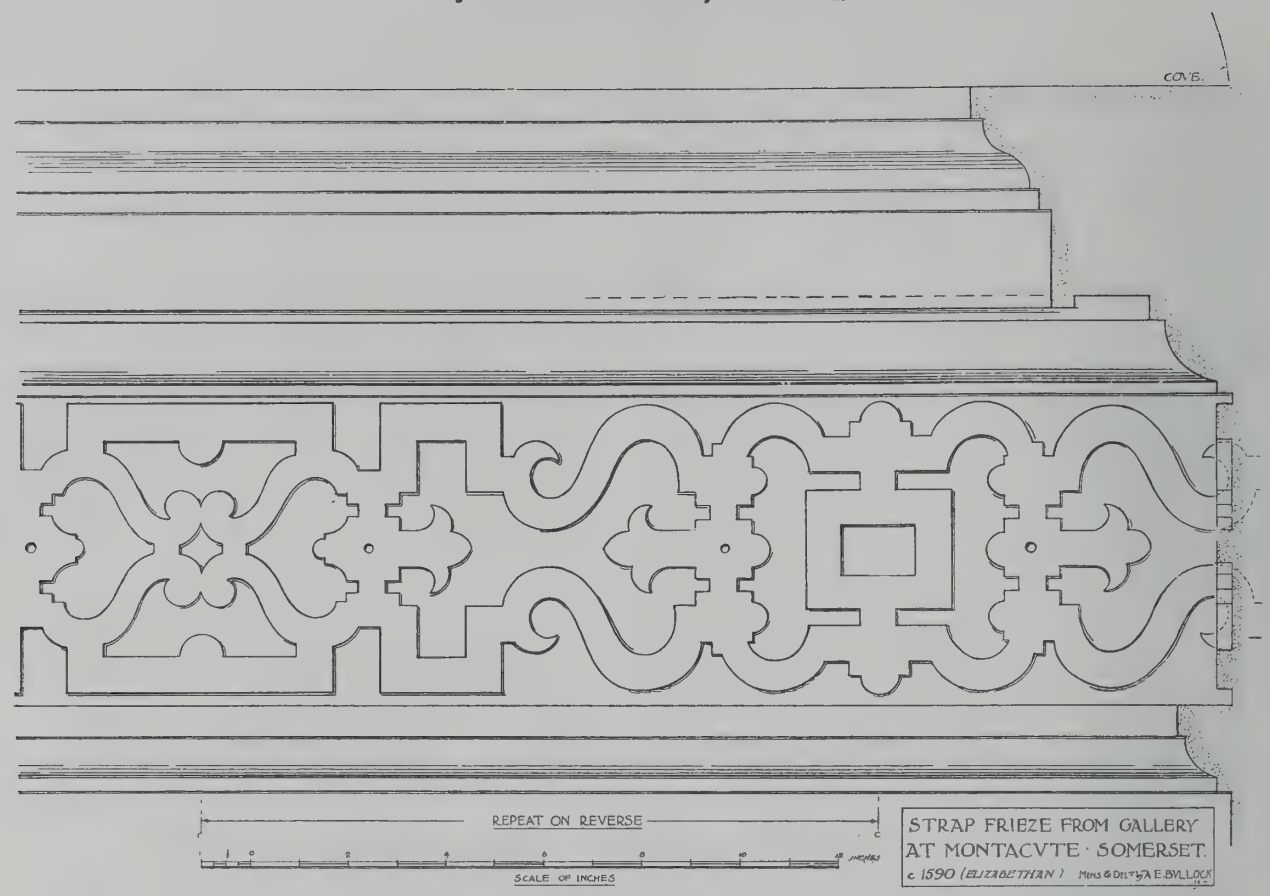
COULSDON.—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd., are to convert premises at the junction of Brighton Road and Chipstead Valley Road, Purley, into a bank.—Plans passed: 44 houses and garages, Norman Avenue, Sanderstead, for Mr. J. Warren.

Decorative Plaster Work

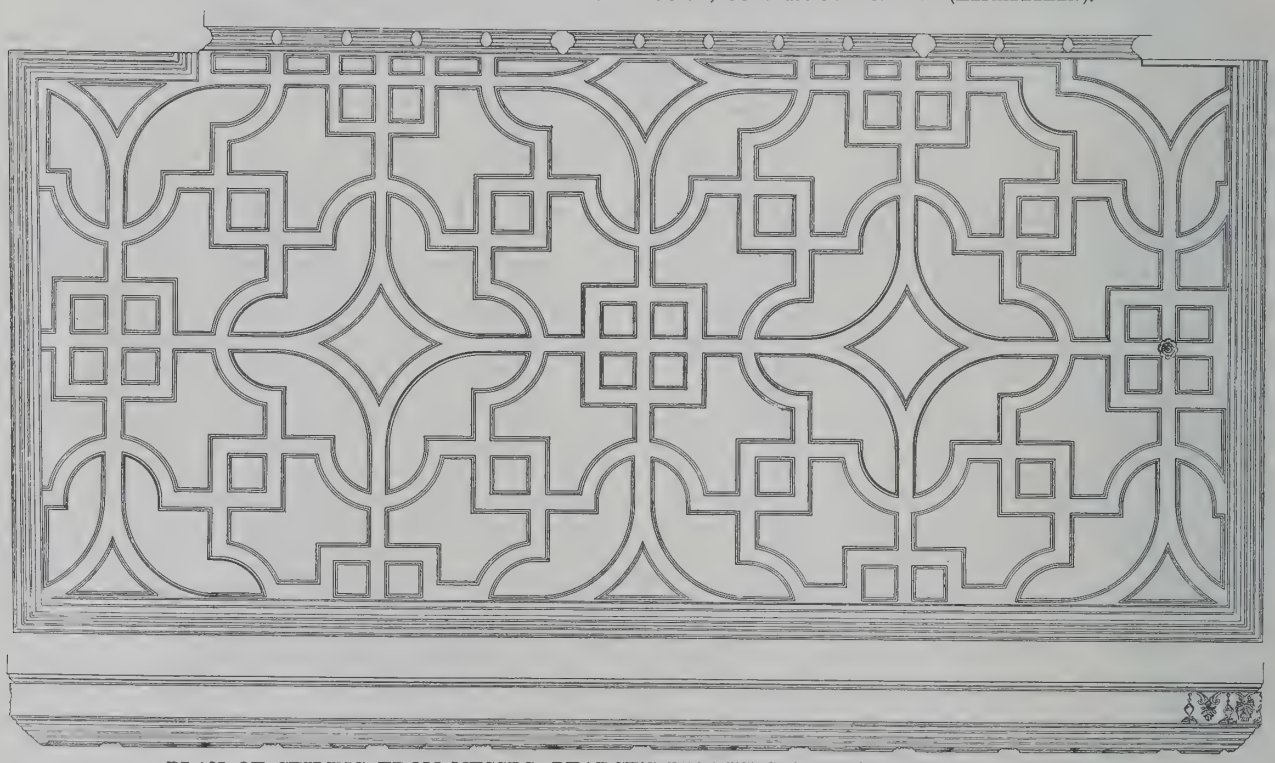
Recently a well-known architect stated in his speech at an important professional function that the talent and power for design, whether expressed in architecture, painting, sculpture, or decorative art, was ruled by the same fundamental laws of proportion, balance and colour. To this statement might be added that all design is a process of evolution and that all are ever ready to grasp suggestions that may lead to inspirations. Every craftsman that aims at a serious manner to secure satisfaction from his art is watchful and ready to secure examples of other men's work, whether it be modern or ancient, provided it is good. Mr. Sidney Elmes, with many other decorative artists, has a fine collection of casts taken from many beautiful ceilings, friezes, pilasters and fillings which have been recognised by many as embodying the best principles in relief plaster decorations.

Ceiling Design—I.

By Albert E. Bullock, A.R.I.B.A.



STRAP FRIEZE FROM GALLERY AT MONTACUTE, SOMERSET. c. 1590 (ELIZABETHAN).



PLAN OF CEILING FROM MESSRS. PEARCE'S PREMISES AT HIGH STREET, EXETER.

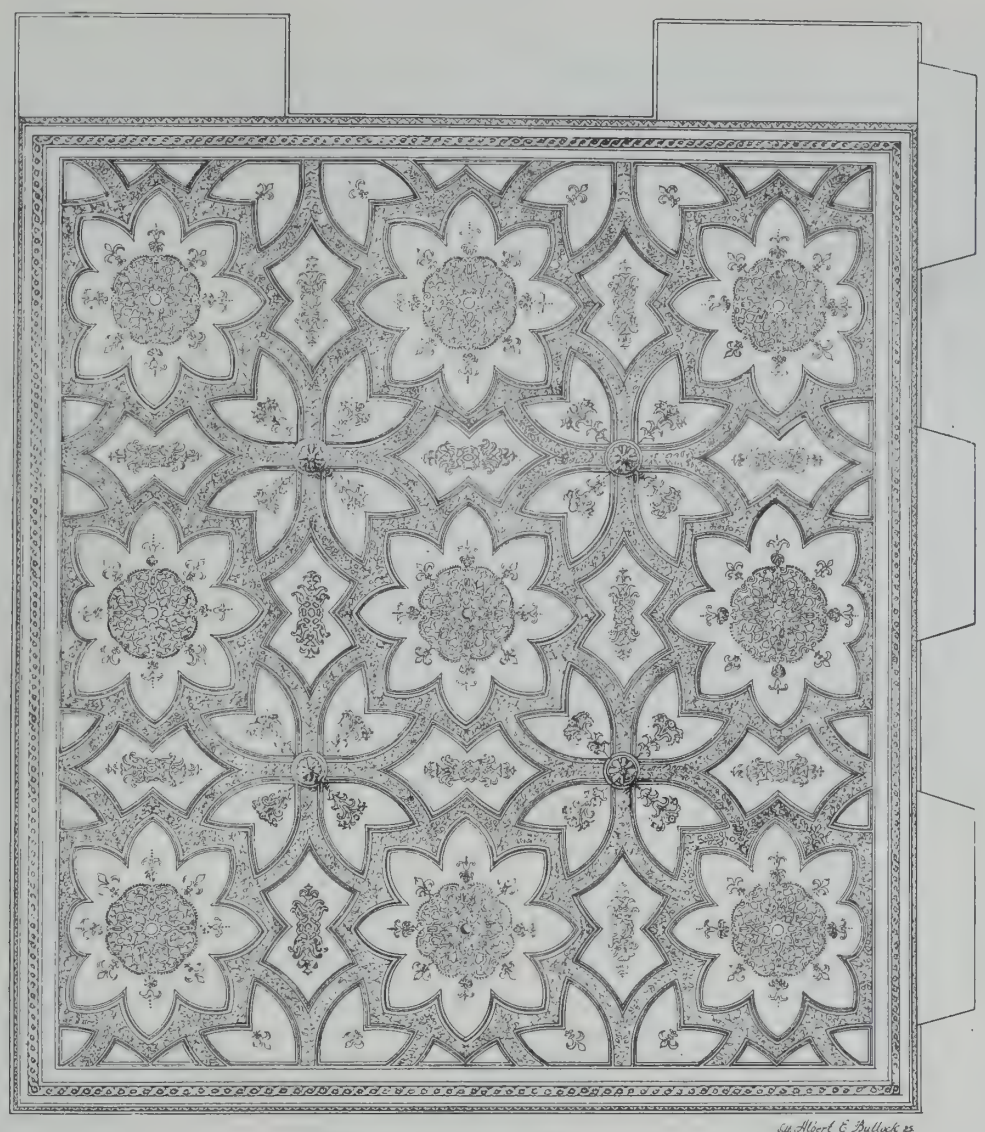
Appropriateness in the treatment of ceiling design in plaster work is largely governed by the relative periods of Architectural Interior Decoration according to the theory and practice formerly obtaining in the British Isles.

Many extant examples form precedents for defined styles, and any departures in principle are liable to be heretical and without proportional taste. At the same time a slavish adherence to precise dogma is mere copyism, and therefore a rhythmic theme does not necessarily depend upon the adoption of any particular period, but must of necessity have a relative style with the wall treatment or be in keeping in detail.

In the earlier periods the rooms were low and the designs of such ceilings are unsuitable to small rooms, whereas in the Charles II and Wren ages, in the lofty rooms—frequently twenty and even thirty feet high—the mouldings were large and the beams heavily corniced. This matter of height, therefore, is an important factor in regard to style—the tendency in modern work being to reduce the size and height of rooms except where they are required for large gatherings and receptions.

It follows that small detail should be within a given radius of ordinary vision.

Where parquet, marble or other floors are used, it is



more in keeping to adopt similar geometrical outlines to the ceiling design. This was a favourite principle with Inigo Jones, and was practised by him at the Queen's House, Greenwich, where the marble floors of the Hall takes up the lines of the plaster ceiling design in precisely the same ratio and pattern, consistent only with the limitations of the materials used. In late Georgian times carpets were frequently designed to repeat the main lines and those of the ceiling.

Ceiling decoration was practised in Etruscan times and during the Ægean Age in Greece—to wit, the tomb of Agamemnon at Mycenæ and the beehive tomb at Orchomenos, in Bœotia, not to speak of Egyptian and Pompeian decorations. At Rome, the ceiling of a tomb in the Via Latina is an excellent example of geometrical ribwork, with interesting ornament and reliefs based upon ancient legendary subjects.

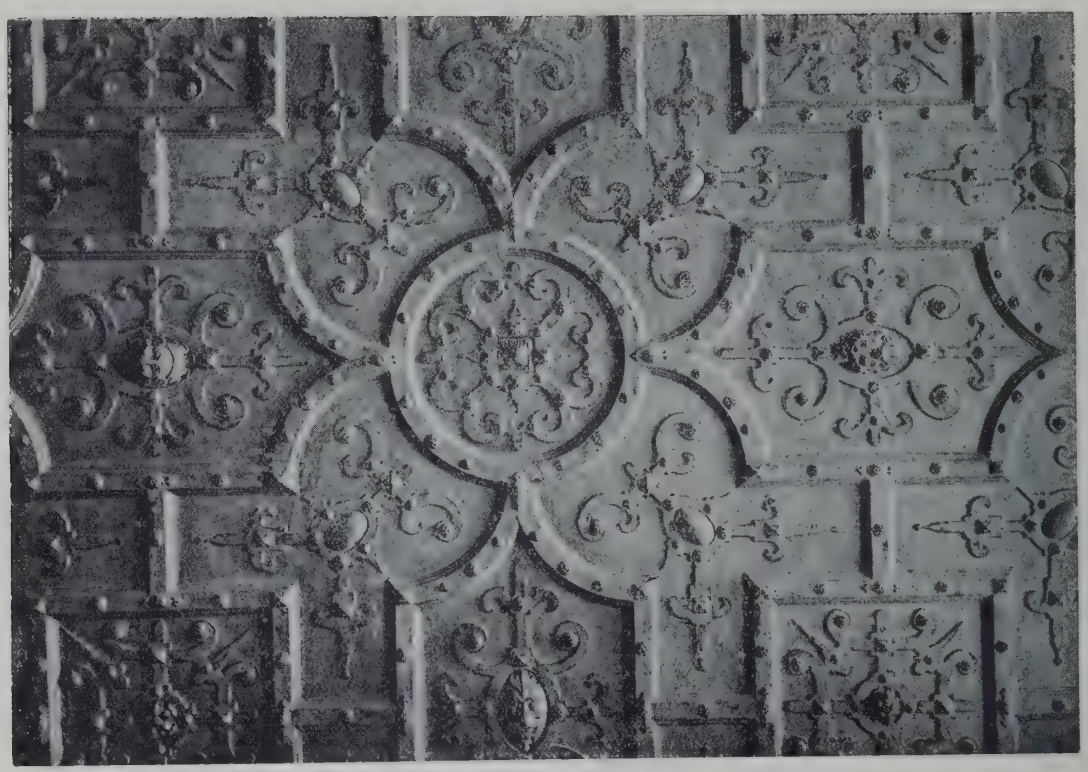
The palaces of Italy contain work of much magnificence by Giulio Romano and his school. One of his assistants, Francesco Primaticcio, went to the Court of Francis I, in 1516, at the age of twenty-six years, to assist Il Rosso at Fontainebleau. By the year 1540 much activity in decoration developed in England at Hampton Court Palace, where Lucca Penni was employed by Wolsey, and Hans Holbein at St. James's Palace by Henry VIII. Nonsuch Palace was in building at this time, and doubtless engaged the attention of the more famous European artists then in England.

During the period of Continental development in plaster work the English productions were of a mediocre nature, and Tudor designs obtained some time after the general adoption of Renaissance principles.

As regards the medium used and the various methods adopted, one has to traverse the history of the craft for origin of its conception, from Grecian days, when the marble temples were covered with a plastic surface upon which a coloured decoration was applied, to the Italian sgraffito work of the fifteenth century or the majolica work of Girolamo della Robbia and his school. In sgraffito work a coloured ground was applied and upon it a plastic covering was put, which latter was removed to reveal the coloured ground beneath in selected patterns which received some additional modelling. Sgraffito was used both on the exterior and in the interior of buildings.

There is a certain similarity between this method and that adopted in England under the name of stucco-duro, which was practised at Nonsuch Palace and other sixteenth century mansions. There are examples extant of wattle-and-daub work and of pargeting, which succeeded it, on the exterior of cottages at Wyvenhoe, Essex; Barnstaple, Devon; Ipswich, Suffolk, and elsewhere.

The panelled work at Riddlesden Hall, Keighley, York-

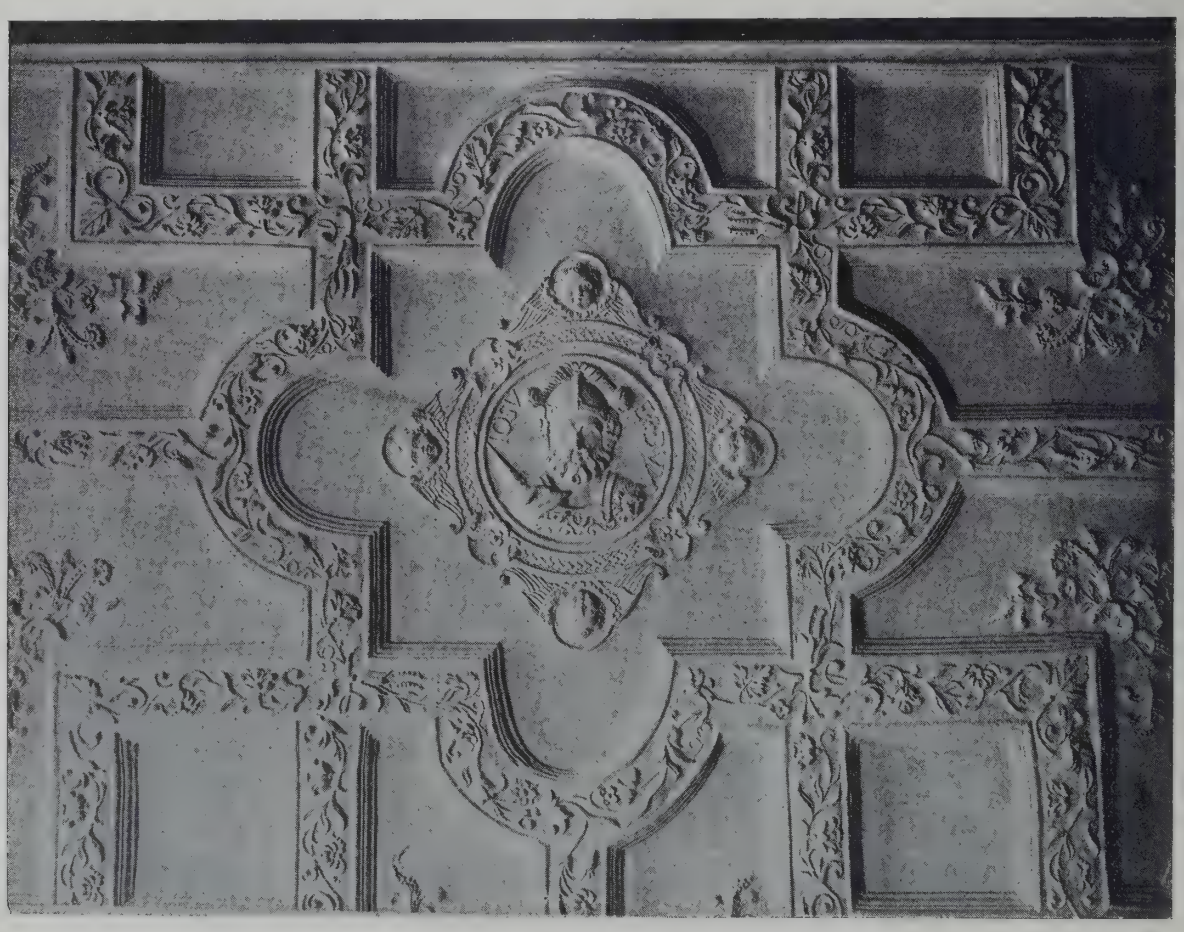


CEILING, KING CHARLES'S ROOM, ASTON HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

shire, and that at Wolsey's Closet, Hampton Court Palace, appear to differ from the practice, taking the form of papier mache impressions of moulds repeated in alternate array.

The earlier Jacobean ceilings were, however, of plaster composed of lime, sand and hair, and in design were mostly geometrical, with patterns which were repeated in far-distant districts, indicating the existence of a guild or governed craft operating upon common lines.

In order of precedence following the plain ribbed geometrical treatment of the ceilings of the Tudor period, the enriched detail of the Renaissance commences with the late Elizabethan and Jacobean periods, of which many examples remain in the larger English mansions, as at Knole, near Sevenoaks, Hatfield House, Aston Hall, and similar places. The earliest of these is the chamber at Hampton Court Palace known as Wolsey's Closet, which is a painted room with linen fold panelling having an Italian type papier mache ceiling divided into squares



PART OF CEILING TO ROOM FROM BROMLEY-BY-BOW.
Reproduced by kind permission of the Victoria and Albert Museum

and lozenge shaped small panels, with wooden moulded ribs, the intersecting angles being covered with lead leaves because the principle of mitreing was then unknown in joinery work, the mason's mitre being in vogue. The ceiling at Somerset Lodge, Canonbury, the Palace of Bromley-by-Bow, and Cromwell House, Highgate, mark the next type which found favour throughout the country formed the chief decoration.

Fancy extended the cult to somewhat elaborate friezes based upon patterns supplied by Dutch designers, and the strap work of this area called forth the inventive genius of interlacing ribs ornamented with running patterns of conventional flowers, leaves, etc., of which the vine was a favourite plant, and is used in an interesting scroll formation at Knole, near Sevenoaks.

The famous " Vine " ceiling at Knole, near Sevenoaks, with its waving ribs, in the Long Gallery, is an instance of a successful treatment, which has been repeated elsewhere with marked advantage in emulation of its rhythmic value.

A variation of this treatment is to be seen at Exeter in a large room upon an upper floor at Messrs. Pearse's premises,



CEILING FROM PANELLED ROOM IN SIZERGH CASTLE.
Reproduced by kind permission of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

many, which is exemplified in some of the rooms at Montacute House, Somerset, and wherever the panelling did not extend to the ceiling line or cornice. In fact, the angle cornice was an unusual feature at this time, since its mission was supplied by the capping to the panelling.

The wall being treated as an order—as in classic architecture—was frequently divided into large sections by pilasters with surbases, the panels rarely exceeding 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot between the muntings. There are instances where the panelling was irregular, as at the Kidderminster Library, at Langley Church, Bucks, where the ceiling panels are in wood painted chocolate and white, with grisailles like the cupboard door panels below.

The earliest known exponents of decoration practising in this country at the advent of the Renaissance were Hans Holbein, who painted the ceiling of the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace in 1540, and, later, Francesco Kleyn, the artist of the Gilt Room at Holland House, the residence of the Duchess of Ilchester during the reign of Elizabeth.

The Italian manner, simple as it was in application, did not find permanent favour here because the Dutch sculptors brought in Flemish and Dutch patterns from designs by De Vries and others, who published elaborately inventive interpretations of debassed ornament founded upon the Italian Orders.

English architects such as John Thorpe and the Smithsons employed skilled Continental labour chiefly in plaster ornamentation.

Ceilings of the Jacobean period were usually formed with the form of the plan being illustrated with this article, in which the ribs are enriched with a vine ornament very similar to that at Knole.

From the examples illustrated it will be noticed by comparison that the early ceilings at Sizergh Castle have a plain moulded rib in geometrical pattern with elaborate drops reminiscent of the Gothic vaulting of mediæval times, and that at Aston Hall, in the Long Gallery, the rib broadens and a button or jewel raised ornament is added, the general decoration being of the universal strapwork form, as at Holland House. Later on the rib is further broadened, and at Bromley-by-Bow a running floriated pattern is inserted. With Cromwell House, Highgate, the detail is more refined and intricate, having a delicate jewel-like effect.

During the latter part of the reign of James I and early in that of Charles I, Inigo Jones introduced modelled decorations to ceilings and walls in a form of composition which was applied to salient surfaces. This obtains at Greenwich, Wilton House, and other of the larger mansions of the period. In Georgian times, however, the greater projection and undercutting of features necessitated a skeleton framework or building up with hazel twigs and wooden pegs similar to the methods used in clay modelling by sculptors. Small reeds and pine sticks with metal wire were frequently resorted to, being used as mediums to this end in order to attach the figures, flowers, birds and fruit to a ceiling surround.

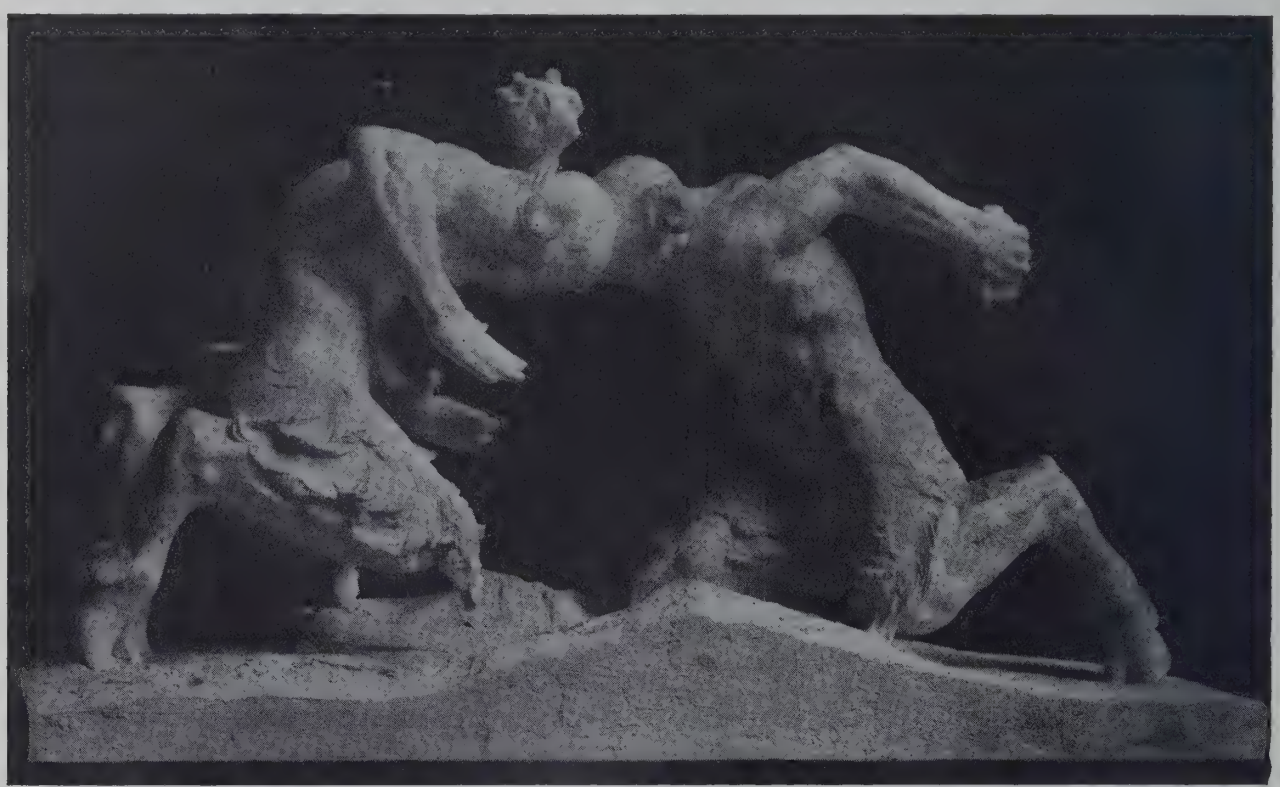
It will be gathered that the labour involved was con-

siderable, remarkable skill being attained, especially in certain ceilings at Dublin and Edinburgh.

With the Chippendale and Adam periods the ceilings become flatter, and the necessity of subsidiary assistance to support the weight of heavy plaster forms was thus avoided. It was possible to execute a ceiling or wall decoration more quickly and at less cost, in consequence of which the art was more universally adopted.

Inigo Jones favoured the festoon with female draped heads at inter-sections of beams or a double Tudor rose, as at the Queen's House, Greenwich, Coleshill and Raynham, while at Ashburnham House the staircase strikes an entirely new note.

Nauseated with the vagrant profligacy of mediocre enrichments, Inigo Jones studied Italian methods on the spot, and with the aid of his "Vitruvius" introduced a grander and nobler character into the realm of English decoration.



THE FIGHTING FAUNS. Alfred J. Oakley, A.R.B.S., Sculptor.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

January 1, 1876.

The Manchester Town Hall.

On Tuesday last the Mayor of Manchester placed the ball on the summit of the new Town Hall spire, thus actually completing the external work of the building. It may be interesting to note that the diameter of the ball, which appears from the ground no larger than an ordinary football, is 2 feet 7 inches, and its weight 2 cwt. 21½ lb. The height from the base of the ball is 5 feet 9½ inches. The total weight of the base and the ball is 6 cwt. 3 qrs. 1 lb. It is hollow, and is of copper gilt, and has 29 spikes screwed firmly in, each 6¾ inches long, the theory now being that the spike form of ball is better calculated to attract electricity than the old-fashioned plain globes. The extreme height of the tower now finished is 285 feet 6 inches. The Mayor, it may be stated, wrote a telegram on the ball, and it may be noted as an instance of His Worship's firmness of nerve that he actually mounted the top spike after it had been screwed down. The makers of the ball are Messrs. Hart, Son, Peard & Co. The interior fittings of the hall are being rapidly proceeded with.

The Town Planning Bill for Newcastle-on-Tyne.

All students of town planning will be interested in the new Bill of the Corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne which has now been deposited. It lays down the lines for the future development of a city that contains many interesting features. Few historical towns suffered more at the time of the Industrial Revolution from lack of foresight than this ancient fortress on the Border. The railway ran through the Castle. Advertisements were issued at the time trying to sell the ancient Norman Keep for a mill, and if the Society of Antiquaries had not intervened this vandalism would have been accomplished.

As it was, an old town wall of exceptional historic interest was pulled down; the old gates were removed, and the ancient church of Old Saints was demolished. On the other hand, the modern generation owes much to Richard Grainger, who although he was restricted to twelve acres, planned out the central parts of the city in the last century, providing effective and well-planned streets. The markets, too, are of good design.

The new proposals are extremely comprehensive. The Corporation are already owners of quays on the northern bank of the river Tyne, and it is proposed to construct new quays and works appliances at a cost of £975,000. Street works and improvements are to be authorised costing £931,000.

A special section of the new Bill is devoted to Town Planning. The Corporation ask for power to town plan land already developed, and also to purchase land for the purpose of improving frontages and land development. It will be remembered that Mr. Montagu Harris, one of the Town Planning experts of the Ministry of Health, recently visited the Tyneside and the plans are in progress for a joint scheme. The new Bill will facilitate progress in this direction.

Calendars.

Last year we commented on the artistic calendar sent to us by Messrs. Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4. The subject then was titled Erith Reach, the water colour original had been effectively and faithfully reproduced by Forman Offset. To-day, after twelve months of constant reference, the picture, in spite of many changes in the weather and unfavourable atmospheric conditions, is still fresh and clear and well worth framing. This year the firm send us a moorland picture illustrating the longest electrical overhead span in the British Empire. The artist has painted a pleasing picture, the colour scheme is bright and natural, the cable which hangs in two long loops over two valleys and is supported on three standards on the hill top sky line in no way detracts from the value of the picture; on the contrary, it emphasises the loneliness of the district. The process of reproduction appears to be the same as last year, and those responsible are to be complimented on a very satisfactory production.

Messrs. F. G. Edey & Co., Ltd., 25 Warwick Lane, E.C.4, have used a painting by W. H. Margetson, R.I., R.O.I., entitled "The Frog Prince," to illustrate a useful and pleasing calendar.

The Architect's Ghost.

By J. E. Reid.

It is appropriate, if not opportune, Christmas time being again almost upon us, that the ink on the pages of THE ARCHITECT should be correctly seasoned, if not judiciously flavoured, with an architectural ghost story. The supermundane, or anything savouring of the unusual, is not, I believe, admissible or encouraged in a weekly organ consecrated to the anatomy of the building art, or to the sober realities of the solid; but I have heard it stated, and on several occasions have had ample opportunities of verifying it, that architects are troubled with ghosts at times and seasons, but they (the architects) are extremely reticent in inviting a wide discussion on or opening the pages of the architectural press to spectral analysis. Weird visitors and family ghosts have been at all times extremely personal affairs, and an architect who is haunted with a spectre would be too shy to ever expose his case for the close scrutiny and scientific investigation of that matter-of-fact body of men and women known as The Society for Psychical Research.

The architectural ghost is elusive as it is taciturn, and is a kind of beneficient "familiar," a heaven-kissing friend, a practical font of inspiration hovering in sublimated regions of imagery, from whence it directs the phalanges of the architectural hand or encourages the grey matter of the brain to surrender its latent creative germs, and if it (the architectural brain) be impotent, which sometimes is the case, it takes possession of the drawing-board—if not of the office—pinning down the drawing paper on the said board, dusting the tee and set-squares, sharpens the pencils, covers the paper with black marks and creates designs, after which it disappears into rarefied air, leaving a line or two at the foot of the design for the architect to transform into a perfect whole.

It was Mr. Pecksniff, the popular illuminati of the science of architecture, figuring prominently in Dickens's Martin Chuzzlewit, who, if we interpret his words correctly, seemed to place these "finishing touches" in their true perspective, when he said:—

"For it really is, my dear Martin, it is in the finishing touches alone that great experience and long study in the matter tell."

In the absence of a greater authority—of which there are unfortunately few, if any, known to the present generation—we must accept his dictum and conclude that the "finishing touches" referred to are the architect's signature.

But as this is not an essay on the gosepl of prestidigitation, or a dissertation upon pretentious assertions, it would be, I take it, in the interests of the architectural profession to let the matter drop and go on with the story.

It was a few years back since Mr. Adolphus Sniggers departed this life, and it is scarcely probable that you will find his name in the Kalendar of the Royal Institute of British Architects if you look. He resided within the shadow of the Minster, and occupied a dwelling which was one in a chorus of old houses that chanted the airs of the Middle Ages. It exhaled an atmosphere of peace and plenty, and was a large domicile of numerous low and peculiarly-shaped rooms, of which some were panelled in oak stained with age. On the ground floor he had his offices, on the first floor he lived, and above that, lost amid the roof timbers and gables, other rooms ramified.

Mr. Sniggers was a man whose history was lost in the obscurity of the many years that had sentinelled his life's pilgrimage. But still there lived people who had known him in the early stages of his earthly career, when he was a kind of builder. Of course no slight attaches an architect because at one time he was a builder. It was not the first occasion—oh dear, no—that an architect had been rocked in the cradle of bricks and mortar. In fact, architects and builders were at one time bracketted together. It was a close union of the ideal with the real, the pencil with the plumb bob, the drawing board with the floor board. But now it is considered more respectable, if not judicious, to keep them miles apart. Anyhow Mr. Sniggers was a practical man who could draw plans for houses.

So when he bought the old house, which he purchased cheaply because it was shabby and dilapidated, he carried on the practice of an architect, and for a number of years was quite successful. True his work savoured of Mason's Classic and Joiner's Gothic, with more of the latter and less of the former, where substance predominated over shadow, but his clients came to him because he was cheap and very intimate with the building trade. So he gathered together a large and enviable clientele.

Many a man owes his success in life to a better half. He did. Mrs. Sniggers was a Yorkshire woman of fair dimensions and possessed arms like steam hammers and a tongue as rough as a file. She had certain administrative propensities and could manage her husband excellently, and made no bones about ordering him about. She was an ambitious woman, too, and had high notions of what was due to the wife of a professional man. It was she who had commanded her husband to be an architect instead of a builder, and he complied. She ordered him to buy the old house, and he did so. From that date he never looked back without finding his wife in his rear, urging him to greater things. She knew quite as much about plans and building as he did, and undoubtedly would have made an excellent woman architect, because she took a very practical interest in the office, engaging the office boy and an assistant, and saw that she got out of them their full money's worth.

One day Mr. and Mrs. Sniggers were sitting at breakfast partaking of the morning rasher of Yorkshire ham. Whilst he read the common morning paper she studied more erudite literature connected with architecture. Suddenly she threw down the paper and ambled about the room with her crest erect and her round face fixed in a stately aristocratic pose. Her husband knew that some command was about to be issued, and he shook from nervous apprehension.

"Adolphus!" she cried suddenly, pausing in her walk, "you must go in for a competition."

"A competition!" he cried woefully. "What is a competition?"

She almost withered him to scorn, so disgusted was she with his ignorance.

"The competitive principle," she replied oracularly, "has given to the world men who would otherwise have remained floundering in the deeps of obscurity and has established the truth that in a race the winner is always the better man. So architectural competitions have set fire to the smouldering sparks of genius and offered a safe foothold by which the slippery and treacherous slopes of the profession can be scaled, which again pedalises the truth that genius cannot be shrouded. Every disciple, therefore, who attains the summit of his ambition becomes a pillar in the temple of architecture and a beacon in the path of those who grope after him."

Mr. Sniggers was a little bewildered at first, but on realising that his wife hinted that he was a possible genius in the making he felt assured. But still—

"But, my dear, I'll——"

"Stuff and nonsense!" she exlaimed, thoroughly exasperated. "A man like you talking like that. I'm sick of the low-down stuff you do. We require some really higher class architectural work. Now I have been reading the advertisement for an architectural competition for the new church at Bumblethorpe in Yorkshire. You must go in for this, and if you win." Her remarks that followed would take up too much room for detail.

When the particulars for the new church were received Mrs. Sniggers put them into the hands of someone to carry out. Who? That is the mystery. It was after this that the upper part of the house became haunted with a ghost who smoked ano drank copious draughts of whisky. The ghost was never allowed to appear amidst the people of the earth, because Mrs. Sniggers kept him a prisoner and she held the key of the door leading to the upper chambers of the house.

He was a very talented king of ghosts. A very architec-

tural ghost in whose blood—if he had any—ran the finest of compressed pencils. He was a practical kind of ghost, too, and obligingly prepared all the drawings for the competition, which, of course, Sniggers took the whole credit of doing.

The plans were sent off and Mr. Sniggers won, and Mrs. Sniggers, having got the ghost safely stored upstairs, would not let him go until he had done some other kind acts. The ghost was therefore a prisoner, and the bars of his gaol were composed of weakness and whisky, and the latter nutriment Mrs. Sniggers plentifully supplied him with.

The winning of the competition was a remarkable achievement for Mr. Sniggers everyone said, and they were quite surprised that the city possessed such a remarkable citizen. The drawings were delicately executed in pencil and depicted a sublime creation in the Gothic Mode, and coming from the plebian hands of a man who had been used to the trowel instead of the pencil, caused the architects, who had entered the profession by the front door, to express themselves in unaccustomed language. But they were the unsuccessful ones and were naturally envious.

From this event the practice grew and grew, until people said that Mr. Sniggers was a reincarnation of all the architects who had been responsible for some of the most uplifting Cistercian monasteries that were dotted about the broad acres of Yorkshire. He now dropped the mediocre for the mediæval, the uncouth for the exquisite, and became altogether a different man. The drossy and husky clients who had helped him in the past became doormats on the threshold of genius, and he simply wiped his feet upon them. He now became the talk of the ecclesiastical world. The cloth and other fraternities visited him, and he became quite intimate with those who sat upon pedestals. Mrs. Sniggers felt that she was beginning to find her true level at last, for she was a woman who had superior notions. Mr. Sniggers increased his reputation by discussion church architecture together with old furniture, and showing visitors over the house, but he never let anyone go higher than the first floor, always telling them that the house was haunted upstairs. What a delightful mystery; it, perhaps was the ghost of an ancient architect they declared!

It was now approaching the festive season of Christmas, and Mr. Sniggers—or rather the ghost—was in the throes of another competition. It was for the new Northminster Cathedral in London, which had been estimated to run into several millions. The staff had been increased in size and had been working at the plans and sections, and when Christmas Eve arrived all of these had been mounted upon antiquarian-sized strainers, and it only remained for the elevations to be completed, which Mr. Sniggers said would be ready in time. He always gave out that he could not work during the day, but always at night, when the city spoke in whispers, and reserved the haunted part of the house in which to pursue his activities. Whether the staff believed this tale, or whether they were superstitious enough to swallow the ghost story, did not trouble him. The office boy had said that he had seen the face of a spectacled and hollow-eyed man trying to peer into the street from an upper window. But office boys will say anything.

So on this Christmas Eve Mr. and Mrs. Sniggers sat in their parlour. Overhead from the haunted part of the house came the sound of footfalls. Mr. Sniggers became fidgety as the time went on and repeatedly pulled out his watch.

"He said he'd have them finished to-night," he said, in reply to a remark from his better half.

She shook her head as if in doubt.

"Have you been again to hurry him up?" she asked. "Because we must have them to-night."

"Just been," he assured her. "Faithfully promised."

"Have you told him that he shall have the fat leg from the turkey and a good slice of plum pudding?" she demanded.

He nodded his head.

"And said that he'll have two bottles of slosh as well?"

He again nodded his head and she appeared satisfied, and went on with her work. Outside the Minster boomed out the hour of eleven o'clock. Several parties of waits could be heard.

This music seemed to have a drowsy effect upon the pair, for they both commenced to nod and exhibit indications that they have overdosed themselves with cordial, for they both could partake of a fair quantum of whisky.

Suddenly Mrs. Sniggers awoke with a start and clutched the arm of her husband.

"Do you hear that?" she hissed.

Footfalls could be heard stealthily descending the staircase.

"You fool!" cried Mrs. Sniggers to her husband, "you've not locked the door."

With these words she bounced out of the room and began to argue with someone on the landing and to use her arms and knees in that peculiar persuasive manner some women have who desire to give physical expression to their will, and drove the ghost upstairs again. Then she locked the door and returned into the parlour uttering imprecations of a prophetic nature on what she would do if she caught him at his tricks again.

The husband and wife could now hear the ghost hard at work tearing up pieces of paper and doing other things as if he was frantically working. Soon the Minster clock boomed out the hour of twelve, ushering in the birth of Christmas Day, and just as the last vibrations from the deep and solemn bell had died away, a dull thud shook the house from top to bottom as if a heavy weight had dropped on to the floor above. They looked at one another with bated breath. It was such an unusual midnight sound.

"See what it is!" commanded Mrs. Sniggers coolly, with wonderful mastery over her feelings. "He had no doubt finished the work and has sat down for a rest. Get the drawings and mount them, and hand him two bottles of slosh to keep him quiet. Do."

Sniggers had not the courage to dispute with his wife, so he arose, and after fortifying himself with a large dose of whisky, slowly crept upstairs, armed with the two bottles as his wife had commanded. Coming to a small aperture not unlike the booking window at the railway station, he tapped at it and waited. Slowly the shutter was raised by someone inside, and a roll of plans was passed to him for which he parted with the two bottles of whisky. After this the shutter slowly descended again and he went down into the office.

When he unrolled the plans they surprised him with their excellence and refinement. The ghost had surpassed himself, and the lace-like embroidery of the pencilship was extremely beautiful and soul inspiring. Sniggers was an expert mounter of drawings and soon had them pasted upon the strainers, after which he locked the office and joined his wife, when he expatiated upon the "sure winner" downstairs. She promised to come down first thing in the morning and inspect them.

Christmas day broke fine and frosty. The sun was streaming in at the parlour window bathing the interior in a glorious flood of gold. After breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Sniggers descended into the office, and when he drew up the blinds, letting a light into the room, he turned round only to encounter a strange look upon his wife's face. From her he glanced towards the drawings and became pale. There was not a line, not a vestige of a pencil mark of any description on any of the strainers.

He tried to give expression to his thoughts, but words choked his utterances.

His wife sneered at him and he retaliated.

"I swear that the most beautiful designs were upon those sheets when I mounted them last night!" he cried. "I tell you, Mary Anne, that I locked up the office and no one could have possibly tampered with them."

"You should have examined the drawings first before parting with the bottles," she exclaimed, doubting his words.

"I did, I tell you."

"Then you go up and give him a bit of your mind and tell him he'll get no dinner, not a morsel of turkey leg or plum pudding, unless the drawings are completed."

Thus commanded, he went upstairs and felt decidedly creepy as he neared the door. There was something in the air that was discomforting. He tapped on the shutter. No answer. He knocked again, and yet again. Finally he raised the shutter and peered into the room. The floor was literally strewn with little pieces of paper as if a snowstorm had entered the room in the night. He glanced round. Suddenly his eyes grew wild and staring, and then he uttered a cry of horror, for lying upon the floor, his face upturned to the light, his mouth wide open, lay the body of a man—dead. In a moment he rushed from the room.

"He's dead, Mary Anne!" he cried, bursting into the office.

"Dead!" she cried, flouncing into a chair. "Call in the neighbours and run for the police."

.

"So when the clock struck twelve you heard a dull thud?" asked a juryman at the inquest.

"We did, sir, and then all was silent again," replied Sniggers.

"After that you went upstairs and knocked at the shutter. A roll of drawings was handed to you for which you exchanged two bottles of whisky?"

Sniggers nodded his head.

"You then descended into the office and mounted the drawings upon frames called strainers, and in the morning the drawings had entirely disappeared from the strainers?"

Sniggers nodded in the affirmative.

"And when you went upstairs again to demand some explanation from the man who usually assisted you in your office routine, you found him lying dead and a mass of pieces of paper. What were the pieces of paper?"

"They were the fragments of the drawings he had been working on."

"Then he must have gone down into the office and detached the drawings from the strainers?"

Sniggers shook his head. "Impossible!" he exclaimed.

"Why impossible?"

"Because the door of his room and that of the office were locked. And besides the pieces of paper gave no indications that any adhesive substance had been applied."

"He was a prisoner, was he?"

"Virtually."

"Then do you mean to tell us that you keep men working until they drop down dead?"

Sniggers winced, and hung his head.

"When you heard the thud after the clock struck twelve, do you believe that that was the moment when the man dropped dead?"

"I do now, and it was his ghost that had handed me the drawings."

"Which you found quite firm to the touch?"

"I did, though they were the ghostly images of the real drawings he had torn up."

The jury looked at one another and smiled. It was Christmas time and they were indulgent.

It was here that a red-faced man, who wore a spotted tie round his neck to keep it from bursting, exclaimed:

"What about the bottles of whisky you left behind?"

"They were untouched," replied Sniggers solemnly.

The red-faced man turned to his fellow jurymen and said mournfully:

"Then it was indeed a ghost."

The verdict arrived at was as follows: "Found dead with a recommendation to architects to do their own work in the future."

This incident was commented upon by the newspapers and the advertisement from it was an unfortunate one for Sniggers. Though Mrs. Sniggers tried to capture another ghost, it was no good. Gradually the practice declined and finally vanished.

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The above romance is partially true. There have been architects who were geniuses and able to ascend to those celestial regions where ideals are the playthings of the Gods, and have tried to interpretate them in terms of matter. But history is full of cases when the artistically-minded have done this wrongly. Self-gratification is a danger that always threatens the artistic genius, and the "ghost" as depicted above, had he been able to uphold his equilibrium, might have been one of the world's most marvellous architects; instead, drink had been his ruin. He lived on drink and became the slave to anyone who supplied him with it, until in the end he succumbed.



DOORWAY IN APPENZELL, SWITZERLAND.
Photo by Eric Steiger, Architect.

Cottages at Shab Hall, Kent.

P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

These cottages are being built for three agricultural labourers' families. The accommodation consists in each case of a large living room with a scullery off, and one large and two small bedrooms over. A tiny separate bathroom is added to each scullery, hot water being supplied to each bath by the copper (Letheren's system). They have each a coal store, larder, and electric light, and are planned to fall below subsidy area. A common wash house is linked to the cottages by a length of walling to screen drying clothes from the road. The plan was determined by the aspect and the shape of the plot, it being desired to separate front doors as far as possible and to give each cottage a roughly equal garden in front and allotment plot behind. (For the plans see page 21.)

House at Knockholt, Kent.

P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

This house is being built on the high ground above Knockholt and has been planned to take advantage of fine views and give a sheltered terrace to the S.W. It stands about 300 feet from the road, the "front" being at the "back," the entrance court being approached through the covered way by the garage block. All joinery and external woodwork are of oak from the New Forest.

"Art Authority."

By Loren H. B. Knox.

In one respect Architecture to-day seems to me fortunate among the other chief fine arts, Sculpture, Painting, Poetry and Music.

"Art Authority" has not taken it so completely into slavery as it has the others. Its practical nature saves it somewhat from the verbiage and false pretence which, at this time, spring up, like matted vines, to cover dead æsthetics with a semblance of life.

For I think the show of vitality in the fine arts now is counterfeit. Soul is their real source, age-soul focalised by the artist's soul. Our period has not that spirit and need. Utilitarian arts, springing from analytical, objective, over-intellectualising Science and from commonising, materialising Democracy, with us usurp the spell of old Beauty. We compel automobiles, railways and aeroplanes. Our supreme interests and needs do not shape Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Poetry or Music. And, in my view, no fine art is true unless it is uttered in the emotional, idealising, inspirational language of its time.

Instead of realising that true fine art cannot live by the efforts of single artists, unfructified by the emotional compulsion of their contemporaries, would-be creators to-day issue a producct which they call true. And the "art world," utterly void of any clear ideas on the subject, accepts their work at their own estimate. Here arises "Art Authority."

"Art Authority," of course, must have art, whether it exists or not. Otherwise it would have no dicta to impose. Moreover, as Tolstoi showed in "What is Art?" it must conserve art to the class, or cult, who can pay for it. Naturally, this cult wishes to be superior and "cultivated." Ordinary marbles, oils, poems and music are common and comprehensible to all. Therefore "Art Authority" must have something it alone can understand and "interpret" to its subservient followers, who, in turn, lord it over the rest. As the common people do not compel art at present, it is a simple thing for "Art Authority" to extol and expound meaningless individual distortions as works of genius. So it is that half-hacked statues, hideous oil smears, mangled prose called Vers Libre, and "musical" cacophony are rated the "truth" of this soulless day by "Art Authority."

Thus "Art Authority" galvanises the corpse. With hierarchical superiority it assumes to give mankind its æsthetic creed of "opinion," "taste," and "insight." But it has no deep convictions and standards. Its assumption of knowledge resolves itself into an argument for the reality of the false.

For true art is that compelled by the soul of its age. It needs no mystification or perpetual, confused "explanation," such as issues from the mouth of "Art Authority," to give plausibility to the present output. The common folk, from whose emotional need it sprang, understand it. But when, as now, it is not thus compelled, the inevitable happens. The shell, or form, of the old art does not satisfy. Would-be artists, not knowing the truth, think that it is bondage to this established form which fetters them, and that if they were rid of that they could utter a worthy content. They err. It is not the form which is at fault. It is the content. Their age does not give them the latter. Present artists, I believe, do not know this; so many of them contort, distort and agonise, thinking thus to show their "originality" and "freedom," whereas they have neither. Vainly they affect weird, strained forms, or a lack of form, to show a depth of content which is not there. They would murder old Beauty to create a new by their epileptic writhings. Yet "Art Authority" too often holds this distortion a sign of profundity. A brain-spun spider's web of jargon is woven for its support. But in reality it betokens emptiness and imbecility.

That the artist alone can do true art is axiomatic with "Art Authority." Technique, objective description, literal depiction, forced symbolism, to it are the verities. Of soul it takes no account, either individual or racial. From tepid "taste" to mental crudity is its range. Its attitude towards *Secessionists*, *Modernists*, *Post-Impressionists*, *Cubists*, *Futurists*, and the rest of the Fungi, for the most part, has been recognition and endorsement as a phase of present art, as is shown by their representation in exhibitions. But where it has not gone thus far it has been abject and timid. Instead of knowing why the vagaries and abortions were false and denouncing them, it has been silent or has gently ridiculed; playing safe, however, in case the "movement" might have unforeseen significance for "future art."

Architecture has not escaped "Art Authority," though, as suggested before, its worst has not been called its best, as in the other arts. *L'Art Nouveau*, *Secessionist* and *Modernist* obsessions, from 1890 onwards, gained some hold in France, Germany, Austria, America, and now "Art Authority" imposes a strain for "originality" on England.

British domestic architecture goads to no spasms, but keeps well to established types. Public buildings, however, are alienated from their fine heritage of Norman, Gothic, Tudor, Elizabethan and Jacobean to an ill-proportioned approximation of a bad French Renaissance. Its local precedents back to Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren do not better it. In London, for instance, steel frameworks are hung with all manner of once essential parts, such as columns, pediments, balustrades, keystones, now crudely applied as "embellishment." "Art Authority" sanctions this in the sense of adhering to a convention.

But "Art Authority" in England is not wholly content with the above mode. Arguments as to overthrowing the banal fraud and the establishment of a "sincere," "indigenous," "original" form, which shall express its purpose, material and the personality of the owners, prevail here, as they did sometime since on the Continent and in the United States. This results in brain strains, in our spiritually empty era, to do what can only come naturally from the soul of the people. Crudity, coarseness, an agony to be "different," a discard of true and beautiful elements for strange, harsh and distorted ones, in the typical structures further illustrate the general mistake of ugliness for "force" in all the fine arts to-day. Owners spend hundreds of thousands of pounds in building thus on the persuasion of experts. As a result there arise harsh, bulky stone masses hung on steel frames, with pylon effects, chopped-off towers and cornices, down-gouged walls, alien "motifs," crude columns, hideous "decorations." None of it is "original," "strong" of "indigenous," and, to my mind, it has blemished some of the best sites in London.

But "Art Authority" is wholly victorious in another form which unites Architecture and Sculpture, in London and throughout the Empire. I refer to memorials. On theories of "simplicity," "sincerity," "strength," they follow one another as barren, crude, heavy, blocky erections, with cutting lines and angles, void of true symbolic grace. Inspiration, idealism, charm, imagination seem to me absent from them all.

Of course, the recent memorial which reveals the perversion of "Art Authority" in this country most glaringly is that to Hudson by Epstein. Endorsement by "Art Authority" of this soulless distortion is, in my judgment, the crowning sin of its æsthetic ignorance. It shows it to be educated folly.

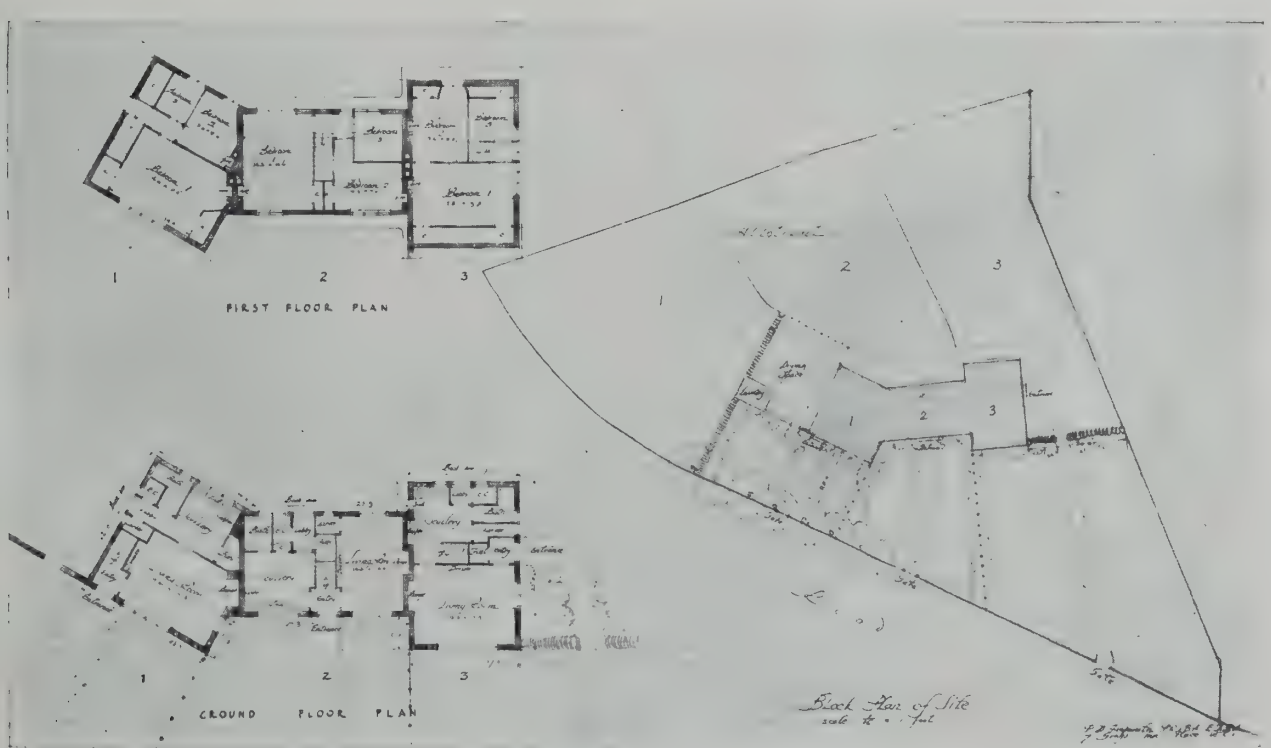
Trade Note.

As business competition increases so commercial organisers find it necessary to continually enlarge their staffs. This fact has brought in its train the necessity for ensuring the easy and convenient clearance of crowded buildings. Messrs. H. & C. Davis & Co., Ltd., Clapham, London, S.W.4, have created a well deserved reputation for their fire escapes and service staircases. A glance at some illustrations of their work included in a comprehensive survey gives a convincing impression that the firm can handle difficult problems in a satisfactory way.



ELEVENTH CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, LONDON. Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The church is being built in Nutford Place, near the Marble Arch. The church proper is approached by four staircases and will seat between 800 and 900 people on the ground floor; below is a large entrance hall and the schoolroom. The basement provides accommodation for the lavatories, cloak rooms and boiler rooms. The building is of multi-coloured brick and dressings of Portland stone. The roof is covered with Italian tiles. Messrs. Dove Bros. are the general contractors. Messrs. Benham & Sons, Ltd., of 92 Wigmore Street, W., have been entrusted with all arrangements relative to heating and ventilating plant. The steel windows are supplied by Messrs. Williams, Gamon & Co. (Kaleyards), Ltd., Chester. The sanitary fittings have been manufactured and fitted by Messrs. Mellowes & Co., Ltd. Mr. Hope Bagenal. A.R.I.B.A., has been acting in an advisory capacity as to acoustics.



PLAN OF COTTAGES AT SHAB HALL, DUNTON GREEN. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.
(For elevations see inset plates.)



THE DICKENS SPIRIT.

One was glad to see whilst passing Grays Inn Place during the recent festive season that one Architect still possessed an appreciation for the times which so many seem to have forgotten.

Book Reviews.

"Caricatures."

A caricature is frequently a total failure because it represents a poorly executed inspiration. The artist sees all the characteristic details that should be presented, but more often than not is unable to convey his ideas successfully to paper. The Architectural Press have published a small booklet titled "Caricatures," by H. de C., 2s. 6d. net. The majority of the illustrations are very good indeed, some fail and naturally some are better than others. The Sergeant at the R.I.B.A. is amongst the best and has been used as a successful frontispiece. The author makes a very modest appeal for indulgence in the preface, and one feels that those who are not pleased or satisfied with the pictures which represent themselves will follow Sir Henry Newbolt's lead and add a question mark to the picture and leave others to judg whether the artist has been too kind. The first really splendid picture is that on page one, representing Professor Rothenstein. The artist has just caught the expression of personal doubt on the Professor's face which some may have noticed who see him in one of his reflective moods. Sir Aston Webb, on page 3, is recognisable, but not really good; whereas Lawrence Dale on page 4 is a fine study successfully rendered. Of course, Mr. Dale offers a fine scope for the caricaturist. His success in connection with the Masonic Temple Preliminary Competitions bespeaks a mind full of power and resource. Mr. Dale is original; many of his designs have secured success because they have struck an original note in a practical manner. Thus with these characteristic talents it is not surprising that the author should give us an impression which illustrates an intensely reflective mind.

We have not the pleasure of knowing Mrs. Peel, but she cannot but be pleased with H. de C.

Those who know Professor Lethaby will be able to appreciate this very clever drawing. He also offers much and our artist author has taken full advantage of this. The pose is great, the eye is masterly; in fact the whole ranks very high. On page 17 Gilbert Bayes is pictured. Recently the sculptor was present at an architectural club dinner and spoke to the gathering; his pose and expression were on that occasion the same as we see illustrated in this little book. Sir Edwin Lutyens has been drawn in a very characteristic way. A halo is suggested in the background, or perhaps the artist intended these to be emanations from the great mind. Professor Richardson is splendid, both in actual picturisation and pose. He undoubtedly does use his hand in the manner indicated.

Professor Moira is a wonderful likeness expressed in rather an unkind sincerity. Moira is a great sport, and many students can never render to him their thanks for the sound advice he has given them in such a charming and encouraging manner. H. S. Goodhart Rendel, illustrated on page 28, could not be better. The sketch illustrates the languid manner so characteristic. On page 36, Sir John Simpson's caricature is included; whether he will like this picture is open to some doubt. He certainly conveyed a very similar impression to one of the visitors at a recent building trade exhibition, when the R.I.B.A. held a reception in the Pillar Hall and Sir John as president stood in the doorway to welcome the visitors. The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres is also good. H. V. Ashley is recognisable. Having passed through the booklet and selected those which are really first class, the author will forgive if one or two instances are mentioned in which we think he has failed. The late Paul Waterhouse had fine features and a dignified manner. Those who remember him well could not consider the artist's sketch as good or characteristic. W. G. Newton, on page 13, is not a fortunate piece of work. H. V. Lanchester may at times appear somewhat weedy, but the author seems to have lost just that something that gives H. V. L. the personality he possesses.

On page 29 the artist includes a drawing which he calls Robert Atkinson. It is like R. A., because a drawing which included any of his well-defined, characteristic points would have to be terribly rotten not to be like him. It is true that once he wore a rather loud-patterned suit, but he does not always do so. The author has given him a sad expression; he is never sad, bored to death very possibly, but not sad. I fear this sketch offends me. The greatest failure in this booklet, full of many good drawings, is the sketch purporting to represent Mr. E. Guy Dawber. The President is not full of restless energy; on the contrary, he is quiet and dignified in manner. There is nothing of the wild man of Borneo about Mr. E. Guy Dawber as represented in this sketch. Possibly the author was conscious of its shortcomings and therefore placed it last in the book.

The Scottish Housing Subsidy.

Only four firms have been approved by the Scottish Board of Health in connection with the additional subsidy offered last October by Mr. Baldwin. The approved firms guarantee to only employ 10 per cent. of skilled labour in the erection of the houses ordered. Further, the houses are to be erected at the rate of 1,000 per year from a date to be fixed by the Scottish Board of Health. The firms are: Corolite Construction, Ltd., of London; Cowieson's, Ltd., of Glasgow; James Jones & Sons, of Larbert; and G. & J. Weir, Ltd., of Glasgow.

STREATHAM.—Plans passed by Borough Council: 35 houses, Bridgwood Avenue and other roads for Messrs. Wates, Ltd.; 10 houses, Kingsmead Road, for Messrs. R. Kendal, Ltd.

WAKEFIELD.—Approval has been given to the scheme for the erection of a wholesale warehouse on the Market estate at a cost of £3,500.—Another 50 houses are to be built on the Portobello estate.—Tenders are to be invited for the erection of eight shops on the Lupset estate.—Plans passed: 8 houses Milnthorpe Crescent, for Mr. W. H. Watson.

Stamp out Dry Rot in the next ten years

Treatment of every piece of wood used in building construction by dipping into a bath of Exterior Solignum before being used would stamp out the dry rot menace within ten years.

Millions of pounds are lost annually through dry rot decay—but this vast sum could be saved at infinitesimal cost if the Architect specified and the Builder used Exterior Solignum.

But it must be Solignum

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MAJOR & Coy. Ltd.
Enquiries to:—
205 Borough High St., London, S.E.1.

SOLIGNUM REG.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Wood Preserving Stain, 18 Colours.

Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.

The third Annual Competition of Industrial Designs will take place in June, 1926. It will be open to two classes—(*a*) All British subjects (with certain specified limitations as to age in the Section of Architectural Decoration, Sub-section (4), and in the Furniture Section), and (*b*) British students in British Schools of Art. Entries can only be received from individual designers, not from firms.

The subjects of competition will be the same for both classes of candidates, but in considering the work the judges will bear in mind to which class the competitors belong.

The competition will be divided under the following heads :—(1) Architectural Decoration, (2) Textiles, (3) Furniture, (4) Book Production, (5) Pottery and Glass, (6) Miscellaneous.

Particulars of the subjects prescribed in each Section, together with the prizes offered in connection therewith, will be found below. The Council reserve the right of withholding any or all of the prizes offered, or of awarding prizes of less value. The plans and particulars required by competitors in certain of the Sub-sections (see below) are now ready, and can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Royal Society of Arts.

The judges will be appointed by the Council of the Royal Society of Arts on the recommendation of the various Sectional Committees. In making the awards it shall be an essential condition that the designs approved are suitable for the materials for which they are intended.

Designs for which prizes are not awarded may be "Highly Commended" or "Commended" at the discretion of the judges.

The Society will confer its Diploma on any candidate whose work shows exceptional artistic ability and practical knowledge of the materials and processes of his trade.

After the awards have been made, a number of selected designs will be exhibited in London, and subsequently at suitable centres in the provinces, where they will be brought to the notice of manufacturers likely to be specially interested in them.

In order to contribute towards the cost of the competition, it has been found necessary to charge an entrance fee of 5s. to each candidate for each Section in which he may enter. The amount of the entry fee must be forwarded with the entry form.

Candidates whose work has been "Highly Commended" or "Commended" will receive certificates to that effect.

A Bureau of Information will be established at the Royal Society of Arts, at which will be kept the names and addresses of exhibitors who desire to obtain employment as designers. These lists will be at the service of manufacturers in search of designers.

Intending competitors must communicate between May 1st and 15th with the Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, who will supply them with the necessary forms, labels and instructions for the despatch of their designs to the place of exhibition.

The following are the subjects of competition in the various Sections in 1926 :—

SECTION I.—ARCHITECTURAL DECORATION.

SUB-SECTION (1).—METAL AND GLASS FRONTS FOR LIFTS.

Subject.—Ornamental Metal and Glass Front to Passenger Lifts in an important store building.

Particulars.—There is to be a group of three lifts extending from basement to sixth floor. The design is to show the lifts at ground floor level approached from an enclosed lobby. The competitor is not required to show the treatment other than the one side, and the only openings to be provided are the three entrances to the lifts. The metal and glass treatment is to be within the line shown on the plan ; details as to indicators must be considered, and all the latest modern improvements provided. The construction of the lift within the metal enclosure need not be shown, except the positions of the guides and balance weights.

Materials.—Materials to be used are left to the competitors, but a refined treatment is desired.

Drawings Required.—Plan, elevation, with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch full-size detail showing metal construction.

PRIZES OFFERED.—Messrs. Henry Hope & Sons offer a First Prize of £50, and Messrs. J. W. Singer & Sons, Ltd., offer a Second Prize of £25, for this subject.

Candidates entering in this Sub-section should apply for a drawing showing the opening to be filled by the lifts, to the Secretary, Royal Society of Arts.

SUB-SECTION (2).—METAL SHOP FRONT.

Subject.—Metal Shop Front, with Entrance Adjoining, in an important shopping thoroughfare.

Particulars.—The Shop Front is to be designed within the dimensions given in the plan, and to be for a high-class shoe shop. The entrance doors are to be in metal and recessed. Provision is to be made for a Boswick Gate for enclosing the porch at night. There will be a plain marble enclosing architrave and stone pier and arch to door opening. The sides of the entrance porch may be used for showing goods at the discretion of the competitor. The window enclosure must be shown, and provision arranged for sun-blinds and special lighting. The question of heating, ventilation and condensation forming on the inside of the glass must be considered, and adequate access provided to the windows from the shop interior.

Materials.—The materials to be used are left to the competitor, but a refined treatment is desired. No facia board is required, but the name of the shop may be worked in the design. *Drawings Required.*—Plan, elevation and sections to 1 inch scale, with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch full-sized detail showing metal construction, and a portion of design, full size, not exceeding 24 inches square.

PRIZES OFFERED.—Messrs. Bagues, Ltd., offer a First Prize of £50, and Messrs. Chas. Smith, Sons & Co. offer a Second Prize of £25 for this subject. Candidates in this Sub-section should apply for a plan showing the dimesnions given, to the Secretary, Royal Society of Arts.

SUB-SECTION (3).—METAL WINDOW FRAMES.

A design is required for the treatment of Windows to fill an opening 32 feet high by 10 feet wide, extending over the first, second and third floors of typical Business Premises (not a factory) in any commercial centre.

PRIZE OFFERED.—The Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., offer a Prize of 50 guineas for this subject.

SUB-SECTION (4).—LEWIS BERGER SCHOLARSHIP.

The Lewis Berger Scholarship, of the value of £60 to cover the cost of fees, maintenance, materials and travelling expenses, is offered for competition annually. It is tenable at the Royal College of Art, London, for a period of three months for the purpose of study in Decoration and Decorative Painting.

SUB-SECTION (5).—WALLPAPER.

The subject of competition is as follows :—A design for a Wallpaper suitable for use in a Lady's Boudoir. PRIZE OFFERED : A Prize of £10 10s. is offered for this subject.

SECTION II.—TEXTILES.

The subjects of competition are designs for the following :—(1) Floor coverings, including carpets and rugs, linoleum and floor cloths ; (2) woven fabrics for furniture and decoration, including tapestries, damasks, brocades, figured velvets, table damasks, and moquettes ; (3) printed fabrics for furniture and decoration ; (4) printed and woven fabrics for dress, including brocades, fancy dress fabrics, handkerchiefs, tie silks, mufflers, ribbons and other narrow goods ; (5) machine-made lace, lace curtains and embroidery ; (6) miscellaneous, including hand-made lace, embroidery, and open work, bedspreads, cushion squares, tea cosies, batiks, etc. Candidates may submit designs for any or all of the items in any or all of the foregoing sub-sections.

PRIZES OFFERED.—1. *Travelling Scholarships.*—The contri butions to the Prize Fund are sufficient to allow of the award of one, or possibly more, Travelling Scholarships to candidates of outstanding ability. [In 1925 a Travelling Scholarship of £150 was awarded.] The course of study to be followed by the successful candidates will be decided after consultation between them and the judges. 2. *Money Prizes.*—The judges are empowered to award, at their discretion, Money Prizes up to the value of £10 10s. each for designs for each of the articles enumerated above.

SECTION III.—FURNITURE.

The subjects of competition are designs for the following :—(1) The complete furniture of a reception room (30 feet by 20 feet), following British tradition ; (2) the complete furniture of a bedroom, following British tradition ; (3) the complete furniture of a hall lounge ; (4) the complete furniture of a living room suitable for a house in a housing scheme ; (5) the complete furniture of a board room ; (6) a piece of furniture which can be used as a sideboard in a medium-sized modern room.

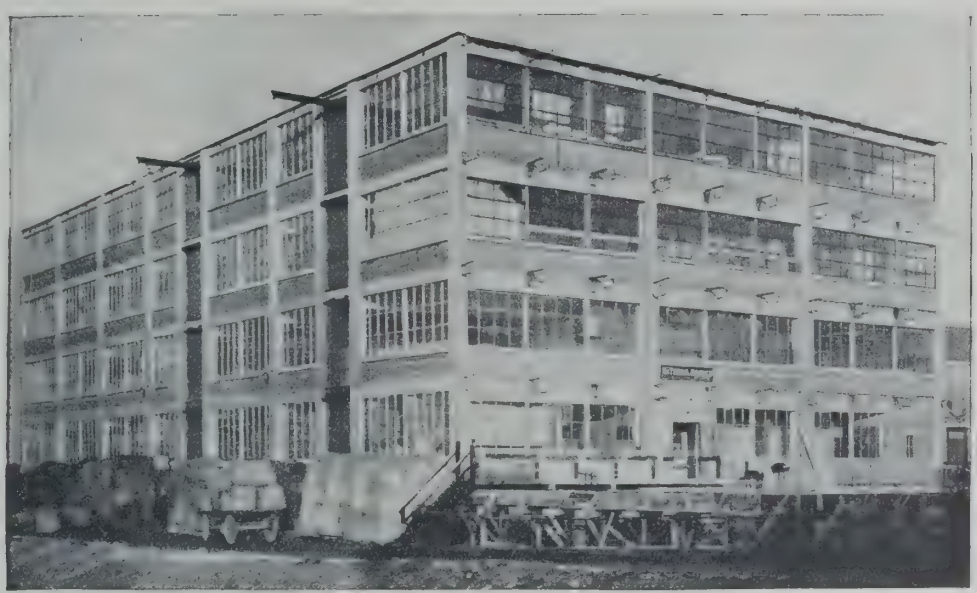
PRIZES OFFERED.—A prize of £20 is offered for the best set of designs in each of the sub-sections (1)–(5) inclusive, and a prize of £10 10s. for the best design in sub-section (6). Second prizes may be awarded at the discretion of the judges. No candidate may receive more than two first prizes. Candidates competing for subjects (1) and (2) may be of any age. Candidates competing for subjects (3)–(6) inclusive must not be over 25 years of age.

SECTION IV.—BOOK PRODUCTION.

Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts.

REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS

THE KAHN SYSTEM



Warehouse for Messrs. TAYLOR WORDSWORTH, BRADFORD.
On the Kahn System of Reinforced Concrete.
Architects: S. Robinson & Sons. Contractors: J. & P. Obank.

This warehouse was designed, as can be seen, with a view to extensions in the future. These extensions have just been completed, also on the Kahn system of reinforced concrete.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS THE MOST ECONOMICAL METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION — IT IS PERMANENT, FIRE-PROOF, AND ELIMINATES MAINTENANCE CHARGES.

THERE IS A DISTINCT ADVANTAGE IN ENGAGING A FIRM OF REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS HAVING A LARGE STAFF OF EXPERT DESIGNERS AND WITH MANY THOUSANDS OF SUCCESSFUL CONSTRUCTIONS TO ITS CREDIT.

THE KAHN SYSTEM IS THE MOST EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE WORLD.

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SECTION V.—POTTERY AND GLASS.

Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts.

SECTION VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIZE OFFERED BY MESSRS. LEVER BROTHERS, LTD.

Messrs. Lever Brothers, Ltd., offer a prize of £50 for the best series of Six Lay-outs for Sunlight Soap Press advertisements. The size is 10 inches deep by 6¾ inches wide. In making the award the judges will take into consideration the following points:—(1) Composition, in its relation to the main selling point of the advertisement; (2) composition, from the point of view of pleasing the eye; (3) quality of drawing; (4) originality of presentation.

CADBURY BOURNVILLE TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP.

Messrs. Cadbury Brothers, Ltd., offer a Cadbury Bournville Travelling Scholarship of £50 for one year in each of the years 1926–7. The winner will be required to travel on the Continent of Europe for the development of his or her art. The subject for competition is:—A set of two designs suitable for Chocolate Boxes.

PRIZES OFFERED BY MESSRS. J. S. FRY & SONS, LTD.

Messrs. J. S. Fry & Sons, Ltd., offer a first prize of £17 10s., and a second prize of £7 10s.. for each of the following subjects:—(1) A design for an Exhibition Stand, in plan and elevation, to fill a space, roughly, 20 feet by 16 feet (height not to exceed 12 feet).

PRIZES OFFERED BY MESSRS. ROWNTREE & CO., LTD.

Messrs. Rowntree & Co., Ltd., of York, offer three prizes of £25, £10 and £5 respectively for a Window Display Piece for use with (or to carry) their chocolates, loose, or in boxes or cartons.

PRIZES OFFERED BY MESSRS. A. J. CALEY & SON, LTD.

Messrs. A. J. Caley & Son, Ltd., offer a first prize of £30, a second prize of £15, and a third prize of £5 for a Showcard (size, 15 inches by 20 inches upright) advertising the firm's chocolates. It is not compulsory to include a slogan, but preference will be given, *cæteris paribus*, to a design bearing a good slogan. The card should be in the least possible number of colours, in order that it may be reproduced inexpensively.

PRIZES OFFERED BY THE UNDERGROUND GROUP OF COMPANIES.

The Underground Group of Companies offer prizes for designs of a Poster suitable for advertising "Underground Railway Season Tickets."

PRIZES OFFERED BY MESSRS. CHARLES LETTS & CO.

Messrs. Charles Letts & Co. offer a first prize of £20, and a second prize of £10, for a design for a Front Endpaper to be used in their diaries.

"OWEN JONES" PRIZES.

In addition to the prizes mentioned above, the Council offer six Bronze Medals under the "Owen Jones" Trust to candidates in Class (*b*) British Students in British Schools of Art.

Competition News.

ENLARGEMENT OF WISBECH TOWN HALL.

The President of the Royal Institute of British Architects has nominated Mr. W. H. Ansell, F.R.I.B.A., as assessor in this competition.

MORECAMBE.—The site has been chosen for the open-air bath, and designs are to be invited from architects, premiums of £100, £50 and £25 being offered for first, second and third placed designs, to be adjudicated upon by a nominee of the R.I.B.A.

R.I.B.A. Notes.

The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada has appointed Mr. Septimus Warwick, F.R.I.B.A., to attend the meetings of the R.I.B.A. Allied Societies' Conference as the London representative of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

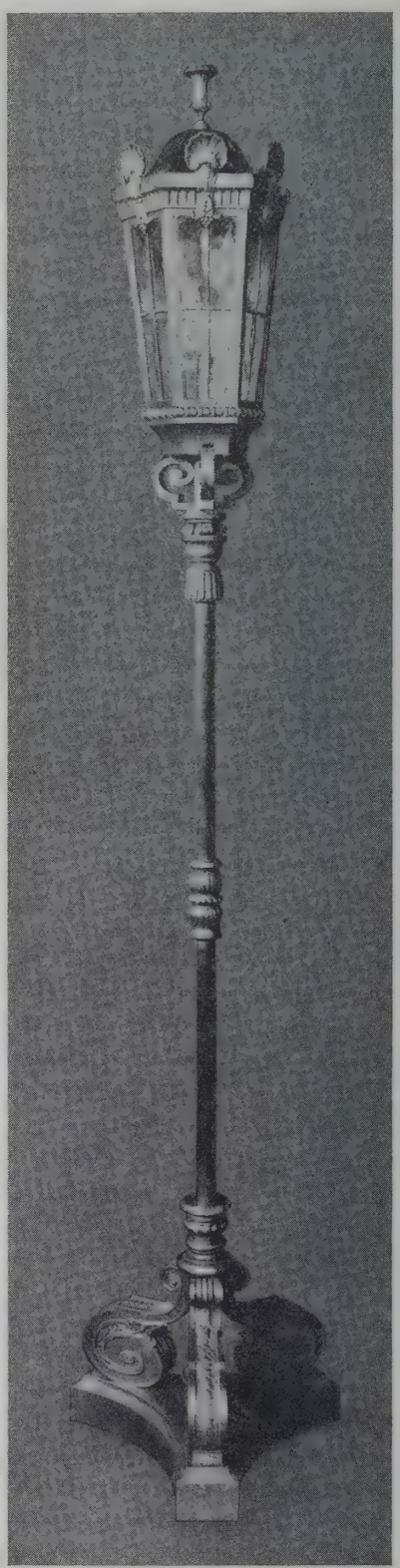
SIR,—From a report published in "The Times" last week I see that the captain of the Swedish ship "Erik" was fined at Middlesbrough last week for overloading his vessel; he was bringing a cargo of granite to Aberdeen. The rather apt term of contempt, "bringing coals to Newcastle," would seem to apply in this case, or has perchance the city of granite become exhausted either of granite or quarrymen?

Yours faithfully,

December 28, 1925. TIRED.

Bronze Lamps in New Bond Street.

Many who have passed along New Bond Street recently will have noticed the new front that has been built to the Aeolian Hall. The bronze lamp illustrated represents one of two standards which are to be placed on the right and left of the entrance doors. Messrs. Samuel Haskins & Bros., Ltd., are responsible for their execution. Simple in style and beautifully finished, they illustrate effectively a section of the wide range of artistic craftsmanship which this firm commands.



BRONZE LAMP.
Executed by MESSRS. SAMUEL HASKINS & BROS., LTD.

HORSHAM.—The Chamber of Trade will hold an Empire Week and Exhibition of British Manufacturers early in March, particulars *re* stands and spaces for exhibits can be obtained from the Secretary to the Publicity Committee, 32, West Street, Horsham.

Registered **PUDLO** Trade Mark.

BRAND

CEMENT WATERPROOFER

BASEMENTS are often unhealthy. Their atmosphere is generally humid owing to their being surrounded by damp soil which also encourages fungoid growths, sometimes making the rooms quite unfit for habitation.

When cement is waterproofed with 'Pudlo' brand powder and plastered or rendered on the *inside* faces of the walls, the room is made perfectly dry and healthy at little more than the cost of cementing.

Used also for Reservoirs, Flooded Cellars, Flat Roofs, Leaking Tanks, Garage Pits, etc.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:—

KERNER-GREENWOOD & CO. LTD., Ann's Fort, KING'S LYNN, ENGLAND.

J. H. Kerner-Greenwood, Managing Director.

B. & M. St

The word 'PUDLO' is the Registered Trade Brand of Kerner-Greenwood & Co. Ltd., by whom all articles bearing that Brand are manufactured or guaranteed.



M.G.P.

General News.

BANSTEAD.—The L.C.C. have decided to proceed with a scheme for the modernisation of some of the wards of the Banstead mental hospital at a cost of £17,000.

BARKING TOWN.—The U.D.C. have considered a report by Messrs. Radford & Son on various schemes for the sewerage and sewage disposal for the district and decided upon a proposal for the establishment of sewage works in the Ripple Lane area at an estimated cost of £120,000 and the engineers have been asked to proceed with the preparation of detailed plans.—The Education Committee have obtained sanction to borrow £36,396 for the erection of the Park central school.

BATTERSEA.—Messrs. G. Pauling, Ltd., are to erect a covered market on land between Clapham Junction Approach and Falcon Road.

BEDFORD.—Plans passed by Corporation: New offices, Queen's Engineering Works, for Messrs. W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd.; alterations, 58 St. Loyes, for Mr. E. H. C. Inskip, for Imperial Cycle Company; 4 houses, London Road, for Messrs. Jones Bros.; alterations, Clarence Hotel, for Benskins Watford Brewery, Ltd.

CITY OF LONDON.—The L.C.C. have passed plans for a building to be erected by Messrs. Gunton & Gunton for the Cheapside Land Development Co., on a site abutting on St. Martins le Grand and Foster Lane, City of London.—The Corporation are now to proceed with the scheme for widening Bishopsgate at a cost of £141,000.

DOVER.—The Corporation have arranged for Mr. F. G. Harvey to erect a further 12 houses on the Astor Avenue estate at £419 10s. each.

GLASGOW.—Lay-out plans have been prepared for the erection of 612 houses on the Knightswood estate, and tenders will shortly be invited.—Mr. J. Cochran Lyle, 26 Fernleigh Road, Newlands, is to erect semi-detached houses in Totwood Road.—Terrace houses are to be erected at Muirend by Messrs. John Emery & Sons, 175 West George Street.

HAMMERSMITH.—The L.C.C. have decided to prepare a scheme for the erection of over 800 houses on the Wormholt estate, Hammersmith.

HANWELL.—The U.D.C.—Mr. R. A. C. Churchward has prepared plans for 120 houses to be erected on the Elthorne Heights estate.—Messrs. Williams & Cox have prepared plans for a church to be erected in Boston Road.

HORNSEY.—The Borough Engineer has prepared plans for alterations at the town hall to cost about £3,000 in order to increase the office accommodation.—Approval has been given to plans for the proposed elementary school at Coppetts Road, accommodation being provided for 448 scholars.—Plans passed: 18 houses, Lightfoot Road, for Mr. Chas. W. Boswell.

ILFORD.—Plans passed: 10 houses, Buxton Road, for Mr. P. Triplet; 30 houses, Gordon Road, for Mr. D. J. Barwell; 44 houses, Devonshire Gardens, etc., for Messrs. Hobbs Bros.; 13 houses, Egerton Gardens, etc., for Messrs. J. W. Moore & Son, Ltd.; 6 shops and houses, Beehive Lane, for Mr. J. Aldridge; 31 houses, Wards Road West, for Mr. P. Triplet; 31 houses, Fencepiece Terrace, for Messrs. Milbourne & Spyers; 5 shops and warehouse, Ilford Lane, for Mr. W. J. Cearns; 17 houses, Littlemore Road, for Messrs. Hains & Holland Bros.; 20 houses, Cranbrook Rise, etc., for Mr. A. P. Griggs.

KENNINGTON.—A tentative scheme has been prepared by the L.C.C. for the erection of dwellings to accommodate 900 persons on the White Hart Street site, Kennington.

LEWISHAM.—The L.C.C. have decided to erect a further 178 houses on the Bromley Road section of the Downham housing estate, a sum of £110,000 having been voted for the purpose. The B.C. have approved the preliminary plans of the Borough Surveyor for the development of the Fire Station site for the erection of a public hall, shops and offices.

NEW L.C.C. HOUSING SCHEME.—The L.C.C. has decided to obtain 846 acres at a cost of a quarter of a million in Carshalton and Morden for a new housing scheme. This will soon be easily accessible from London, inasmuch as the line from Wimbledon and Sutton, to be constructed by the Southern Railway, will link up the new estate. The site extends from along the Epsom road on the north-west to beyond the Sutton road on the south-east and the Sutton bye-pass which is now being constructed passes through the estate.

PETERSFIELD.—Mr. T. Draper is acquiring a site in Winchester Road, Petersfield, for the erection of about 60 houses.

SHIPLEY.—Sanction is to be sought for the grant of a further 100 housing subsidies.—Messrs. J. & P. Obank are to erect 54 subsidy houses in Thackley Old Road.—Plans passed: Tennis pavilion, Nab Wood Drive, for Messrs. Wm. Pitts & Sons; garage and petrol store, Otley Road, for Messrs. Blythe & Berwick.

SHOREHAM.—The Ministry of Health have held an inquiry into the proposals of the Shoreham U.D.C. for the provision of a sewage scheme for Bungalow Town at a cost of £13,000 and private street improvements at a cost of £23,000.

WANDSWORTH.—The L.C.C. have decided to proceed with the development of the third section of the East Hill estate at Wandsworth and the foundations for the new dwellings are to be constructed by Messrs. J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., the contractors for the erection of the dwellings on the first and second sections. The expenditure involved is £13,350.

WESTMINSTER.—The City Council are to provide refuges in Berkeley Street at a cost of £500.—The L.C.C. have consented to the erection of the Park Lane Hotel abutting on Piccadilly and Brick Street.—Wood Street is to be further widened by the L.C.C. at a cost of £11,500.—Plans passed: Rebuilding 1 and 3 Churton Street, for Messrs. Lander, Bedells & Crompton; shop, 28 and 29 Ashley Place, for Mr. C. O. King; additions, St. Mary the Virgin Church, Graham Street, for Mr. H. S. Goodhart Rendel.

WEYMOUTH.—The Corporation are arranging for the purchase of 18 acres for the erection of 200 houses.—Extensions are proposed at the generating station at a cost of £75,000.—Plans passed: alterations, Jubilee Hall, for Provincial Cinematograph Theatres, Ltd.; reconstruction, 15 St. Mary Street, for Mr. A. J. Bennett; building with three garages, Cassiobury Road, for Mr. J. Damer; semi-detached houses in Melcombe Avenue, for Mr. H. C. Jenkins; showroom extension, Royal Crescent, for Mr. G. A. Andrews.

Tenders Accepted and Recommended.

Ilford U.D.C., in lieu of a withdrawn tender, have now accepted that of Messrs. A. E. Symes, of Brentwood, £25,813 2s. 10d., for the erection of a central library and the extension of the town hall.

Barking Town U.D.C. have accepted the tender, £932 4s. 9d., of Messrs. Sanders & Forster, Ltd., of Barking, for steelwork in connection with the erection of a transformer house in Axe Street.

The Ministry of Health have now agreed to raise no objection to the acceptance by the Bedford Corporation of the tender of Messrs. C. A. White for the erection of 20 houses on the Kathie Road site at £430 per house.

The School Committee of the City of London Corporation recommend the tender, £1,530, of Messrs. Cropley Bros., for the erection of a gymnasium at the orphan schools at Ashstead Park.

Glasgow Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the quotation of Messrs. Cowieson's, Ltd., for the erection of 500 houses of special type at £398 per house, which includes £18 for extras. This is in connection with the scheme of the Scottish Board of Health under which an additional subsidy is to be given in respect of houses of special forms of construction, and the committee had offers from four firms, namely, Messrs. Cowieson's, Ltd., as stated; the Corolite Construction, Ltd., for poured concrete houses at prices from £400 to £445 each; Messrs. Jas. Jones & Sons, Ltd., for timber houses at from £350 to £420 each; Messrs. G. & J. Weir, Ltd., for timber and steel houses at from £357 to £390 each. Regarding Messrs. Cowieson's system, the Housing Director reported that the houses are of a more or less temporary character, covered on the outside with steel sheets, and on that account are not to be compared with types of a more reliable and permanent type of construction. No metal-plated house can, from the health point of view, be compared with a house erected with materials of an inherent porosity, and there is the additional objection that, in order to preserve the structure from corrosion, it will require to be frequently painted on the outside, while it will be impossible to treat the inner surface of the steel houses after they have been erected. The life of such structures might be estimated at 30 years. The advantage of such inferior types is that they will act as an auxiliary or supplement to the present methods of construction.

The Housing Committee have also accepted the offer of the Balshagray Building Co. to erect 500 houses at Langlands in concrete blocks at £478 per house, or in terrazzo blocks at £481 per house. One half of these will be erected in concrete blocks, and the other half in terrazzo blocks, on sites at Lochburn, Maryhill and Knightswood.

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Leonard Aloysius Stokes.



TOWN HALL, CHELSEA. LEONARD STOKES, Architect. Drawing by T. RAFFLES DAVISON.

By the death of Leonard Aloysius Stokes architecture loses one of its foremost exponents of style in the interval which separated the period of the Gothic Revival from our own times. His early training was gained in the office of S. J. Nicholl, to whom he was articled in 1871. He subsequently gained experience of quantity surveying in the office of James Gandy, and acted as clerk of the works to G. E. Street on the restoration works at Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. He also spent some time in the offices of Collcutt and of Bodley and Garner. His early training was thus largely of the Gothic of the late Revival, when it was slowly altering in character owing to the close and more careful study of old buildings, and losing its Puginesque character.

Leonard Stokes, being a member of the Roman Catholic Church, naturally attracted the attention of the ecclesiastical authorities of that body, and a large proportion of his work was for the Church of which he was a member.

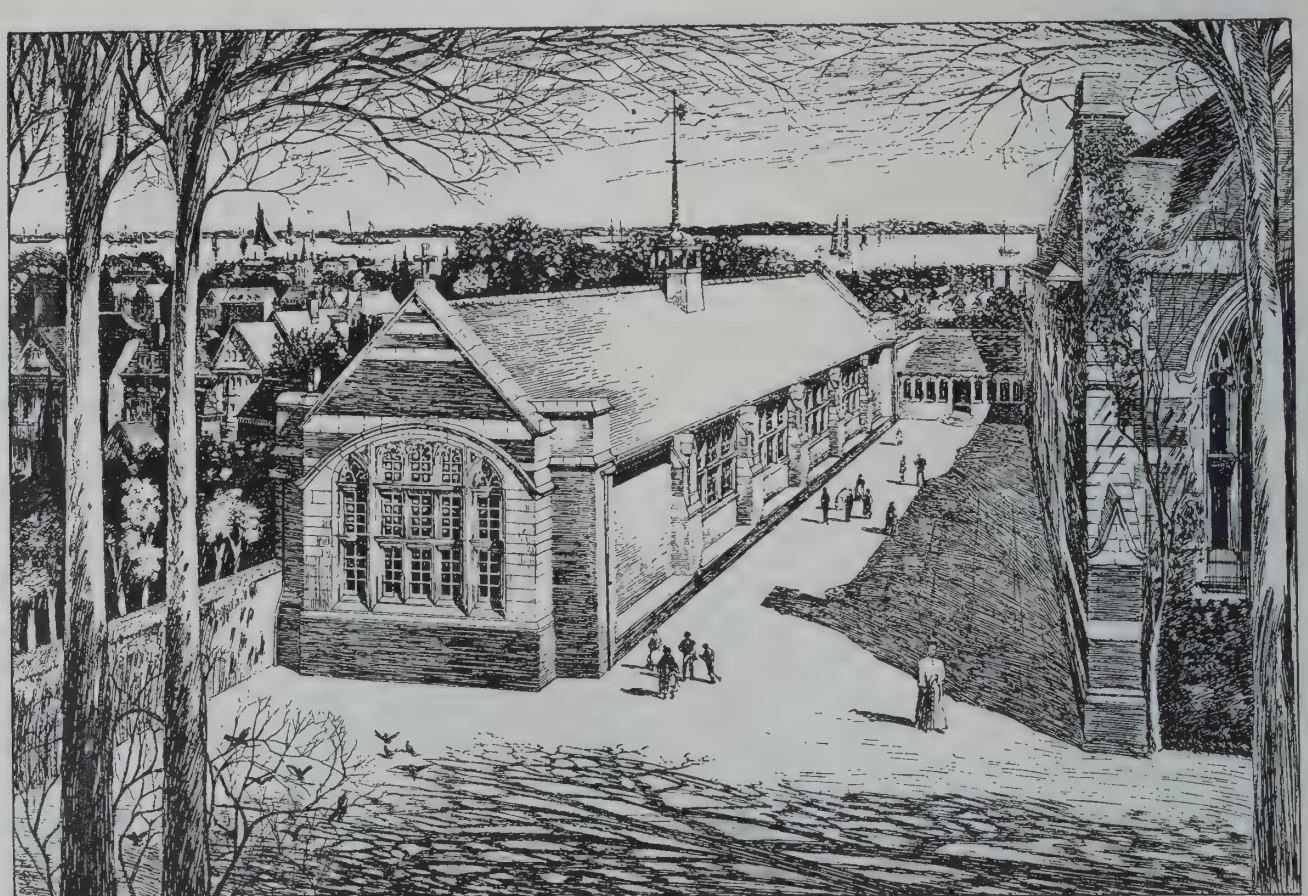
Among these were All Saints' Convent, near St. Albans ; a large new wing for Ascot Priory ; a convent



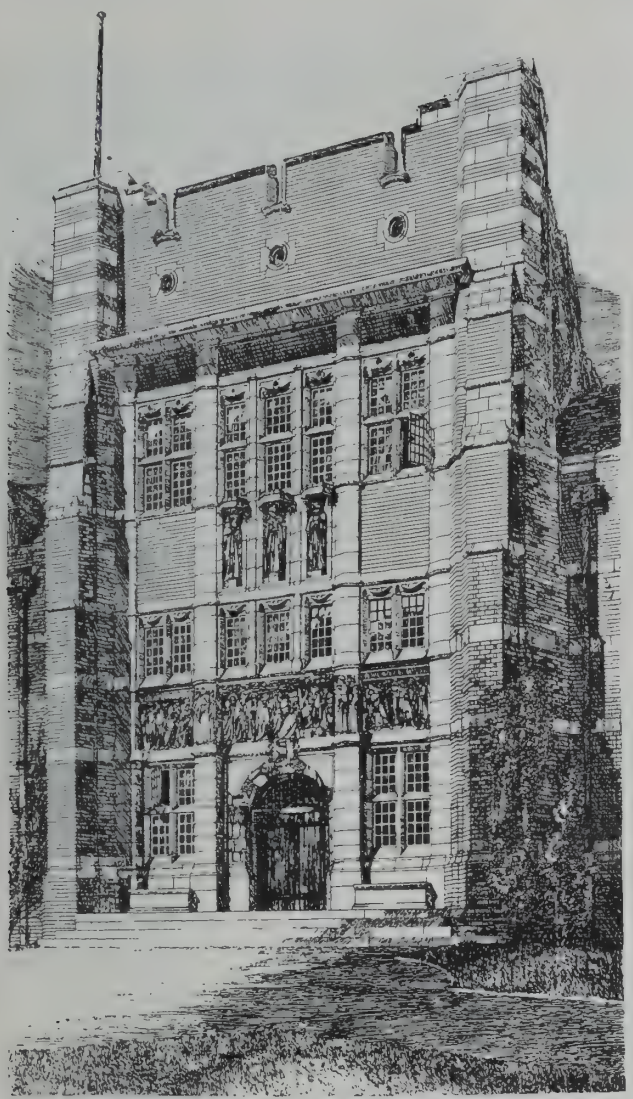
NEW CHURCH, CLACTON-ON-SEA. LEONARD STOKES, Architect. Drawing by the late C. E. MALLOWES.



ALL SOULS' CHURCH, PETERBOROUGH. Leonard Stokes, Architect. Drawing by the late C. E. Mallowes.



ST. JOSEPH'S BOYS' SCHOOL, SOUTHAMPTON. Leonard Stokes, Architect. Drawing by the late C. E. Mallowes.



ALL SAINTS' CONVENT, COLNEY CHAPEL, ST. ALBANS.
ENTRANCE TOWER. LEONARD STOKES & G. T. HINE,
Joint Architects.

at Lynton, and the Church of St. Clare. Other Roman Catholic work included churches at Folkestone, Southampton, Maidenhead, Peterborough and Sudbury, and the Cathedral of Georgetown, Demerara. Perhaps the finest of all his ecclesiastical designs was one made for a church at Miles Platting, Manchester.

His marriage to the daughter of Mr. W. E. L. Gaine, the general manager of the National Telephone Company, which took place in 1898, brought him in contact with another class of work, and he acted as architect for a number of their exchanges, including those at Reading, Southampton and London.

He carried out a new quadrangle for Emmanuel College at Cambridge, the Girls' Central School at Oxford, the Grammar School at Lincoln, and additions to Downside College. He was frequently employed on work of a domestic character, his works including Minterne House, in Dorsetshire, and Shooter's Hill House at Pangbourne, while he competed for the completion of the Chelsea Town Hall, which is composed of a long and pleasing frontage to the King's Road. As he died at the age of sixty-seven, and was for some fifteen years before that incapacitated as the result of illness, the work he did may be compared with that of a man of fifty-two years old, and allowing for the fact that he was not one of the fortunate few who by chance obtain exceptional opportunities, his record of achievement is a marked one. Everything he did bears the mark of his great thoroughness and knowledge of practical detail, and he was one on whose efforts the latest and finest developments of ecclesiastical architecture of to-day are undoubtedly founded, and his work will satisfy the standards of a more fastidious age than that in which it was carried out.

He was as a younger man a fine and careful draughtsman and in 1880 won the Pugin Studentship.

He was in 1889 President of the Architectural Association and in 1910-12 President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, receiving the distinction of the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture in the year 1919, while he was made C.B.E. for his work during the late war.

As a man he was of outstanding personality, vigorous, decidedly humorous, and a hater of shams and affectations of any kind, a warm and sincere friend of great kindness of heart, and very tolerant of the failings of his fellows, though the latter often afforded him exercise for his very unusual sense of humour.

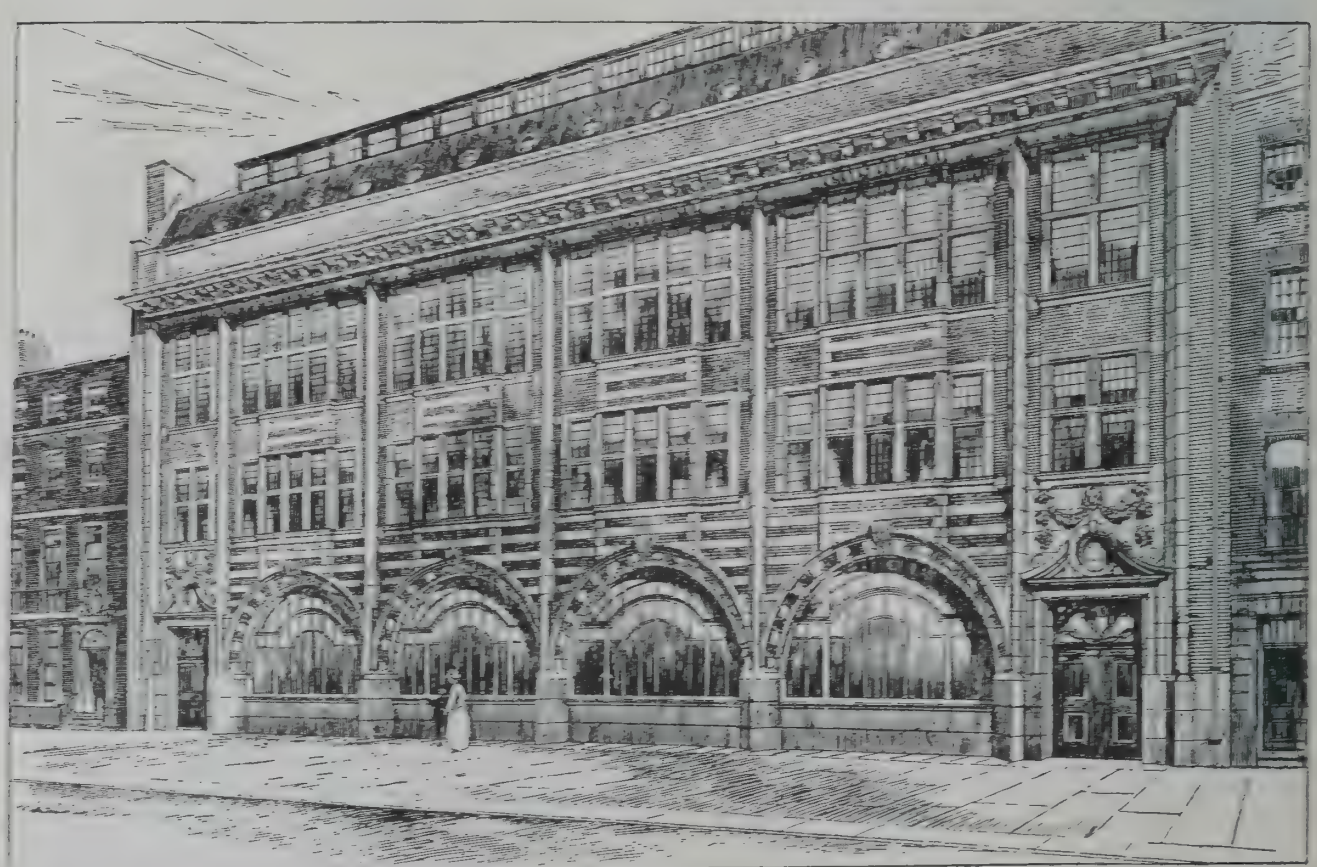
Among many anecdotes which we have from time to time heard is one we may mention. On visiting one of his buildings he noticed a piece of leadwork which he felt was not finished in the right manner. He questioned the foreman, who was not able to help, and then offered a sovereign to anyone who could show him what was wrong. A workman stepped forward and suggested the right solution. Stokes subsequently sent an account to the contractor with the single item "For teaching your men how to carry out their work, £1.0.0." It is possible that his sense of humour sometimes did injury to his interests, for he could never in any company refrain from a joke if it occurred to him, nor could he help alluding to home truths in a forcible and pithy manner. This, the outcome of a nature which was peculiarly happy and joyous in its character, endeared him to his many friends, but was sometimes apt to be misunderstood by those who did not know him well. His generosity to all whom he employed or knew was a very marked feature, and no man occupying distinguished positions was ever



THE ORATORY, BROMPTON.
Showing completion of St. Wilfred's Hall.
LEONARD STOKES, Architect. Drawing by W. WALCOTT.



LITTLESHAW, WOLDINGHAM, SURREY. Leonard Stokes, Architect. Drawing by Geoffrey Lucas.



NATIONAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, GERRARD ST., SOHO. Leonard Stokes, Architect. Drawing by T. Raffles Davison.



ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, GEORGETOWN, DEMERARA. LEONARD STOKES, Architect.

freer from the least suggestion of "side" or more readily approachable. Merit always appealed to him, and he was at one and the same time conscious of the frailty and mistakes of his fellows and extraordinarily charitable and lenient in his judgment of them.

Had the later years of his life not been handicapped by his long and painful illness he would have left a still greater record of achievement, but he could not have endeared himself more to his personal friends, who will ever remember him as a man of unusual qualities, both of head and heart. Our illustrations have been reproduced from "Academy Architecture."

Our Illustrations.

CHURCH AT KILLANNY, IRELAND. R. M. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

NEW HOUSE, HARROGATE, YORKS. AND NEW CINEMA AT CATERHAM, SURREY. G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Cinema.

To be built on a corner site, shops either side of entrance with flat roofs over, treated as roof garden and utilised for teas in summer, entered from tea rooms. Coloured awnings for protection against sun. Entrance front. Simply treated with marble surround. Use of boxes for flowers. Campanile with revolving lights flashing out like a searchlight. Built of brick, finished externally in Portland cement, last coat being "Atlas White." Steel windows in wood frames. Crush hall walls finished with "French Stuc." Flat roofs covered with Vulcanite.

House at Harrogate.

Built of brick. Two 4½ inch walls and 2 inch cavity. Twice distempered outside in "Duresco." Roof: hand-made sand-faced tiles. Plinth: twice tarred. Windows: steel windows in wood frames. Cills: external, two courses of tiles in cement; internal, 6 in. by 6 in. quarry tiles. Joinery: in Oregon pine, twice stained. Fireplaces: 2 inch multi-coloured bricks, with "Heaped Fire" interiors. Hot water: "Sentry" boiler; cooking by gas stove.

We shall give the plans of this house next week.

Notes and Comments.

The Building Societies.

The Chief Registrar of Building Societies has published statistics which afford proof of their great and continued success. In 1923 the membership of the societies was 900,000 and advances exceeded £32,000,000, but in the following year membership had increased to 1,000,000, mortgage assets to over £119,700,000, and total assets to over £145,000,000. Before the war the highest level of building society membership was 639,191, which was reached in 1891. These figures are very remarkable and encouraging and confirm us in our belief that the best arrangement with regard to housing would have been for the Government to have obtained the aid of the societies to carry out their programme, leaving it for them to administer the schemes. They would in this manner have secured the free services of organisations whose officials have had long and intimate acquaintance with similar problems, and they certainly would have done a great deal to bring about that best of all results, ownership of the houses built by those who occupied them.

A Socialist Speaks Out about Housing.

Mr. E. Rosslyn Mitchell, M.P., in an article in "Forward," said what will annoy his Socialist colleagues. He stated that if engineers are to be employed in erecting Weir houses that engineers alone have a right to set the conditions. The building trade operatives have, he says, enough work to keep them busy for a generation, while the Weir houses will afford an independent house with three rooms, hot water without limit, a bath, electric power for heating and ironing, cupboards and a garden plot. He added that if 5,000 were available to-morrow there would be an avalanche of applicants, and that to compare them with brown paper boots and shoddy clothing is absurd. A steel house is not a shoddy brick house any more than a steel ship is a shoddy wooden one—they are simply different in kind. This is reasonable enough, but we have always wondered why there has been so much discussion about the matter. Either Weir houses can be put up without the help of the organised building unions or they cannot. If the work of men controlled by certain unions is essential and such labour cannot be induced to work on Lord Weir's terms, the question is settled one way. But if requisite labour can be obtained on Lord Weir's terms there is no question at all. What are the facts of the case?

Art Criticism.

Commenting on the controversy over the Hudson Memorial, "Tis," in "Colour," says Art never flourished more than when the artists were strictly controlled by outside forces as they were in the past.

"The Church's *major Dei gloria*, the Prince's *sic volo*, or even the later aristocrat's *car tel est notre plaisir* are all forms of outside dictation sometimes restraining the artist, at other times even urging him to extravagance. Always—before the advent of the industrial revolution and the democratic state—there was an authority, a tyranny, if you like, above the artist, and—this is the important point—above the people. To-day there is none. To-day the people are free—but they have no authority; and the artists are free—but they have no masters. Can one really expect the artist to consider the public, a body without a head, and to bow to public 'opinion,' though this is not an organic growth, but an article of more or less elaborate manufacture?"

This is extremely well put, and very pertinent to the question. If there were a definite expectation on the part of the public this expectation would have to be fulfilled by the artists and we should have an accepted style, otherwise a small number of artists have to work independently, blamed or praised by a few writers who likewise are individualists and equally without a head. After defending and criticising Epstein's work, the writer says: "When the public have taken that *corporate* interest and have become corporate patrons of art they will be able to add to the right of destruction which they already possess in law the privilege to criticise, which does not now morally belong to them."

A Big L.C.C. Housing Scheme.

The L.C.C. propose to carry out a very large housing scheme near the new tube terminus at Morden. This will involve the erection of 8,000 houses providing accommodation for about 35,000. Land situated in the urban districts of Sutton, Morden, Carshalton and Mitcham is to be purchased, the total area being about 870 acres, including Morden Hall, which is to be demolished.

Although we have heard a good deal about the London County Council's proposals to build wooden houses, we have as yet seen nothing definite. We hope this project will be carried through, but also that it will not take the form of importing foreign wooden houses for erection here. We should not like to see "Norwegian" houses erected in England, and think if a new development of wooden building is to be made it should be possible to get both designs and construction carried out in this country, for, after all, wooden houses are not greater novelties here than they are in many other countries, and there should be plenty of labour available for the production of standardised parts without importing them from Norway.

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CHURCH AT IL

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B.A. ARCHITECT.

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NEW HOUSE, HARROGATE, YORKS.

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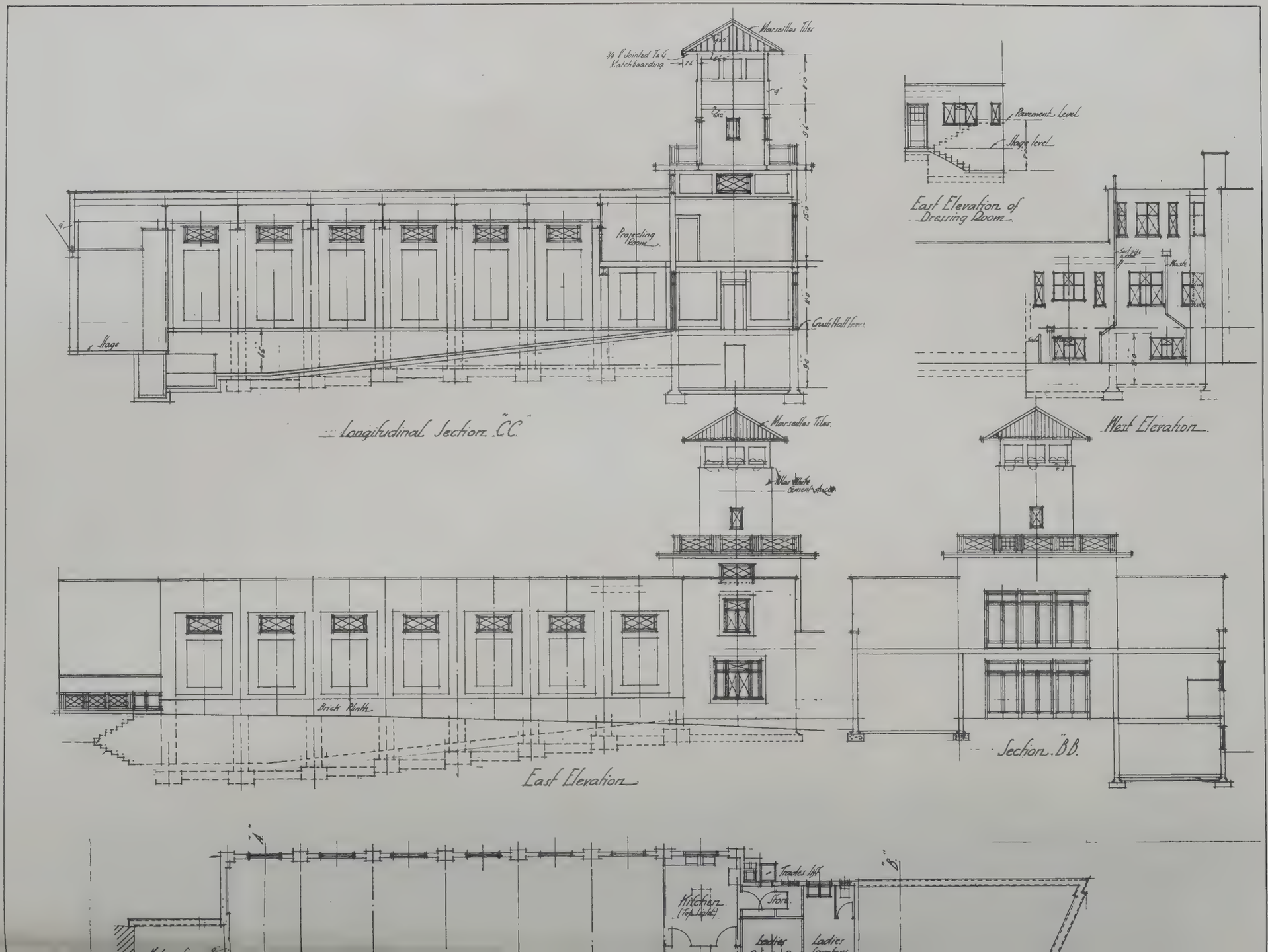
NEW CINEMA AT CATERHAM, SURREY.

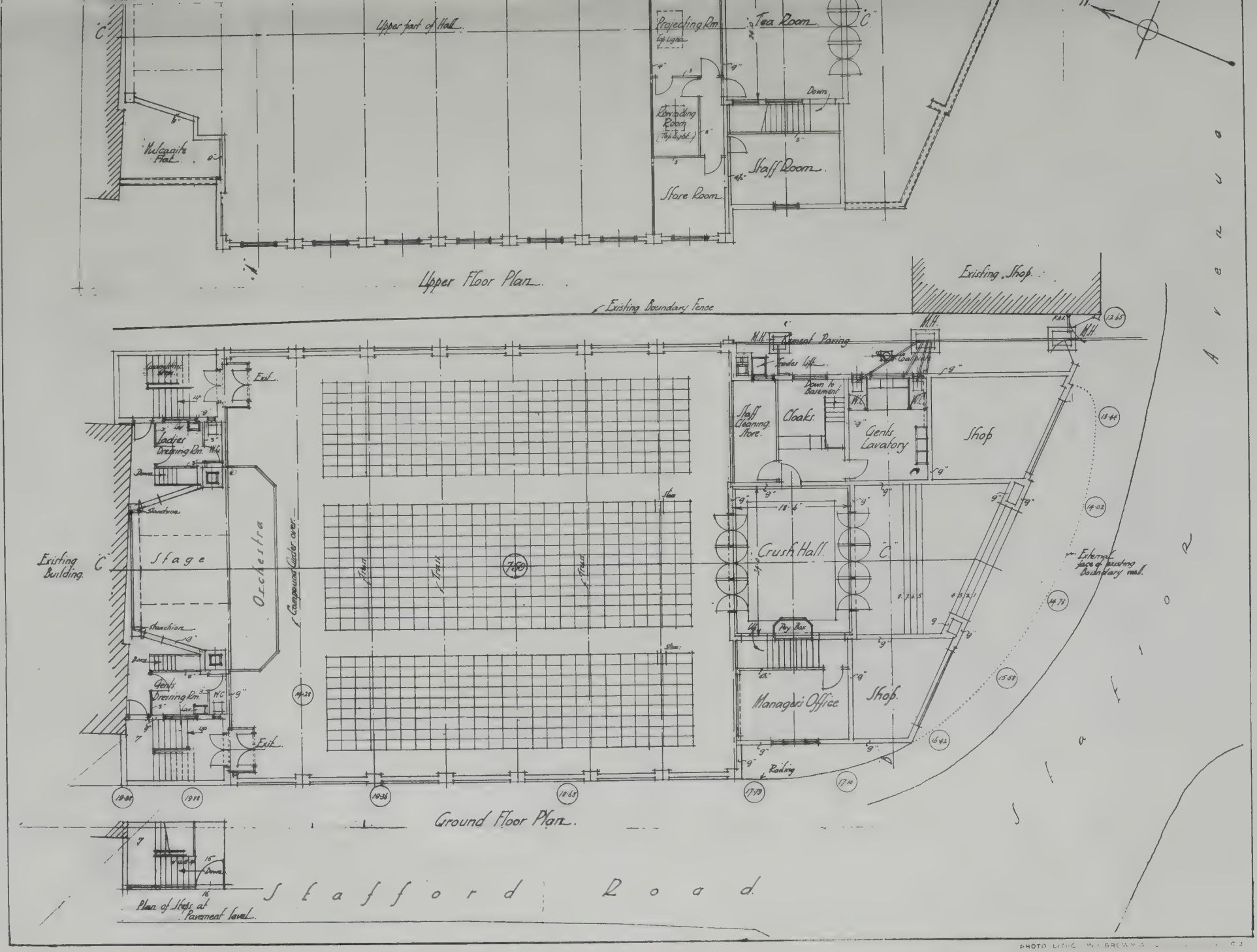
G. ALAN FORTESCUE, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

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Marseilles Tiles
3/4" Jointed T.& G. Matchboarding
Projecting Room
Stage
Longitudinal Section "CC"
Pavement Level
Stage level
East Elevation of Dressing Room
West Elevation
Marseilles Tiles.
Brick Plinth
East Elevation
Section "BB"
Trades lift
Kitchen (Top light)
Store
Ladies
Ladies

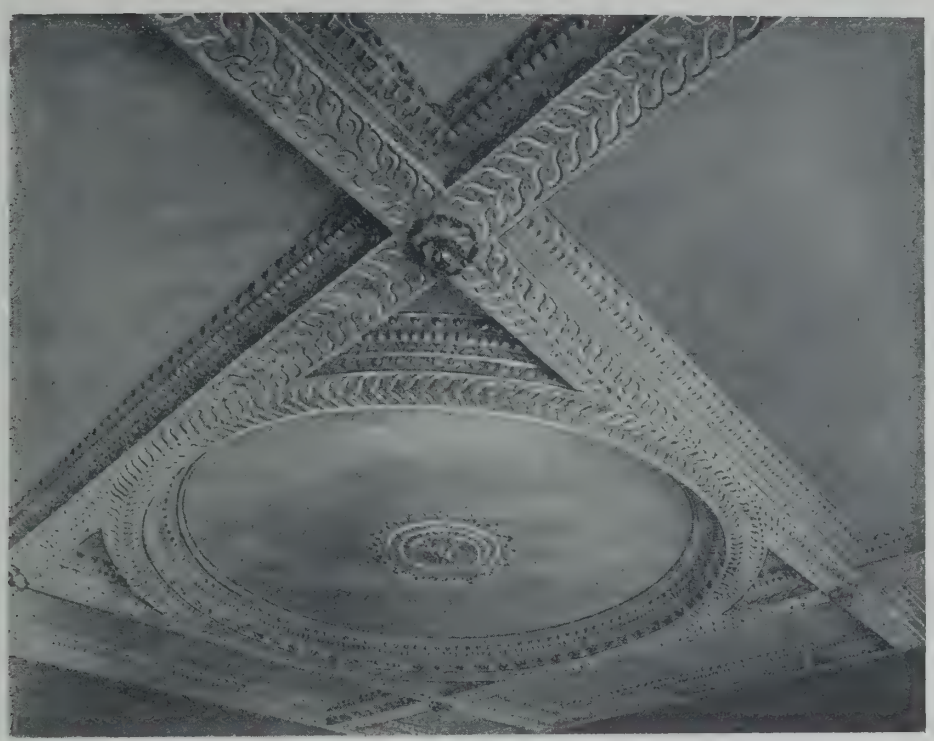


NEW CINEMA AT CATERHAM, SURREY.

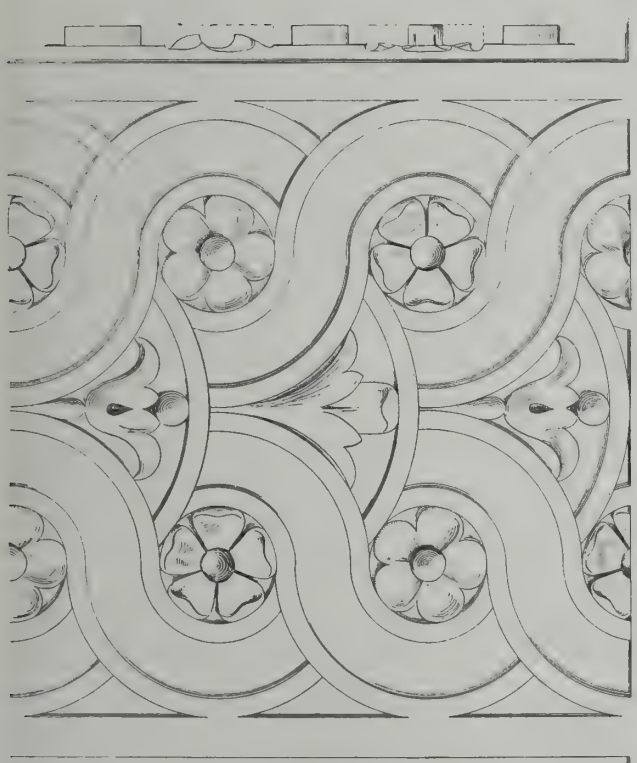
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Ceiling Design—II.

By Albert E. Bullock, A.R.I.B.A.



CEILING, QUEEN'S HOUSE, GREENWICH. Inigo Jones, Architect.



DETAIL OF RIBS TO BEAMS IN HALL, QUEEN'S HOUSE, GREENWICH. Inigo Jones, Architect, 1639.

The portion of the Renaissance with which the first article dealt, embraced the early years of the reign of James I. The difference between the typical "Jacobean Period" so called, with its strap work ornament and intersecting geometric patterns and the subsequent style introduced by Inigo Jones is so marked that it cannot by any force of imagination be described as being evolved or arising out of the preceding period.

Generally termed the "Palladian Period" on account of its adoption of Classic principles of architecture according to Palladio, is a style which was at once refined, dignified, and more suitable for the purposes of Royal Receptions and State functions. It appealed to the nobility largely on this account and the earlier methods gradually lost favour.

While the walls changed the ceilings required special consideration. The rooms being wider, heavy projecting beams had to be taken into account, hence the elaborate corniced treatment adopted by Inigo Jones at Greenwich, Coleshill and elsewhere.

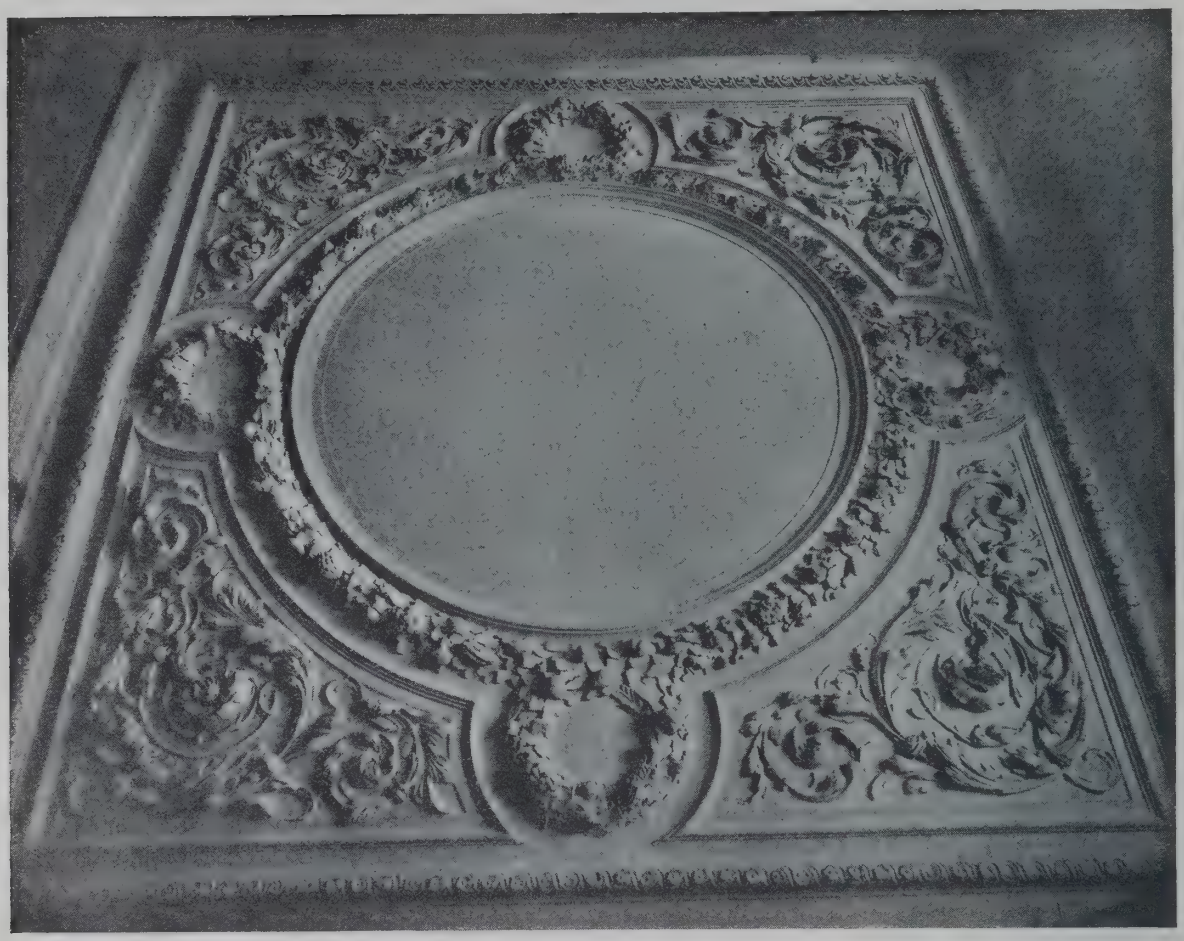
The heavier ceilings of Inigo Jones, from Ashburnham House and Coleshill have been copied in modern work and give distinctive dignity where adapted to rooms of similar loftiness as required by this type of beamed and corniced treatment.

From the opening years of the reign of Charles I the proportions of rooms increased upon the model of Italian Palaces and the earliest indication is the Banqueting House, Whitehall, being part of the Palace of James I, which was to have extended to the river. The ceiling here is painted in oils, the building dating from 1619. At a later date—viz., in 1639—the famous painted room by Gentillesche at the Queen's House, Greenwich, was executed for Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. The adjacent room in this retreat has a heavily carved beamed ceiling of the typical style adopted by Inigo Jones and Webb as at Raynham, Coleshill and elsewhere.

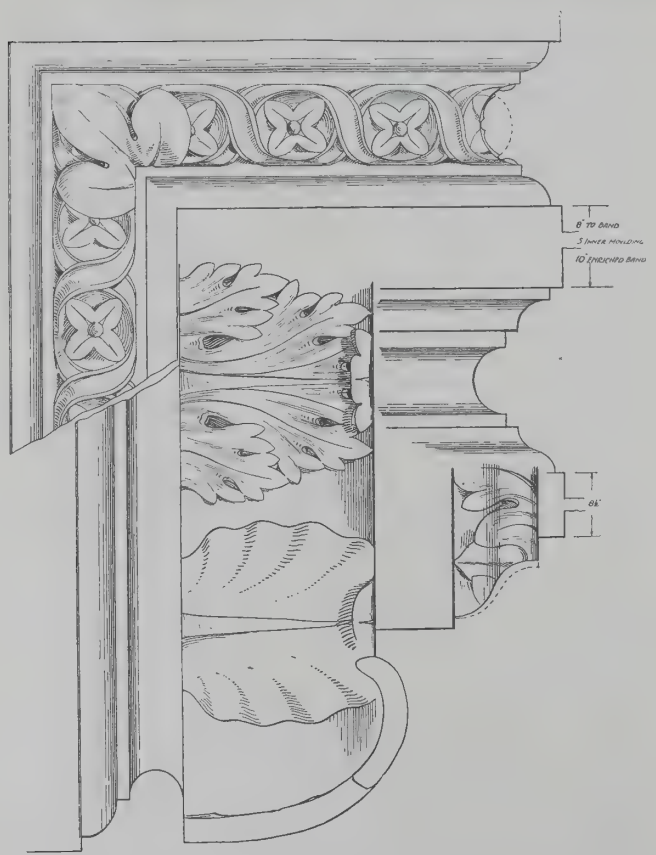
At Wilton House, the seat of the Countess of Pembroke, a palatial grandeur exists which surpasses in dignity anything which had hitherto been accomplished. The Grand Saloon, known as the "Double Cube Room," is 60 feet long by 30 feet broad, and 30 feet high, while the adjoining room is 30 ft. cube. The ceiling cornices and treatment generally are correspondingly proportionate, and necessitate an entire entablature to frame the walls for the famous Van Dycks which the Saloons house.

The ceilings here are treated with a great cove effect, the ceiling beams framing an oval panel in the centre to take a large painting.

It was undoubtedly the pride and object of Inigo Jones to provide his clients with space for the exhibition of the artist's brush after the manner of the Italian masters from the excellent examples he had witnessed in Italy, and



THE WARD SCHOOL, LOVE LANE, E.C.: CEILING OF PAINTED ROOM. (Signed) R. Robinson, 1670.



CORNICE TO LARGE ROOM, CUSTOMS HOUSE, EXETER.

he laboured to inspire his patrons with that due spirit of enthusiastic emulation which he endeavoured to uphold.

A careful scrutiny of the ceiling designed by William Kent at the Treasury Offices, Whitehall, will reveal the similarity of the form and detail of the hall ceiling to the Queen's House, at Greenwich, by Inigo Jones.

Following his precedent successors evolved many variations of the new style, and each architect is characterised by the predilections of his peculiar system. Sir Christopher Wren at St. Paul's Cathedral; the State Rooms of Hampton Court Palace; Belton House, and other important residences and institutions produced new features and brilliant followers. The craftsmen he employed, as Verrio, Streater, Grinling Gibbons, Watson and others, being noted for their productions is almost equal merit. William Talman, Hawksmoore, Gibbs and Vanburgh, followed with efficiency, but their lustre is dimmed by the two giants Inigo Jones and Wren, whereas Wren emulated the French plan for State Rooms, Vanburgh copied French decoration in all its gorgeous form and colour.

William Talman's chief works are Hampton Court Palace and Chatsworth, in Derbyshire, and Sir John Vanburgh's principal buildings comprise Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire, for the first Duke of Marlborough, Castle Howard in Yorkshire, and Seaton Delaval in Northumberland.

The ceiling to Dr. Busby's library at Westminster is probably rather later than that to the Ward School, and the coffers at the angles are a treatment which may be seen in the Church of King Charles the Martyr at Tunbridge Wells.

During the middle of the eighteenth century the Palladian principles were firmly established and matured by Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington, who fostered the arts by encouraging research and the publication of the best works on architecture.

His villa at Chiswick was designed by William Kent, who assiduously copied the main features of the work of Inigo Jones.

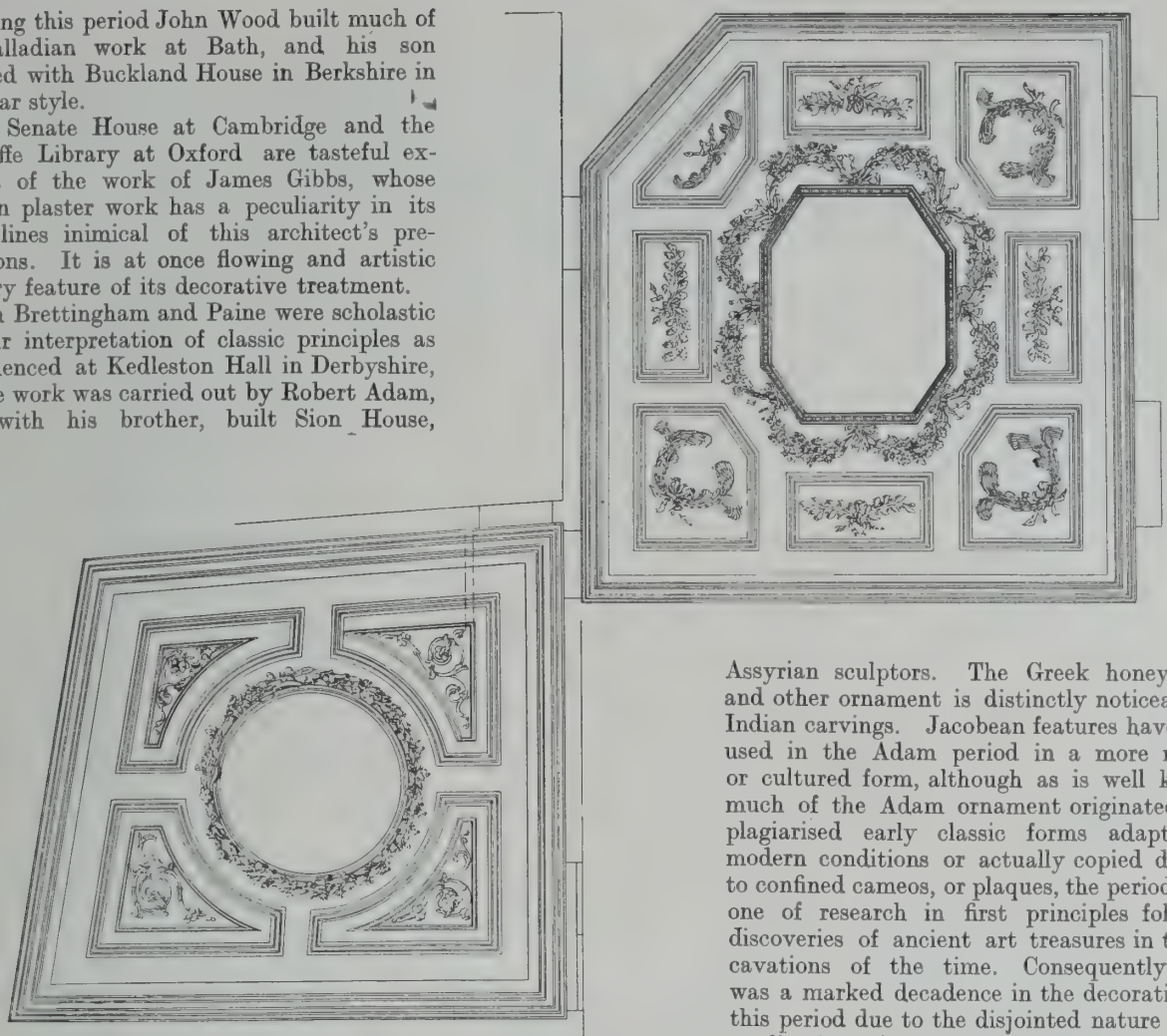
Holkham Hall, Norfolk, and parts of the Treasury Offices, Whitehall, are also by Kent.

Moor Park and Latham Hall, in Lancashire, by Leoni, are examples of the rich sculptured portrayal of the Rococo style. Colin Campbell, author of "Vitruvius Britannicus," was responsible for Mereworth Castle, in Kent, which, like the Chiswick Villa, was founded upon the lines of the Villa Capra, Vicenza.

During this period John Wood built much of the Palladian work at Bath, and his son followed with Buckland House in Berkshire in a similar style.

The Senate House at Cambridge and the Radcliffe Library at Oxford are tasteful examples of the work of James Gibbs, whose style in plaster work has a peculiarity in its main lines inimical of this architect's predilections. It is at once flowing and artistic in every feature of its decorative treatment.

Both Brettingham and Paine were scholastic in their interpretation of classic principles as is evidenced at Kedleston Hall in Derbyshire, but the work was carried out by Robert Adam, who, with his brother, built Sion House,



TWO CEILINGS ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE CUSTOMS HOUSE, EXETER.

Kenwood and Stowe House, the latter in Buckingham besides many other famous mansions and clubhouses.

Other architects of note include Isaac Ware, the author of Chesterfield House and Sir Robert Taylor, the designer of Ely House, Dover Street, Heveningham Hall, Suffolk (finished by Wyatt), and additions to the Bank of England.

Heveningham Hall belonged to Sir Gerald Vanneck, and in the decorations of the Saloon, Wyatt employed Biagio Rebecca. The character is in the prevailing Adam style and carefully tinted in varied tones of green on a biscuit ground.

Henry Holland and George Dance did considerable work in London, and their pupil, Sir John Soane, became famous as the architect of the Bank of England.

Wren carried out a more naturalistic principle with large ovals or circular beams enriched with fruit and flowers frequently painted in natural colours, as the ceiling to the old Board Room of the New River Co.'s offices, and the Ward School, formerly in Love Lane, City of London (now removed to the new school of Sir John Cass).

With the opening of the eighteenth century, Kent and Gibbs practised a semi-classic form of ceiling decoration, the former frequently following the designs adopted by Inigo Jones, while Gibbs invented a style involving the introduction of cartouches and shields of varied forms as at the Radcliffe Library, Oxford. These are several ceilings in some of the early Georgian houses at Gloucester of this type.

One of the most engrossing and interesting studies in the subject of decoration is the derivation of detail in ornament by tracing back the changes to its embryonic origin or prototype. Assyrian, Egyptian, Indian, Greek, Medieval, Jacobean and Adam details all contain features which are so traceable.

The Georgian husk can be found to revert back to Assyrian sculptors. The Greek honeysuckle and other ornament is distinctly noticeable in Indian carvings. Jacobean features have been used in the Adam period in a more refined or cultured form, although as is well known, much of the Adam ornament originated from plagiarised early classic forms adapted to modern conditions or actually copied directly to confined cameos, or plaques, the period being one of research in first principles following discoveries of ancient art treasures in the excavations of the time. Consequently there was a marked decadence in the decorations of this period due to the disjointed nature of the application of ornament showing a want of rhythmic continuity in *tout ensemble* and necessitating a reliance upon the geometrical connecting lines of the mouldings relieving the otherwise conflicting compositions.

A well-designed ceiling requires its theme carried to a logical conclusion which will satisfy the eye and disarm criticism.

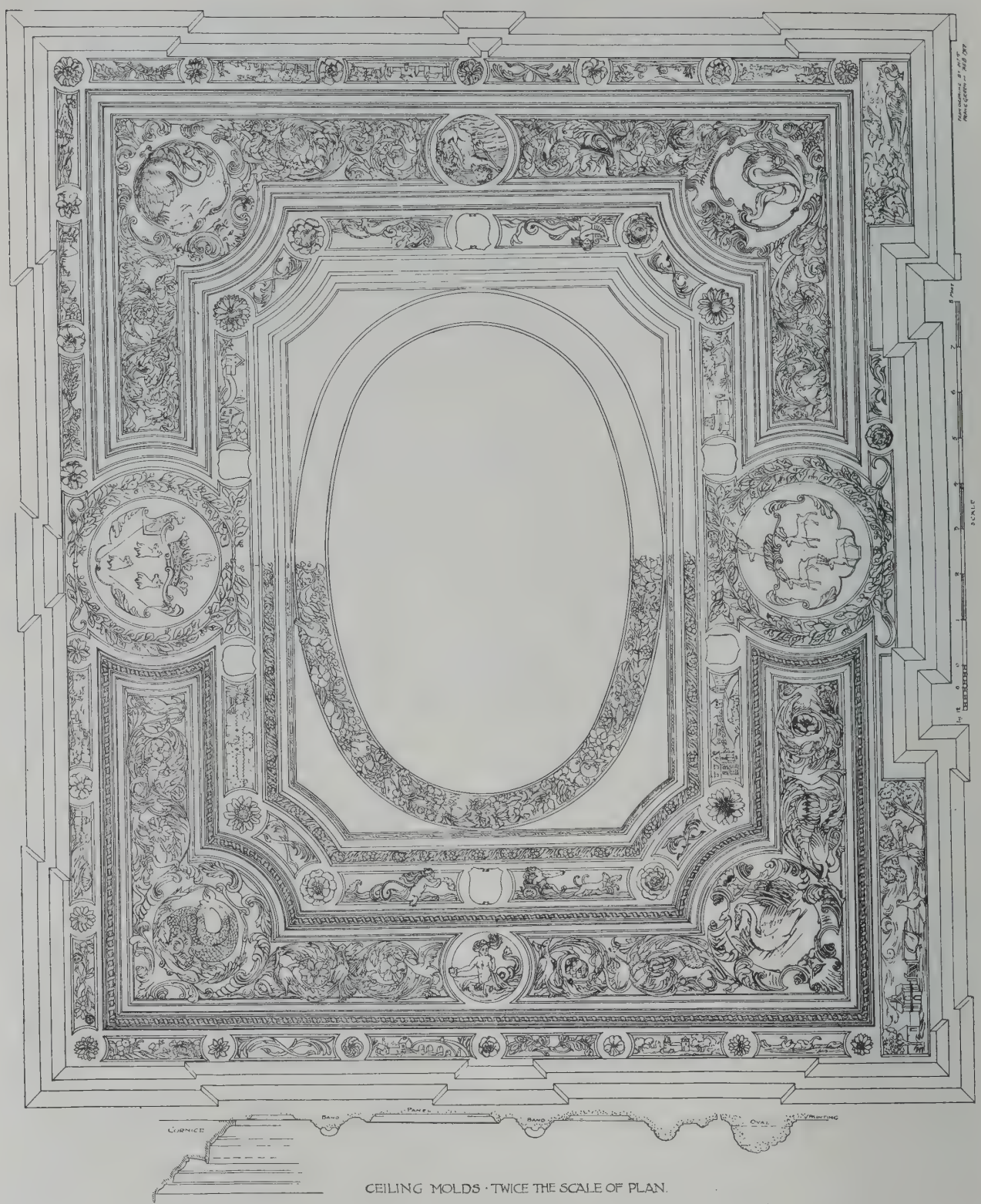
The most successful types are such as have a continuous repetition of a given motif which carries the eye rapidly along its length and thence down to the walls in a harmonious sequence. Any introduction of foreign element by way of mediocre enrichment of too bold a character which may tend to disturb this purview in its range of vision is to be studiously avoided.

The lower the relief and least pronounced of features is most likely to give a successful effect and the violation of such a principle is likely to mar the issue and become vulgar by contrast with the standard types extant.

It will be seen by the foregoing remarks how desirable it is to adhere to certain defined proportions of rooms for a given type if a satisfactory result is to be obtained.

Colour was not often adopted in ceiling finish, but there are many instances of colour treatment. Egyptian ceilings often had a blue ground. Early Italian and Jacobean ceilings an azure and gilt treatment, while Inigo Jones is known to have designed a ceiling with a black ground and formal birds in low relief coloured pale blue, spaced thereon at regular intervals, many of the Wren ceilings were highly coloured, as instance the Middleton ceiling of the old Board Room to the New River Co.'s building, while Robert Adam frequently coloured the ground of his ceilings pale apple green and further ornamented them with oil paintings by Kaufmann and Zucci.

The library at Belton House is so treated, and is of quassi-barrel formation. This style, however, will be dealt with more particularly in the concluding article, together with the preceding phase of Louis XV influence, of which Chippendale and other artist craftsmen were the greatest exponents.



CEILING MOLDS · TWICE THE SCALE OF PLAN.

R.I.B.A.

THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION TO QUALIFY FOR CANDIDATURE AS ASSOCIATE R.I.B.A.

(For applicants exempted by permission of the Council from Registration as Probationer and from the Intermediate Examination, and from submitting Testimonies of Study.)

The Council of the Royal Institute desire to call attention to an alteration which has now been made in the conditions for admission to the above examination upon the advice of the Board of Architectural Education. Up to the present this Examination has been open to architects in practice not less than 25 years of age, and to chief assistants not less than 30 years of age, in accordance with the particulars stated on the official application form. Upon the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education, the Special Examination will in future be open, upon the conditions stated above, to architects in practice not less than 25 years of age and to all assistants over 30 years of age whose applications are approved by the Board of Architectural Education.

Arrangements have been made between the Postmaster-General and the Ministers of Health and Labour whereby unused health and unemployment insurance stamps of the denominations which were in use up to January 4, 1926, and for which employers have no further use, will, if they have not been affixed to any material, be accepted at any Post Office in exchange or part exchange for health and pensions insurance stamps and unemployment insurance stamps of the new values. National health insurance stamps will not be accepted in exchange for unemployment insurance stamps. These arrangements will remain in force up to January 31, 1926.

The Courtauld Purchase.

By Loren H. B. Knox.

Consideration of the paintings bought from the £50,000 Samuel Courtauld Fund and just exhibited in Room X of the Tate Gallery is, I believe, within the scope of a journal devoted to the æsthetics of life. All are modern French. Perhaps the fact that the ideas here uttered thereon differ from those of all other estimates may add to the interest, and bring out present "art criticism" in a new light.

Until the rise of "Impressionism," representation was the force behind every canvas. It was a human interpretation for a human need. Compulsion, not alone from the soul of the artist, but from the soul of the age through him, was stamped on every work.

Leonardo, for example, has been called an unbeliever, yet his *Madonna of the Rocks*, in the National Gallery, shows a technique which, for that early period, proves an intensity of personal genius goaded and inspired to its highest achievement by a demand of the time for a perfect delineation of this universal theme of Mariolatry. But, more than that, it showed something beyond the painter's personal view, which may have been sceptical or even contemptuous. That was an urgency upon him, as a brushman, from the men and women of his day to express their double ideal of Christian Motherhood in terms of pagan beauty to the limit of his skill and sense of loveliness.

In the same gallery Meindert Hobbema's *Avenue at Middleharnis* is flawless in technique and adequate as an epitome of the Lowlands because the artist was a channel for a greater spirit than his own. Little Holland, fighting for life against the Spaniards and the Sea, burned so with patriotism that she demanded perfect portrayal in art of her land and folk. Each oil from her multitude of brushmen was an epitome of this legitimate, noble self-love, unconsciously the essence of every Dutch genius. Thus in this picture there is technique which is beyond all schools because it was a joyous absorption of the artist in living depiction, which he felt was the noblest and most prized calling. But beyond that it was his loved land he was giving to contemporaries and posterity. That flat scene of the long poplar-lined road through the gardens and beside the water leading to the far church, on which friendly neighbours had for generations walked and talked, and over all the clouds breathed up by the ever-present ocean, gave a view so individual yet so universal, Middleharnis yet Holland, conscious realism and unconscious idealism, that we to-day in another land and time understand and love it as our own.

Or take, in the Tate Gallery, the story-telling and sentimental Victorians, now sneered at. The *Northwest Passage*, by Sir John Everett Millais, reveals a labour to perfect craftsmanship which was a fidelity inspired by the laudation and prizes of his time. But more, the daughter on a footstool at the feet of her father and clasping his hand, reading from a book of discovery and firing the grizzled old warrior of the sea to try himself to solve the arctic mystery, is England's ocean supremacy and the adventures of Franklin and of Ross. It is the soul of the romance of the elements which the Victorian sailing era still held as a grand inspiration.

London River, by Charles Napier Hemy, represents tugs guiding a frigate up the Thames. Skill here, it is clear, has been matured to do a needed presentation of England's maritime scenes. The vessels are right, the water and the lowering clouds are true; the distant city shows the sea fighter coming to berth in the heart of civilisation. But it all is the essence of Britannia's dominion of the waves. No photograph could give it—it is the soul of the era when, on London's river rode the sailing ships which made and kept England's power supreme.

These canvases may summarise thousands of their days and of all days when art was true. The degree and quality of their need varies, but always there was epochal compulsion back of them. The time demanded the picture, whether it was a religious subject, a home scene, a call to adventure or a type of national strength. Beauty and the Ideal could be traced in it all. Air, sky, clouds, shadows were correct, for the needs of the time, but the paintings were for more than "effects" and "atmosphere." The soul of the folk was in each one.

But with the supremacy of Science in the last quarter of the nineteenth century intellectualism banished soul, the idealising, epitomising, symbolising, emotional faculty. Logic and analysis *knew*, so there was no need of fancy. Men *did* instead of dreaming. It branded the whole generation. But dreams and fancy are the very substance of painting, as well as of the other fine arts, architecture, sculpture, poetry and music. Men, however, did not know that Science had killed soul. They thought that they could still do art, though the whole epoch was given over wholly to the theory and practice of discovering, understanding and developing the forces of the physical universe.

Art attempts sickened, of course. Without content or language the old art forms were empty poll-parrot repetition. Then arose Claude Monet and his Impressionism. "Light, light! The regenerating Gospel of Light!" was the cry. But their thought was shallow. They could not see that the technical discovery of a method of painting "atmosphere" gave nothing essentially subjective. After its natural reaction over an innovation, the "art world," having nothing to say from its age to its age, in the academic modes, plunged madly into the chase after "hues" and "effects." The only imagination possible to claim for it was an exaggeration of "luminosity," which, of course, amounted to none at all. Representation for the time was supplied by photography, so the adherents of the new cult discarded it entirely. With Monet and his devotees it was immaterial whether the subject was Notre Dame Cathedral or a hay stack. Souls they had not, either individual or racial, and souls they did not need. "Atmosphere" was their obsession, a flashing glance at a sunlit field, not to get at the human toil under the smile of nature but to catch a glimpse of "luminosity." It was no more, nay, not so much, as the camera could do were it possible for that mechanism to catch the colour of objective sun patches and shadows.

But artists, "art authority" and the "art world," utterly ignorant of the need of soul and human representation as impulsions to painting, or that literalism is never the truth of art, and the "impression" of literalism still less so, established "Impressionism" as the truth of "modern painting."

We are told that nearly all of the £50,000 of this Courtauld Fund has been spent. All the canvases are French "Impressionism." If they were needed and compelled by the age everyone could understand them, because they would be ideals from the people reissued to the people. As they are not, "art criticism" calls upon itself to expound them. But even it waxes perfunctory and reiterates stock words and phrases. "Interpreters" of present paintings would be at a loss for expression were they denied, for example, the use of "luminism," "luminosity," "intensity," "accentuation," "delightful," "charming," "delicious," "exquisite," "superb," "rhythmic," "design," "vivid," "vital," "vibrant," and (most important of all) "important."

In estimating this exhibit at the Tate Gallery one of the leading "critics," who is typical of his tribe, thus refers to the "two superb Renoirs," viz., "Nu a l'eau" which "beautifully demonstrates the master's delight in rendering the shimmering irredescence of sunlight playing on rippling water and delicate flesh; while his theatre box portrait group, 'La Première Sortie,' is of unrivalled excellence, and reveals yet another delicious aspect of the art of a great painter, etc."

I look at the "nude" in the water—miscalled, of course, as is the habit of degenerate æsthetics to-day, unconsciously nude, whereas it is, as always, consciously naked—and see

a fat, naked female with a big head and Renoir's usual silly little features and rabbit nose, hands *a la* Venus de Medici, standing in smeared water. Of course, it is an "impression" of "light," but so far from conveying anything essential, it has not even the debasing lure of sensuousness. "La Première Sortie" appears to me two utterly unneeded females, of crudely daubed features and dresses, one with a bluish bonnet, looking out from a theatre box at a mess of blotches representing an audience. An "impression," too, most "important" to perverted criticism, but actually a token of utter æsthetic impotency.

"Plage de Trouville" is called "a charming early Monet" by this critic. I find two smeared females sitting with parasols on sand, with a background of daubed sheds under a daubed sky. "Light, the regenerating Gospel of Light!"

"Miss Lola at the Cirque Fernando," by Degas, he calls "remarkable for its vivid realism and rhythmic design." A large female in tights is splashed in as hanging from the red ceiling, under steel ribs and brackets, dangling her legs in one's face, as it were. But, cried the cultist, "Few paintings by Degas are so full of sheer beauty as this picture of a graceful female delicately hanging in space."

"More *important* in some respects than any of these is '*La Baignade*' by Seurat. It is seldom indeed that even the wealthiest collector has an opportunity to acquire so large and *important* a work by the inventor of neo-impressionism or pointillism, for Seurat died young, and his paintings are exceedingly scarce. This fine picture of a river bathing party helps us to understand the *importance* of Seurat as a link between impressionism and post-impressionism, for while by this divisionism and concentration on light Seurat represents a further development of the luminism of Monet, Pissarro and Sisley, by his accentuation of line and swirling emphasis of design he was also the forerunner of both Gauguin and Matisse" (the italics are mine). A vast canvas, perhaps 12 feet by 7 feet, is covered with flat, thin paint, through which the cloth shows, whereon appears two shapeless naked boys in a blue river, on which are daubed boats, and over which runs an atmospheric bridge with distant "effects" of factory chimneys on the further bank which is a vague smear. Three formless youths in bathing trunks are outlined as great profiles on the near putty grass. To my mind, the importance of this large, pale daub is to show not only its own utter unimportance but the unimportance of the whole school of which it is an example.

Analysis of the other pictures in this collection would add nothing to the lesson I would impress. Van Gogh's "Yellow Chair," called by this "authority" "amazing," is crudely coloured and drawn with the technique of a child. Pierre Bonnard's "La Table" is a white expanse covered with daubed dishes, at the end of which sits an indistinguishable female. Manet's "La Servante de Bocks" is a melon-headed, putty faced female serving beer to a daubed peasant in a blue smock, who, with a pipe, watches a dancer on the stage.

In all these crude "revelations" of the "Gospel of Light" there is no compulsion; not a trace of soul, either individual or racial. To my mind there is not a stroke of true art in them all. Only the true is that compelled by the soul of the age.

And for such "art" as this we take our "opinion" from the senseless jargon of "critics" and echo the affected gabble of culture gadding visitors to exhibitions of "Modern Art," who wish to be thought "advanced." For such objects our "authorities" spend £50,000. It all measures our unfitness to know true art, much less to produce it.

Hull University Buildings.

A sub-committee are to deal with the buildings in connection with the gift by Mr. T. R. Ferens of £250,000 for the establishment of a University for Hull.

A Re-arranged Partnership.

Messrs. J. S. Gibson and W. S. A. Gordon have taken into partnership Mr. James M. Wilson, A.R.I.B.A., formerly Director of Public Works, Baghdad, and the new firm will carry on their practice at 5 Old Bond Street, W.1.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

JANUARY 8, 1876.

REFORM AT THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The letter from Professor Donaldson which we published last week is a manifesto which it is in a manner impossible for the architectural Press to pass over in silence. Next Monday evening a meeting of the Institute of Architects is to be held with special reference to an elaborate Report on the finances and efficiency of the Society, the chief points of which we described to our readers in our issue of the 18th ultimo. Mr. Donaldson thinks it necessary to warn the members in earnest language against the dangers which he perceives to lie concealed in the recommendations of this report.

Mr. Donaldson holds such a position towards the Institute as to be usually and very properly called its founder. Certainly, he is now the sole survivor of the more prominent men amongst its first members; and up to a recent period he has always been foremost in the transaction of its affairs. We may add that the policy with which the Institute started has always been his policy; and that the chief point therein has always been the establishment for the architectural profession of a high standard of good repute in all that concerns integrity and honour. We should hold the Institute and the profession, therefore, to be in danger indeed if the time had come when an appeal of this kind from such an authority could be made in vain.

The particular recommendation which alarms Professor Donaldson more than all else is that which would open the doors of the Institute to building tradesmen as "Associates." The Committee suggest, in fact, that the present class of Associates should be divided into two; that the upper moiety, so to call it, consisting of young architects above 25 years of age, should be made full members; and that the residuum of very young men and assistants should be relegated to a lower level, to combine with "archæologists, men of science, artists, engineers, surveyors, and persons distinguished in the associated arts used in buildings," so as to constitute a large miscellaneous class bearing the existing name of "Associates," but with a different signification.

Under the present system, all architects who, although they may be in recognised practice, are of less than seven years' standing, together with the better class of assistants and such building surveyors as can call themselves architects also, constitute the order of Associates; and, amongst others, gentlemen in trade connected with building, who are thought entitled to the compliment, are granted a separate kind of *quasi*-associateship under the title of "Contributing Visitors," paying a small subscription and being admitted as of right to a participation in all meetings of the Society. This leaves the rank of "Fellow" for those only who are architects of seven years' standing.

New Premises, Oxford Street.

In our New Year's issue published on January 1, we illustrated a double inset plate of Messrs. Bourne & Hollingsworth's new premises in Oxford Street, which have been designed by Messrs. J. Alan Slater & Moberley, architects. Our illustration was taken from a specially prepared perspective drawing by P. D. Hepworth, architect. We omitted to mention that Hy-Rib is being used for the whole of the suspended ceilings, supplied by the makers of this very successful and widely used metal lathing, Messrs. The Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd.

HASTINGS.—The Corporation have decided to provide hard tennis courts at White Rock grounds at a cost of £1,500.—Plans passed: laundry, Parker Road, for Mr. P. H. Oxley, architect; alterations, Red House Hotel, Emmanuel Road, for Messrs. Denman and Sons, architects, for Kemp Town Brewery; alterations, Star public house, Undercliff, for Mr. John H. Howard, architect, for Messrs. Watneys; alterations, Castle Hotel, for Messrs. Callow & Callow, architects, for Castle Hotel, Ltd.

SHEFFIELD.—The Sutton Trustees have prepared plans for the erection of 160 houses in Wadsley Lave, and new roads.—Plans passed: four houses, Watt Lane, for Messrs. J. Moss, Ltd.; eight houses, High Storrs Road, for Mr. Ernest Brownlow; twelve houses, Greystone Lane, for Messrs. W. Malthouse, Ltd.; six houses, Brooklands Crescent, for Mr. Thomas Pye; six houses, Sandygate Road, for Messrs. T. W. Knowles & Son; four houses, Moorcroft Road, for Mr. J. J. Boyd; 4 houses, Garry Road, for Mr. M. Simpson; seven houses, Tullibardine Road, for Mr. A. J. Belton; four houses, Gisburne Road, for Mr. D. Toplis; four houses, Muskoka Drive, for Mr. G. M. Taylor.



THE LEGEND OF SAVITRI. By Dora Clarke, Sculptor.

Correspondence.

Art School Education.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—In your issue dated November 20 you published a reply to my letter of the previous week. "Ajax" in his letter is unable to trace the origin of my sense of satisfaction which was derived from the review of an exhibition published in the issue of November 6, under the title of "Artistic Craftsmanship," on page 333. Miss Phyllis Barron exhibited a fine range of her wood block hand-printed fabrics at the Brook Street Galleries. She rose above the disappointments experienced on leaving an art school where she had been taught "practical design" and created a fine connection for her enterprise. Those who are interested could no doubt ask to be permitted to inspect her studio in Parkhill Road, N.W.3, where she works out her own designs in a technique all her own. To have been able to realise the full extent of Miss Barron's conquest of adverse circumstances is surely sufficient reason for the satisfaction expressed in my letter, which you kindly published in your issue of November 13. Only those who have faced the world full of hope and youthful ambitions can realise the extent of the disappointments which must be experienced if the training received has not been founded on a solid practical basis. Do design masters realise that it is not sufficient to teach students how to design? The compositions must be rendered in a manner and style familiar to the different manufacturers. And unless a design is so expressed, the whole effort is wasted time and energy.

These methods cannot be acquired in a short space of time. The mind must be trained to think and visualise mentally the design executed in the required method. Manufacturers have for the most part a very limited imagination. It is not fair to expect them to be impressed with designs that are executed in a manner which does not convey a correct impression of the finished article. Thousands of patterns come before them, all ready for the machines. Why should they take the trouble to employ an artist to transpose a design into the language they can read? They know very well that in the transposition much of the original charm and attractiveness will be lost. Successful industrial designs must be based, as industry itself, on a sound commercial basis. An intimate knowledge of the methods of production are essential. The whole art lies in the clever manipulation of very limited elements. It is very easy to design a charming pattern with a free use of the colour box. Quite another problem to create a pattern of beauty with only three or even two colours. The manufacturer examines a design from a very different point of view. He is concerned with the financial side of the question. How much will the pattern cost to produce? Could the essential effects be retained if the number of printings were reduced in any way? How many yards of the finished pattern must be sold before the design can be considered a success? What markets are open for such patterns? The manufacturer is always primarily concerned with the cost of production, and if the designer has incorporated a knowledge of these expenses in the arrangement of his pattern his chances of success are far and away greater. It is all nonsense to stand aloof from such considerations and endeavour to pretend that they are of a very minor importance. In the past it has been the custom to sneer at designs bearing the title of trade patterns. I am well aware of the fact that many of such patterns have been truly dreadful in composition, colour and drawing.

Every industry contains a varied assortment of manu-

facturers. There are the enterprising, those who desire to create and retain a reputation for high-class quality and originality. There are, unfortunately, others who through want of capital cannot be enterprising. Others, on the other hand, cater only for a market that is satisfied with these dreadful patterns and their inferior quality. There is room in every industry for designers who have an educated taste, who possess fertile imaginations and a comprehensive and intimate knowledge of the historic styles of ornament, coupled with the necessary technical knowledge of the machinery that is to reproduce their patterns.

The art schools cannot establish a co-operation with the manufacturers until they train their students in a manner which will enable them to be of some use to the manufacturers. I would suggest that instead of attending summer vacation classes in London, design masters should seek to visit manufacturers and obtain from them information relative to the correct methods of presenting designs. Some manufacturers might, if requested, willingly part with obsolete originals which would illustrate in the most convincing and lasting manner the technique required. Instead of inviting some notable individual to lecture on decorative art it would be more profitable to invite some manufacturer to come and pass judgment on the designs produced in the school.

No student should ever be an enigma to his instructors If the master cannot discover talent in the pupil he should frankly inform the student of his inability. If, on the other hand, talent is in existence, he should seek to direct it into its proper scope. Masters are not faced with enigmas ; their anxieties are of a different nature. They wonder whether circumstances will be kind and will permit the promising student to develope correctly or as to how long it will take the giftless to realise that they are wasting their time. I am not writing from an imaginative mind, but from lessons taught in a life which has been very varied.—Yours faithfully,

EXPERIENCED.

Architectural Education.

On the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education the following steps were taken :—

RECONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD.—The following were appointed members of the Board :—*Fellows.*—Mr. A. J. Davis, Mr. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., Mr. Francis Jones, Mr. Arthur Keen, Mr. S. D. Kitson, F.S.A., Mr. H. V. Lanchester, Mr. T. R. Milburn, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., Mr. Walter Tapper, Mr. A. J. Taylor. *Associates.*—Professor L. B. Budden, Mr. H. Chalton Bradshaw, Mr. Michael Waterhouse.

REPRESENTATIVES OF SCHOOLS EXEMPTED FROM THE R.I.B.A. INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.—Mr. T. P. Bennett, Northern Polytechnic ; Mr. George Drysdale, Birmingham School of Architecture ; Mr. G. D. Gordon Hake, Bristol School of Architecture ; Mr. W. S. Purchon, The Technical College, Cardiff.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.—A Bronze Medal and a sum of £5 in books will be awarded for the best set of drawings submitted at the annual exhibition of Designs of Students exempted from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination.

PROBATIONERSHIP.—In view of the fact that the Council have decided that except in very special cases a Headmaster's Certificate shall not be accepted after October 1, 1927, and no one shall be registered as a Probationer unless that person has passed one of the recognised examinations in the required subjects, all members of the R.I.B.A. will be circularised and informed as to the standard required for the Probationership of the R.I.B.A.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION.—The regulations governing admission to the Special Examination are to be amended so as to permit all assistants of 30 whose applications are approved by the Board to take the Examination.

TOWN PLANNING.—A paper on " Outline of the History and Practice of Town Planning " is to be included in the R.I.B.A. Final Examination as an alternative to the paper on Advanced Steel Construction (B2) or Hygiene (C).

R.I.B.A. (ANDERSON AND WEBB) SCHOLARSHIP (£70) AT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.—The following scholarship award is approved :—First Year Scholarship (£35), Richard Frederick Henniker (Trinity Hall). Second Year Scholarship (£35), Christopher David George Nicolson (Jesus College).

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—Mr. Arthur Keen and Mr. Maurice Webb have been appointed representatives of the R.I.B.A. on the University of London Architectural Education Committee for the 12 months beginning March 1, 1926.

L.C.C. DRAINAGE BYE-LAWS.—On the recommendation of the Science Standing Committee the attention of the L.C.C. (who are now engaged in revising the bye-laws dealing with drainage, etc., comprised in the Metropolis Management Act, 1855, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, etc.) has been directed to the Science Standing Committee's Report of 1914. The L.C.C. have also been invited to receive a memorandum and deputation on this matter.

INSURANCE OF CLERKS OF WORKS.—On the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee the publication of a notice in the R.I.B.A. Journal, advising members to recommend their clients to insure the Clerk of Works against accidents occurring while engaged on his duties, has been authorised.

SALARIED PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.—On the recommendation of the Practice Standing Committee a notice has been authorised for publication in the Journal advising members not to apply for salaried public appointments unless the salary offered is stated in the announcement inviting applications. The Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants have been invited to act on similar lines.

REINSTATEMENT.—The following members were reinstated :—As Associates : G. A. Gale, F. E. Collington. As Licentiate : William Davidson.

Competition News.

Modern Schools. The Most Economical Methods of Construction.

In connection with the proposed erection of a new elementary school on the Tang Hall estate, a special committee of the York Education Committee have visited schools recently erected, or in course of erection, at Darlington, Stonebroom and North Wingfield, Derbyshire, and Blackpool. These schools were selected as demonstrating the latest developments in the provision of elementary school accommodation and the most economical methods of construction. A draft plan of the proposed school has been prepared and approved. It is proposed to invite local architects to submit designs and estimates, in accordance with conditions to be supplied, on the basis of the draft plan submitted and the method of construction recommended by the Sub-Committee.

The school has been planned to accommodate the following numbers :—Infants' Department, 300 ; Junior Department (7–11 years), 400 ; Senior Boys' Department, 160 ; Senior Girls', 160 ; total, 1,020 ; and provision will be made for the Senior Department to be extended at a later date. These extensions will increase the Senior Boys' Department by 120 places, and the Senior Girls' by 120, giving a total accommodation of 1,260.

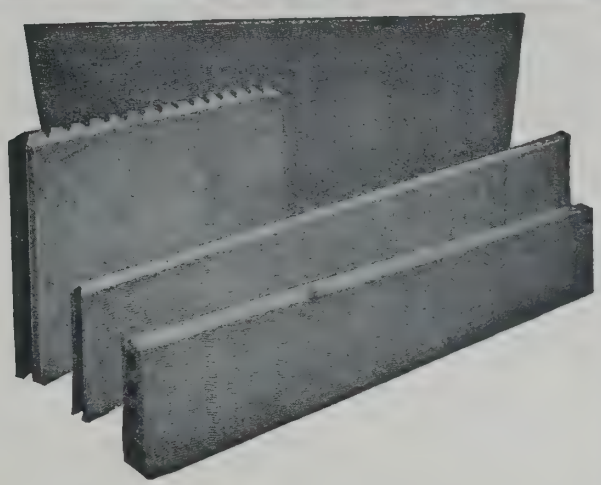
The Committee propose to go forward, as soon as possible, with the erection of the Infants' and Junior Departments, to accommodate 700 children, and the central portion, containing the hall and rooms for special work, and when required to add the Senior Departments.

The whole of the school will be of one storey only. The lay out is in the form of a printed H. The class-rooms will be arranged singly in the two parallel lines of the design of the building. The line of building in the centre, which will connect the two rows of class-rooms, will connect the assembly hall and rooms for domestic subjects, handicraft, and science, together with store rooms, and teachers' rooms. A medical inspection room will also be provided. The class-rooms will have a verandah, which will be carried the entire length of the south front of both lines of class-rooms and continued on two sides of the middle portion of the school. The side of each class-room facing south will be arranged on the open-air principle, the walls being replaced by wood and glass screens made to open out the whole length of one side of the room, when required. A small cloakroom will be provided for each group of two classes. The playing area will be placed between the two wings of the school.

Generally speaking, there will be no solid walls in the whole building above the foundations. The outer walls are to be made up in the following manner, viz. :—Brickwork foundation up to the floor line, timber framing with posts to carry roof trusses, the framing being covered on the outside with a layer of ruberoid on which will be nailed firring to carry expanded metal lathing which is to be covered with rough cast cement. On the inner side of the outer wall the framing will be covered with asbestos cement sheeting above the dado line, and the dado formed with 3-ply birch.

CONCRETE BLOCKS "KING" PLASTER SLABS





Partitions, External Walls, Ceilings, Roofs, etc.

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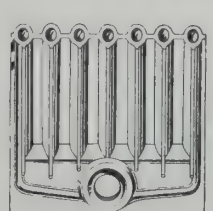
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General News.

ALTON.—An old smithy in Nether Street is to be converted into a mission hall.—The new infirmary scheme is estimated to cost £22,300.

BECKENHAM.—The Education Committee have decided to erect a school for 400 scholars at a cost of about £16,000 at Elmers End. An elementary school is to be built at Witham Road at a cost of about £12,000.—The maternity home in Croydon Road is to be enlarged.

BECKENHAM.—Plans passed: 120 houses on the Rectory estate and 14 in Queen Anne Avenue.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Gas Committee propose an expenditure of £275,000 upon new mains and meters.—The Tramways Committee are to purchase new rolling stock, for which purpose a new depot is to be constructed at Selly Oak at a cost of £51,000. —New works are proposed by the Electricity Committee at a cost of £478,000.—The Baths Committee have now been able to obtain a site at St. George's Street, Hockley, for the erection of public washhouses.

BRISTOL.—The Corporation Housing Committee propose to proceed with the development of the remainder of the Sea Mills estate by the erection of 1,200 houses.—It is also proposed to acquire new sites for the erection of another thousand houses. —The Electricity Committee recommend proceeding with the utmost despatch with the construction of a new generating station at Portishead.—Building plots have been leased at Bedminster to Mr. A. W. Norris for 10 houses and to Mr. A. J. Miller for 12 houses.—A water storage tank is to be constructed at Ham Green Hospital at a cost of £4,479.

CROYDON.—The Corporation Baths Committee recommend proceeding with a scheme for the provision of slipper baths and washhouses in Windmill Road, at a cost of £15,000. Additional cloak room accommodation is to be provided at the Croydon baths at a cost of £750.—Plans passed: Classrooms, Mission Hall, Boston Road, for Mr. G. J. Green; 8 houses, Norbury Court Road, for Mr. J. Midner; alterations and additions, 96-98 North End, for City Taylors, Ltd.; bottling store, 27 High Street South Norwood, for Mr. E. Bates; workshop, Ross Road, for Mr. S. Jefferies; 10 houses, Canham Road, for Mr. P. Richardson; vicarage, Warrington Road, for Mr. T. F. W. Grant; 14 houses, Addiscombe Road, for Messrs. Paish, Tyler & Crump; 12 houses, Wickham Avenue, for Mr. W. J. Hall; 3 shops and houses, Portland Road, for Mr. W. A. C. Ball; 7 houses, Purley Way, for Mr. T. A. McCulloch; 12 houses, Mount Park Avenue, for Messrs. Morgan, Baines & Clark; 21 houses, Lavender Road, for Mr. H. Searle; pavilion, Morland Road, for Mr. P. Richardson; rebuilding Cricketers p.h., Shirley Road, for Mr. S. G. Pailthorpe; 10 houses, Craignish Avenue, for Messrs. Polden & Authors; engineering workshop, Derby Road, for Mr. A. Holland; 6 houses, Stafford Road, for Mr. J. H. Pierson; 13 houses, Chartham Road, for Messrs. J. B. & W. B. Hemmings; offices and stores, Tunstall Road, for Messrs. Grace & Marsh, Ltd.; 5 houses, Mersham Road, for Mr. F. C. Stomeman; 11 garages, High Street, South Norwood, for Mr. H. E. Davey; 3 houses, Waddon Park Avenue, for Mr. A. Hartley; rebuilding 97-105 North End, for Messrs. C. H. Gibson, Ltd.

DAGENHAM.—Essex Education Committee are acquiring two sites at Dagenham from the L.C.C. for the erection of elementary schools.—The Roman Catholic authorities give notice of their proposal to erect a school for about 300 children in Goresbrook Road.

DUDLEY.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the purchase of land at Derby End for the erection of 20 houses and land at Watson's Green Road for the erection of 124 houses. —Roads and sewer works are proposed on the new estates at a cost of £8,689.—Roads at Netherton are to be resurfaced at a cost of £2,500.—Plans passed: showroom and garage, Wellington Road, for Messrs. R. L. Jones & Sons, showroom and garage, Prince Albert Road, for Priory Motor & Engineering Co.; boiler house, Oxford Street, for Messrs. Raybould, Whitehouse & Co.

EASTBOURNE.—Plans passed: four houses, Corporation Road, for Mr. A. Ford, architect; alterations and additions, Ocklynge Manor House, Mill Road, for Mr. P. D. Stoneham, architect; two houses, King's Drive, for Mr. A. Ford; eight houses, Woodgate Road, for Mr. F. C. Benz, architect; Baptist Church, Victoria Drive, for Mr. S. Box, architect; alterations and additions, Angles Hotel, Royal Parade, for Mr. P. D. Stoneham; alterations and additions, San Remo Royal Parade, for Mr. A. Ford; motor depot, Royal Parade East, for Southdown Motor Services, Ltd.

GLASGOW HOUSING.—In connection with the investigation for alternative methods of housing construction in Scotland, the Glasgow Corporation have received an offer of 250 houses in concrete blocks and 250 houses in Terrazzo blocks at £478 and £481 each respectively.

GLOSSOP.—Plans passed: bank, corner of High Street West and Norfolk Street, for Barclays Bank, Ltd.; workshop, Wooley Bridge Road, for St. Dunstan's Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London.

HOVE.—The Ministry of Health have held an inquiry into the scheme of the Corporation to acquire Brooker Hall for conversion into a museum, at a cost of about £6,000.

ILFORD.—Suburban Developments, Ltd., have prepared a scheme for the erection of 265 houses in Southbrook Gardens and other roads.

LANCING.—Mr. H. M. Potter, architect, has prepared plans, for the Steyning West R.D.C., for the erection of a fire station on the parish hall site, Lancing.

MANCHESTER.—The Education Committee are seeking sanction to borrow £51,500 for the enlargement of the site of the Ravensbury Street municipal school, the erection and equipment of a technical school at Newton Heath, and the erection and equipment of a school clinic at Newton Heath.—Application is to be made for sanction for a loan of £34,500, for the erection of public baths at Chorlton.—The Tramways Committee are to erect and equip a depot at Birch Fields Road, at at a cost of £180,000.—Extensions are to be made at the Goulden Street police station at a cost of £2,800.—The Watch Committee have approved revised plans for the new Park Place police and fire station.—Plans passed: Church Mission Room, Mount Road, and Church Road, Gorton; meeting hall, Agnew Road, Gorton; alterations, Waterloo Hotel, Waterloo Road, Cheetham; 78 houses, Harden Grove, Tabley Grove, etc., Rusholme; church, Yew Tree Road, Rusholme; 41 houses, Evington, and other roads, Chorlton.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.—Plans passed: 8 houses, Great Bowden Road, for Mr. H. H. Garlick.

NEWPORT (MON).—Plans have been prepared for increasing the number of mechanical filters and erecting a house therefor at Pant-yr-cos, at a cost of £5,356, and tenders are to be invited.

RIPON.—The City Surveyor is to prepare a scheme for an open-air swimming bath.—The Corporation are to proceed with the housing scheme at Southgate.

SALFORD.—The Electricity Committee are to carry out extensions at a cost of £132,000.

SHOEBURYNESS.—Essex Education Committee have prepared plans for an elementary school for 320 children at Richmond Avenue, Shoeburyness, the estimated cost being £11,590.

SMETHWICK.—The Harbone Charity Trustees have acquired land on the Firse estate, for the erection of eleven almshouses.— The Corporation Architect has prepared plans for 206 houses to be erected on the Slatch House estate, and it is proposed to divide the work into three contracts, for which tenders are to be invited.—Roads are to be constructed on the Queen's Head housing estate.—Plans passed: four houses, Holly Lane, for Messrs. William Lees & Sons; additions, Bearwood Unionist Club, for Club Committee; extensions to works, Mafeking Road, for Birmingham Talet Co., Ltd.; stores extension, Beakes Road, for Mr. F. Normansell; new foundry, Dartmouth Road, for Midland Motor Cylinder Co., Ltd.; works extensions, Vittoria Street, for Messrs. A. Taylor & Co., Ltd.

SWINTON (LANCS).—The Urban District Council of Swinton are shortly to advertise for new sewage disposal works for their district. Their present site will be retained and as much use as possible made of the existing works. W. H. Radford & Son, of Nottingham, are the engineers for the scheme.

UXBRIDGE.—The U.D.C. architect has prepared a lay-out of Sims Nursery estate for the erection of 58 houses.—A sub-committee are to report upon houses built on the Burney system.

WATFORD.—Fresh tenders are to be invited for the erection of 26 houses on the Wiggenhall estate.—The Borough Engineer has prepared amended plans for the erection of 124 houses at Harebreaks.—Plans passed: four houses, Cassio Road, for Mr. H. Brown; 62 houses, Cassiobury estate, for Messrs. Clark & Thorn; dairy, Brixton Road, for Watford Co-operative Society; 12 houses, Sandown Road, for Mr. Walter Wilkins.

WEST THURROCK.—Essex C.C. have purchased a site at West Thurrock for the erection of a police station.

YORK.—The Education Committee have approved the design of a new elementary school to be erected on the Taing Hall housing estate.—Plans passed: 6 bungalows, Acomb Hall estate, for N.E.R. Cottage Homes and Benefit Fund; workshops, Fishergate, for Messrs. F. Shepherd & Son, Ltd.

The Minister of Health has appointed Messrs. G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, M.A., M.Inst.C.E., F. G. Hill, A.M.Inst.C.E., and Lieut.-Colonel L. F. Wells, D.S.O., M.Inst.C.E., to be engineering inspectors on the staff of the Ministry.



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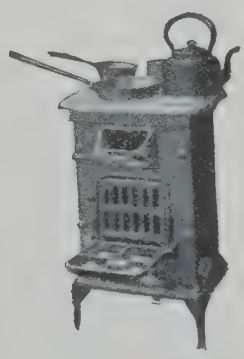
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An Interesting Road-making Demonstration.

A new (but what bids fair to be the usual) method of laying second class roads, was demonstrated from December 1 to December 5, in the borough of Gillingham (Kent). The Pier Approach Road, with a total area of 1,750 yards super, was Fondu-bound instead of the macadam being water-bound as previously. The metal, which was coated 3 inches thick, was Trevor granite, 2¼ inch guage. The grout was Thames ballast sand mixed 5 parts to 1 part ciment fondu. The process employed was as follows: First the metal was rolled level in the usual way. Then the dry grout was spread on the surface, penetration being obtained by further rolling. The rolling was continued until all the voids were filled, more dry grout being added where necessary. Water was then sprayed on, and the roller set to work again, sweeping proceeding at the same time, until the surface had a "slurry" appearance. The stretch of road so treated was then left to harden, and at the end of 24 hours, it was all ready for traffic, every piece of metal being firmly bound. The demonstration was under the supervision of Mr. John L. Redfern, engineer to the borough, and about 250 yards super were handled each day of the demonstration.

It is worthy of mention that in September, 1924, when the idea of Fondu-binding was first mooted, the Gillingham Corporation had a small road treated in this way. Being an approach road to Chatham Dockyard, this little road has had to bear a great deal of traffic, but, at the end of 15 months, it is still perfect, with no signs of corrugation, potholes, or any other weakness whatsoever. Those of our readers desiring to learn more about Fondu-binding, can obtain a booklet on application to the Lafarge Aluminous Cement Co., Ltd., Lincoln House, 296–302, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. This booklet is illustrated by progress photographs of a stretch of actual road being treated in this economical and speedy method.

"Down-draught Defeated."

Three of the main causes of down-draught in well-constructed chimneys and correctly-planned flues are:—(1) The chimney may be in close proximity to buildings or trees, which, in certain winds, cause a down-draught in the chimney. (2) Up-draught is not sufficient to overcome the heavy atmosphere outside. (3) Partial vacuum being formed in the room because of wind blowing past the building and drawing the smoke down the flue. The vacuum caused by wind rushing past an object, causing a vacuum on the opposite side, is clearly shown when a motor car is running along a dusty road—a cloud of dust will be seen to follow immediately in the wake of the car. Messrs. J. H. Sankey & Son, Ltd., founded the principle of their Sankey Down-draught Preventing Pot from observing the effect of a phenomenon which occurs to the smoke from a factory chimney shaft when a high wind is blowing. On such occasions one will observe the smoke being drawn down the side of the chimney stack in a peculiar manner. The smoke is drawn down the wide louvres of the Sankey pot whether the wind is blowing either from the side or directly down. The wind striking upon the louvres in Sankey's pot is directed *upward*, and passes out of the opening at the top of the chimney. The force of the outgoing blast not only serves to prevent other blasts from entering vertically at the top, but it also creates a partial vacuum in the chimney itself which exercises a powerful suction upon the smoke, drawing it *upwards*, whereas without this device it would be pushed *downwards*.

But occasionally blasts of wind descend *vertically* into the opening. Here the louvres of Sankey's pot come again into operation. The wind, striking upon them, is forced out at the side openings (see section), in this case also creating a partial vacuum in the chimney and giving the suction necessary for drawing out the smoke.

Novel Stacking Machine for Timber.

No less than 180 tons of British steelwork recently has been employed for the construction of a machine for stacking timber, to be used in the wood-pulp mills of the Newfoundland Power and Paper Company. The length of the structure is 250 feet, and the height to the end of the conveyor, 130 feet—the concrete ballast weighing 200 tons. Up the centre of the jib runs a conveyor travelling at 2½ miles per hour. Hence, when working at full capacity, the machine has an hourly output equivalent to a continuous trunk of wood 9 inches in diameter and 2½ miles long. Manufactured by the Armstrong Construction Company, 51 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, at their works in Germiston, Glasgow, the steelwork upon completion was shipped to Newfoundland and erected on site by the manufacturers' own staff with the aid of a temporary crane improvised on the spot from spare materials at hand. The work of assembly occupied only ten days.

Art Plate.

Messrs. S. Hildesheimer & Co., Ltd., 96 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1, have sent us a fine plate reproduced in colours. The subject illustrates "The Lighted Gateway" (Westminster School), and is taken from the picture by Fred Roe. The reproduction well maintains the reputation of Messrs. S. Hildesheimer. The manner in which the brilliant colour contrasts have been preserved demonstrates in a convincing manner the highly skilled technical knowledge possessed by the firm.

Trade Note.

We have received No. 7 of "The Paint Pot," the official organ of The National Society for the Preservation of Property by Paint and Varnish, edited by Mr. L. J. Ellacott Genner. The society for short is known as the N.S.P.P.V., and is to be congratulated on securing as its first President the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Pryke, Lord Mayor of London. The December issue of "The Paint Pot" contains a list of the members of the society, and, judging from the names in that list, the society bids fair to be a pronounced success.

Tenders Accepted and Recommended.

Bristol Corporation have accepted the tender (£6,911 12s. 8d.) of Messrs. E. A. W. Poole & Son for the erection of a block of twelve flats in the Eugene Street area.—East Preston R.D.C. Housing Committee recommend the following tenders for the erection of houses: 12 at Angmering, Mr. G. E. Lillie, of Rustington, £6,540; 12 at Durrington, Messrs. Miles & Jeffries, of Durrington, £6,150; 8 at East Preston, Messrs. G. L. Doddington & Co., £4,032; and 8 at Poling and Warningcamp, Mr. H. W. Hearne, of Littlehampton, £4,175.—Glasgow Corporation Health Committee recommend that the revised contract for heating at the Robroyston Hospital be offered to Messrs. Hugh Twaddle & Sons at £1,273 17s. 1d., and if they do not accept to Messrs. John Deas & Co. at £1,352 10s.—Newport (Mon.) Corporation have now accepted the tender (£5,677 16s.) of Messrs. King & Co. for the erection of ten flats on the Maindee station site.—Sheffield Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. James Laver & Sons, Ltd., for the erection of 200 houses on the Manor Estate for £79,669.—Essex Education Committee recommend the tender of the county architect (£33,225) for the erection by direct labour of the Brentwood County High School for Girls. The same authority have accepted the tender (£3,103) of Messrs. Simms, of Stepney, for the erection of additional classrooms at Rainham elementary school.—Birmingham Corporation Baths Committee recommend the tender (£2,780) of Messrs. Bell Bros. for the installation of filtration plant at Green Lane baths.—Salford Watch Committee recommend the tender (£5,520) of Messrs. John Ramsbottom, of Pendleton, for the erection of a motor garage and social room at Albion Place.—Manchester Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Robert Carlyle & Co., Ltd., of Old Trafford, for the erection of the Newton Heath technical school, with the following subcontractors:—Slater, Messrs. T. Kilburn & Sons; plumber, Messrs. T. Lightfoot & Co.; asphalter, Mr. R. H. Lord; steelwork, Messrs. Robinson & Kershaw; cast iron, Messrs. J. Heywood & Co.; and plasterer and painter, Messrs. A. & S. Wallace. —Manchester Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender of Messrs. Gerrards, of Swinton, for the erection of houses on the Moston estate.

Leicester Education Committee have accepted the tender, £1,655, of Messrs. J. C. Kellett & Son for alterations and improvements at St. Mary's Fields Special School. The same authority have accepted the tender, £6,180, of Messrs. Clark & Garrett, for rebuilding and enlarging the Overton Road infants' school.—Cheltenham Corporation have accepted the tender, £5,985, of Mr. William Drew, for the erection of 15 houses at Tewkesbury Road.

Leicester Corporation, by arrangement with the Leicester & District Building Trades Employers' Association, have allocated the erection of 500 brick houses on the Park estate, at £465 per non-parlour house, and £515 per parlour house, as follows, the first figures referring to non-parlour houses and the second figures to parlour types:—Bambury & Sowden, 16 and 32; J. R. Cook, Ltd., 12 and 6; G. Gurney 10 and 8; Smith, Glenfield, 10 and 8; Hardington, Elliott & Co., 20 and 26; Marriott Bros. & Porter, 22 and 24; J. Whitmore, 16 and 6; T. W. Pratt, 16 and 10; H. Cook, 2 and 10; D. Heggs, 10 and 2; H. F. Rearson & Son, 4 and 6; J. Pipes, 8 and 4; Blankley, 10 and 6; Gregg & Lee, 8 and 22; E. Sherriff, Rearsby, 8 and 24; Walter Potter, Narborough, 24 and 18; A. E. Robinson, 14 and 14; Jelley & Son, 10 and 12; Potter & Lockley, 30 and 12.

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An Age of Confusion.

In the very pertinent article in the last number of "Colour" to which we referred in a note last week, the writer makes out a very good case for the impossibility of arriving at sound conclusions and methods of criticism in art matters without the recognition of some authority. Much of the criticism we now read arises from the writer's desire to say something, rather than from a well-founded belief in what he says. Such criticism is manufactured to order, and can be discounted. We live in an age of little real belief and confused aims, and, in spite of the machinery of democracy, we are more completely individualistic in our tendencies than ever before. The more prominent men of the past were less important than the general tendencies which swayed them, in common with others, and were upheld and strengthened by those surrounding tendencies. The greater men of to-day find themselves isolated without a surrounding atmosphere to give them well-founded conviction in the rightness of the views they adopt. The man who finds himself thus isolated is likely, from time to time, to question his own judgment, and is thus less constant in well-doing than men in past ages were.

We might possibly find it easier to arrive at some settled standard were it not for our experience of the Gothic Revival. In it we had a temporary faith which did inspire architects with something like general and communal enthusiasm. Unfortunately, the movement rested on feet of clay, but its collapse certainly made men suspicious of enthusiasms as expressed in style. If one belief is destroyed it becomes exceedingly difficult to create another. The rather commonplace epoch of so-called "Queen Anne" work which followed on the Gothic Revival was founded on a conscious effort to avoid enthusiasms which had led men astray. Our more modern phase of the stricter Renaissance Architecture is, primarily, a renunciation of the effort to obtain the picturesque in architecture, and, secondly, an assertion of cultured taste.

The modern effort to secure rationalism in building and to eschew all stylistic architecture is founded on an illusion, which is that forms necessarily are dictated by practical requirements and should have a definite meaning. The reverse is the case: a building is practically independent of anything we might call style. There is no real reason why windows and doors should not be square-cut openings in walls; no reason why cornices should ever be employed, and no reason why the column should not be replaced by the bare and unadorned square pier. There is a structural reason for the framing of a door, but none for the employment of mouldings round the panels. There is no practical reason why all costume or dress should not likewise be perfectly bare and unadorned, and very little why one coloured fabric should be preferred to another, but every effort of the so-called modernist shows that he, like the stylist, is equally a slave to some æsthetic ideal. He, therefore, replaces conventional ornament with unconventional ornament, but by so doing he has not advanced one step unless he can persuade mankind that the new convention has any advantage over the old.

The so-called labour-saving devices are a somewhat similar illusion. We can save labour by cutting down our requirements, but not to any marked degree in any other manner. The man who could live happily on nothing but bread and water and who could sleep contentedly on a plank would thereby have saved much labour, but the man whose requirements include four good meals a day and comfortable sleeping accommodation can by no mechanical means get them without employing labour or doing much for himself. He can be greatly helped by having his rooms built in the right sequence and with convenient fittings and appliances, but the belief that labour can be entirely dispensed with by any device is a myth equally with the idea that we can by any device eliminate style of some kind or other. Those who accept any stylistic convention are in reality freer from stylism than those who endeavour to do without it, for in the one case men will adopt without too much thought some well-established convention or other; in the other their energies, which should be bent on more serious things, are mostly concerned in the difficult task of trying to build up a new æsthetic system out of their own inner consciousness. The consideration of the importance of the effect of mass rather than that of detail is as fundamental to the stylist as to those who profess to be nihilists in such matters; the uselessness of fine detail in positions where it cannot be readily seen is essential to good design which follows any school, old or new. There is no possibility of anything approaching abstract logic in the use of ornament, but there is abundant need of the employment of common sense.

It is true we can be too wedded to form, but even more certain that we delude ourselves if we attempt to create new ornament. The whole history of art until to-day shows no attempt to do without conventional forms, and there is to-day less reason why we should attempt the experiment than ever before, for the simple reason that modern methods and inventions render the employment of certain forms of ornament less and not more difficult. The machinery employed in a modern joiner's shop make it possible to produce forms cheaply which were difficult and costly in the old days, and there is more and not less reason why they should be employed. Unless we face the real facts and turn aside from mere literary cleverness, there is little doubt that the present confusion of thought on æsthetic matters will continue to grow, and no doubt that we shall miss truths which were unconsciously but fully recognised in previous generations.

One of our aims should be to put on one side all criticism which is not inspired by knowledge and expressed with absolute sincerity. In a multitude of counsel given by those unfitted to express themselves chaos and confusion can only arise.

Our Illustrations.

INTERIOR VIEW, NEW TOWN HALL, NOTTINGHAM. Cecil T. Howitt, Architect.

DESIGN FOR A TOWER AND TEMPLE OF MEMORY. E. Frazer Tomlins, Architect.

NAMUR AND OSTENDE. From Pencil Sketches by G. H. Cooke.

Notes and Comments.

The Coming Age.

Professor Low, in an interview given to the Leeds "Mercury," gives a picture of life 50 years hence from which we quote the following :—

"There will be no chimneys belching forth clouds of black smoke, but clean factories run by electricity or oil, resulting from the low-temperature carbonisation of coal. Moreover—and this is an important point—all workers will probably be underground. Indeed, we shall become accustomed to using the underground spaces.

"In 1976 the obsolescent trams will probably have disappeared and cities will be internally connected by underground trains fitted with television-cinemas and wireless communication.

"Factory hands will no longer be content to be rough, dirty and often uncultured, but by 1976 will be becoming really educated. As a consequence, they will refuse to do the more unpleasant tasks and will operate labour-saving devices and machinery instead."

The Professor added: "The green country side will have disappeared fifty years hence. The smallness of England will make it possible to have the whole country wired up like a house. Hence all England will be equally valuable as building sites.

"It does not follow, however, that the products of agriculture in England will necessarily decrease, as, by means of chemicals, much more will be grown to the acre—in fact, the farms of the future will be chemical hotbeds.

"By 1976 home life will have almost disappeared and we shall, so to speak, all live in restaurants. Life will be a great deal faster and business men will make their appointments to the second. Comfort will be greatly increased owing to the larger place taken by women in life."

The Professor's views are interesting, but like many others he appears to us to bank on a great increase of our population, an increase which seems to us to be entirely unlikely, nor do we see why living underground will be a necessity more than it is to-day. We thought people generally avoided "basements."

The Florida Land Boom.

As might have been expected, the enormous prosperity and wealth of the United States has had as one result a great movement to exploit Florida, which has always been the great winter resort of the wealthy Northerners. It is calculated that in the last six months about 2,000,000 people have left their homes in the North and West to participate in the profits of land speculation in Florida. The resident population is 1,200,000, but its cities are attempting to find accommodation for twice that number. In Miami over 11,000 people are employed in selling real estate and a similar condition exists at Tampa and other centres, at all of which enormous sums are being spent in development. Miami's bill for housing construction, new roads, bridges, power and water plants amounts in the present year to £95,000,000, and 45 new hotels have been erected to cope with the boom, in addition to 135 blocks of flats and bungalows, the rents for which are enormous. Building sites on its principal streets fetch £4,000 a foot front, or as much as similar sites in Fifth Avenue, while 150 trains are being run to Florida each day. All of which is in full accordance with the American habit of doing things on a big scale and incidentally should carry with it some advantage to the architectural profession !

"Punch" on Waterloo Bridge and other Things.

"Punch" has given a most humourous article on Waterloo Bridge in the course of which it states that "Either the bridge can be held up or else it cannot. If it can be held up it ought to be held up, even if the members of the L.C.C. have to do it themselves with their hands. I see no reason why they should not take shifts in doing this. I should enjoy watching them. If the bridge cannot be kept up, we should wait until it falls down and then build another one. Nothing is gained by pulling it to pieces first. One might as well thrown oneself down on the pavement in the Strand because there are so many banana skins about. One might as well bash in one's hat and go out and buy a new one, because some day or other somebody is certain to sit on it." "Punch" also suggests that a Waterloological Society might be formed with a moderate annual subscription, the members of which alone would have the right to walk over it on Sundays, or it might be turned into a toll bridge, thus giving employment to a worthy section of the unemployed. All the above is excellent fooling, which very lightly touches on some of the absurdities which crop up in the earnest letters and statements we read from time to time. "Punch" has also a word or two to say about the growing frequency with which Londoners have to "walk the plank" in consequence of building operations everywhere.

A Practical Test.

We wish it were possible to apply a practical test as to the real efficacy of State Housing in meeting requirements. Such a test would be afforded by choosing two similar centres of population and in one of them encouraging and sanctioning municipal housing schemes and in the other refraining from all interference with the laws of demand and supply. We should not be surprised if this could be done we should find that at the end of a term of years the inhabitants of the district whose wants were not met artificially would be quite as well off as in the other. For it stands to reason that if the average man believes that something will be done for him he will wait until it is done, but that if he knows he must rely on his own efforts he will find a solution. This would be the most effective test of the wisdom or otherwise of State aid and we have little double what the outcome would be.

Impressionist Art.

It seems to us that the never dying controversy as to the relative values of impressionist art as opposed to what may be called representative art really depend more on what the artist has to convey and his skill in displaying it than in anything else. Whistler was an impressionist, but his impressions were so powerful and forcible as to be understood and appreciated by many to whom his methods of rendering were by no means sympathetic. But many of the more modern exponents of art, while they may be intelligible to themselves, have not skill enough and force enough to make themselves intelligible to others. As impressionists seeking an audience they fail, and the fact that few are so gifted as to be able to convince and really appeal to the public is likely to render impressionism a difficult and dangerous road to choose and one which should be only adopted by great men.

It is surely time that the Press which deals with art matters should refuse to follow in the wake of "the art critics" who boom every passing novelty utterly irrespective of its merit. If they do not, the saner judgment of future generations will accuse them of being infected by a brief and singular madness, for the work of many modernists only results in a destruction of the value of a certain amount of good canvas and paint.

Owing to the success of their hundred concrete houses, the walls of which have proved to be less affected by climatic changes than those of brick, the Oxford City Council have decided to continue to build in this material. It is intended to alternate blocks of concrete houses with blocks of brick houses. In each case the roofing tiles will be of a bright red tint in order to produce a pleasing colour scheme.

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R A 1925.

INTERIOR VIEW, NEW

MR. CECIL T

DRAWN BY M



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HALL, NOTTINGHAM.

ARCHITECT.

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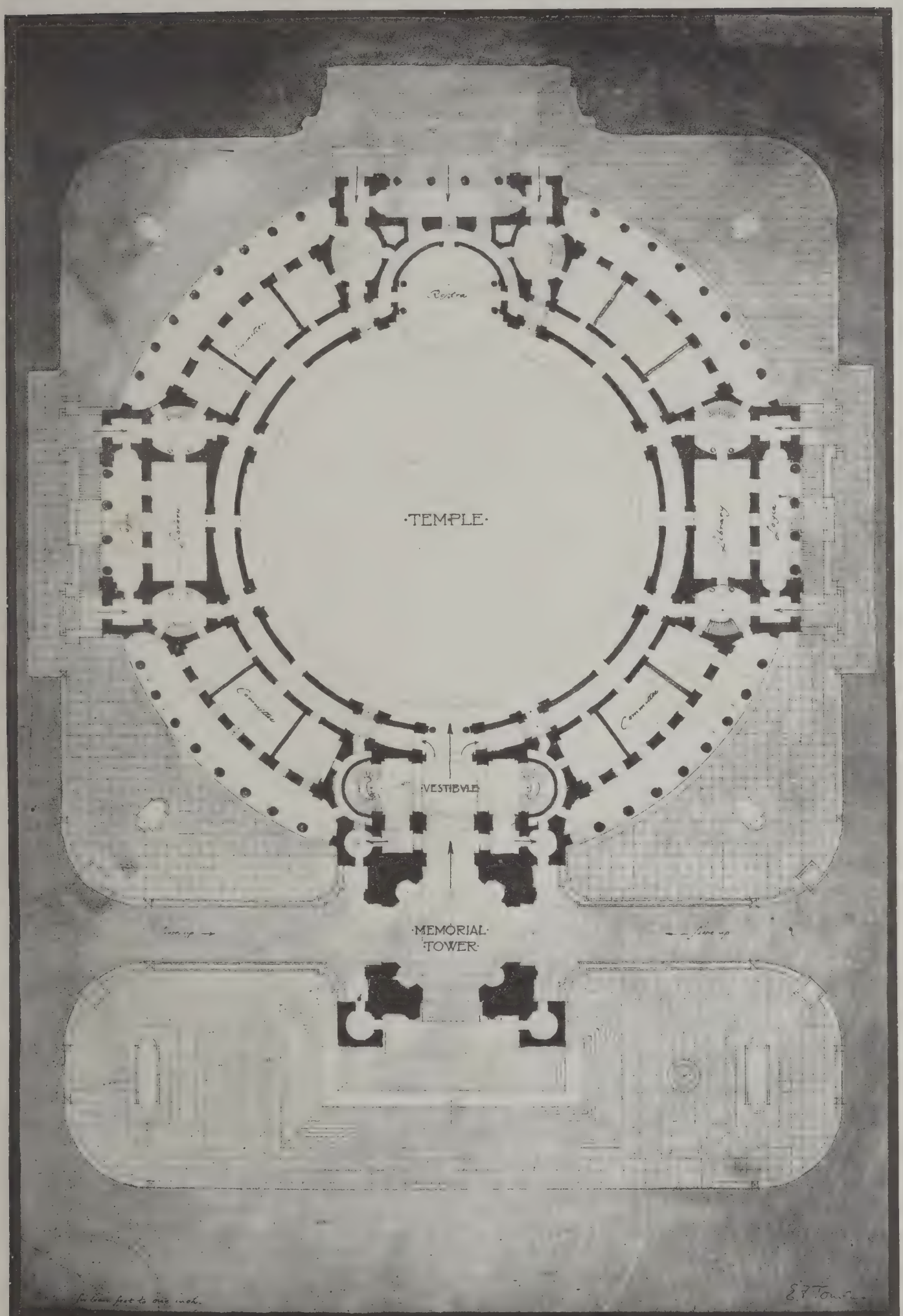


DESIGN FOR A TOWER AND TEMPLE OF MEMORY.

By E. FRAZER TOMLINS, Architect.

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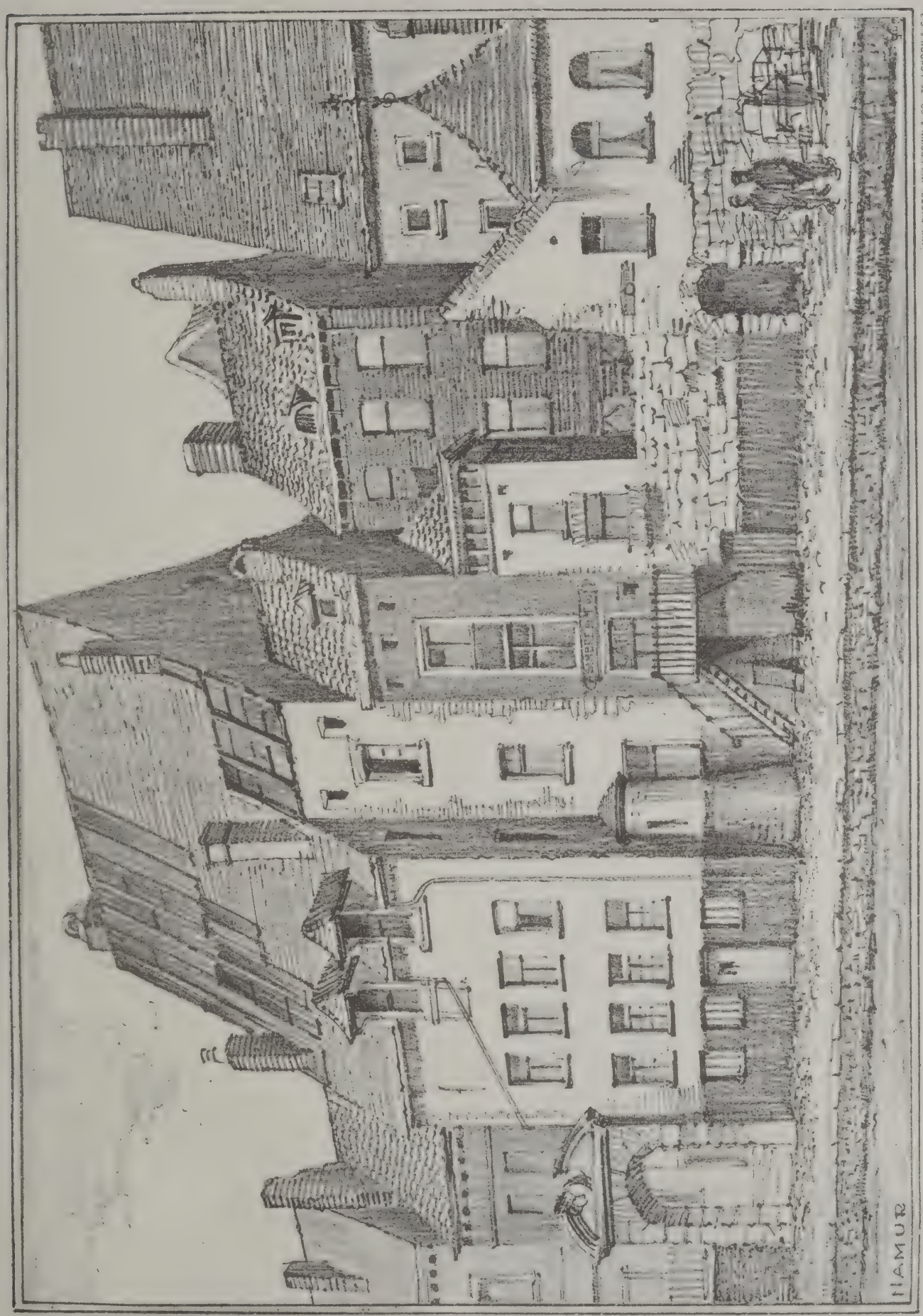


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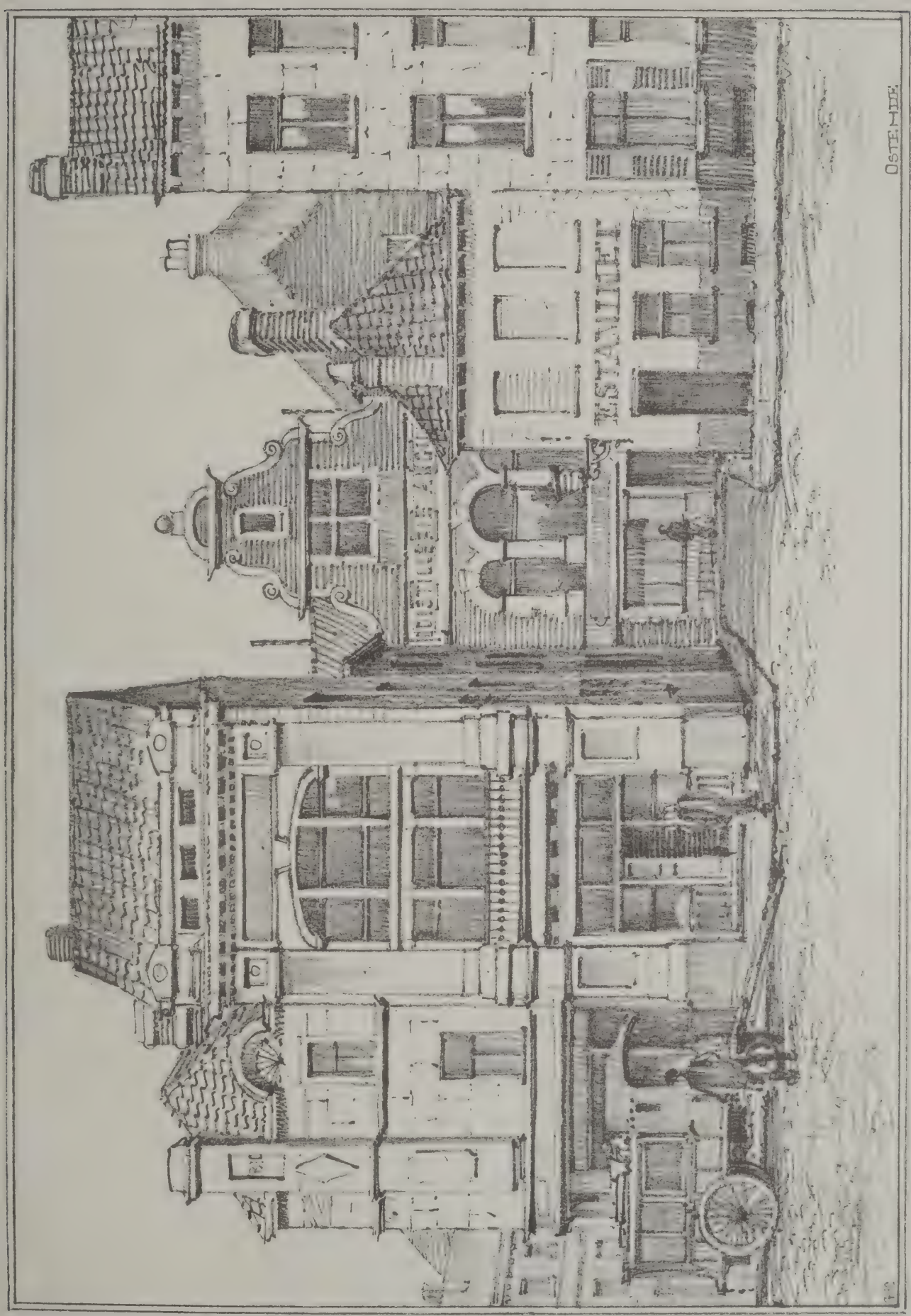
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NAMUR. FROM A PENCIL DRAWING BY G. H. COOKE.

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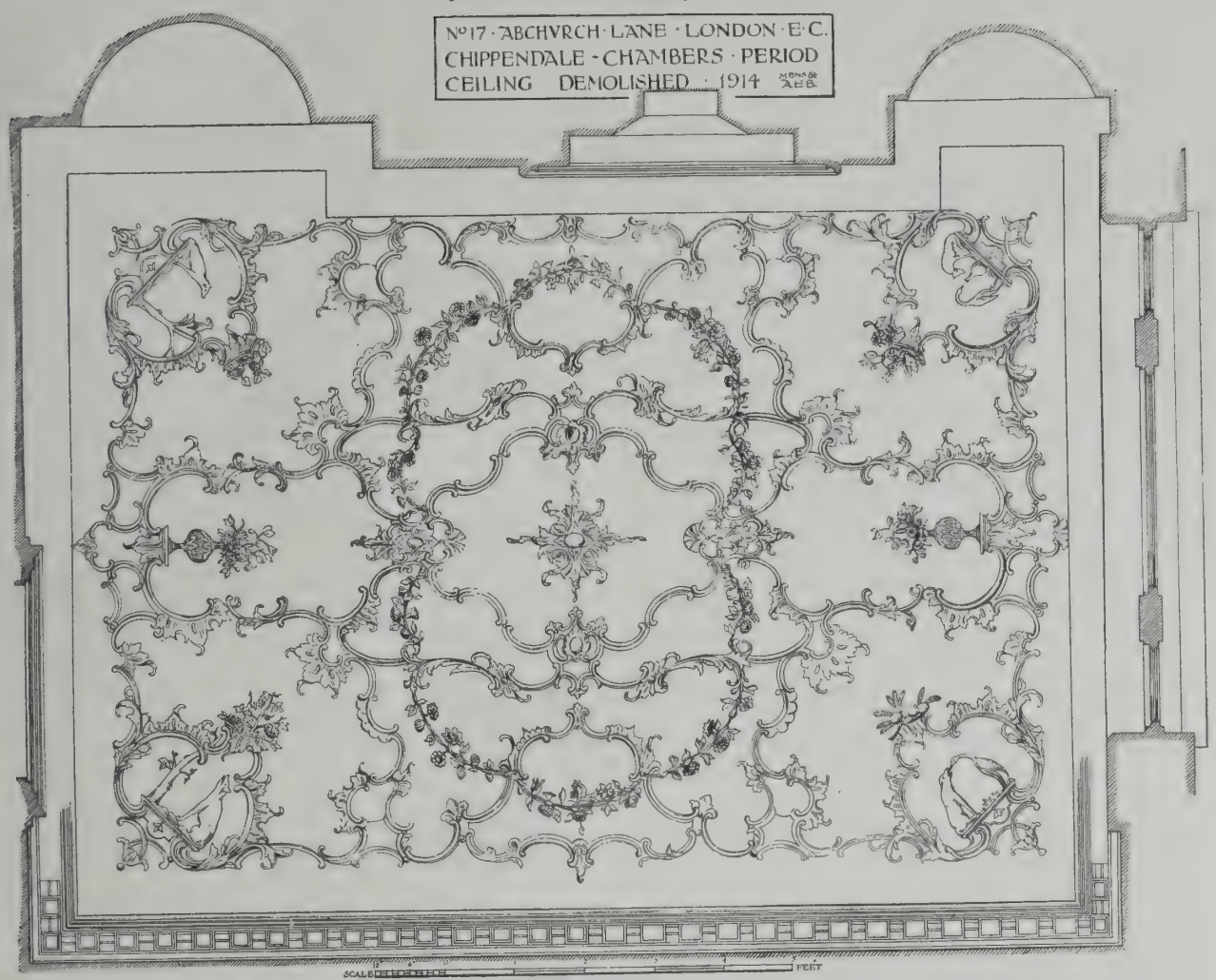


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Ceiling Design—III.

By Albert E. Bullock, A.R.I.B.A.



No. 17 ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON: CEILING DEMOLISHED 1914.

With the opening years of the eighteenth century there was much research instituted into first principles and a seeking after fresh detail. The literature of the period was prolific, and many books on architecture, furniture and design were published.

Hawksmoor and Payne practised a debassed art in decoration with plaster enriched scrolls to picture-framing on walls until James Gibbs exhibited much taste in work at the Radcliffe Library, Oxford, and some smaller houses largely based upon classic lines and executed by Artari, who often worked with his colleague Bagutti on the decoration designed by Gibbs. About this time a style based on French design, coinciding with the work of Chippendale, was largely developed by contemporaries of Sir William Chambers. This style attained great freedom of execution, and offers possibilities of future expansion in advance of any other of the set types described. This was founded upon the scroll designs of the French metal workers under Boulle, and was adapted to furniture, ceiling mantels, and cast-iron chimney backs to dog grates, etc.

Under the auspices of Lord Burlington a new school arose for development on purer classical lines, with Colin Campbell, William Kent, Archer Ripley, and Wakefield, and the more pronounced exception of the work of Leoni at Moor Park, which is in distinctly rococo style. Kent favoured a revival of the work of Inigo Jones, and actually reproduced much of his detail at the Treasury Offices, Whitehall. While Holkham Hall represents a studied example which was evolved by the combined efforts of the school with a view to producing a building of palatial magnificence of an entirely original character.

By the middle of the eighteenth century a freer rendering was brought in by Chippendale and his followers which finds its origin chiefly in French influence.

The chief exponents of this cult in France were Daniel Marot, Pineau, Michel, Clodion and the brothers Adam, who worked for the Princess Soubise.

The influence of this craft found favour after the fine carving of Grinling Gibbons had ceased. The flowing lines and reversing curves with flame-like carvings were introduced into furniture and decoration alike.

A very charming example of this style recently existed in Abchurch Lane, and is illustrated here. This has now been acquired by the authorities of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Yet another type exists at Exeter at Mr. Ross's establishment, "The Civet Cat," in the High Street, introducing playful figures in unconventional panels at the angles of the ceiling. The principle of the Louis XV style here indicated is capable of development into most interesting and varied designs. Other types are to be seen at Wingerworth Hall, Beacon House, Painswick, and at Greenwich Hospital, in Admiral Fisher's apartments. The example from Argyle Place, London, which was demolished in 1914, shows a clear indication of the two types practised in the first half of the seventeenth century, and that of a century later combined.

During this period it was natural that previously developed detail should creep into the design; hence ceilings often represented a classical basis of design in the groundwork of the panels, with modelling of French motifs.

Seeing the confusion to which the art had attained, the brothers Adam evolved a new and original style known by their name, which for lightness and grace will go down to posterity as unique.



MAYORALTY BANQUETTING ROOM.
THE OLD CIVET CAT, EXETER.

The combination of delicate Wedgwood cameo with painted panels by Angelica Kaufmann and Antonio Zucci was a happy blending which found much favour for state rooms and libraries where a light decoration was desired, but, as has been previously stated, the death of the authors failed to maintain the purity of the detail and repetition of ornament eventually killed the style.

This treatment as exemplified by the illustration from No. 20 St. James's Square, is typical of the era and is found in varying phase all over the British Isles.

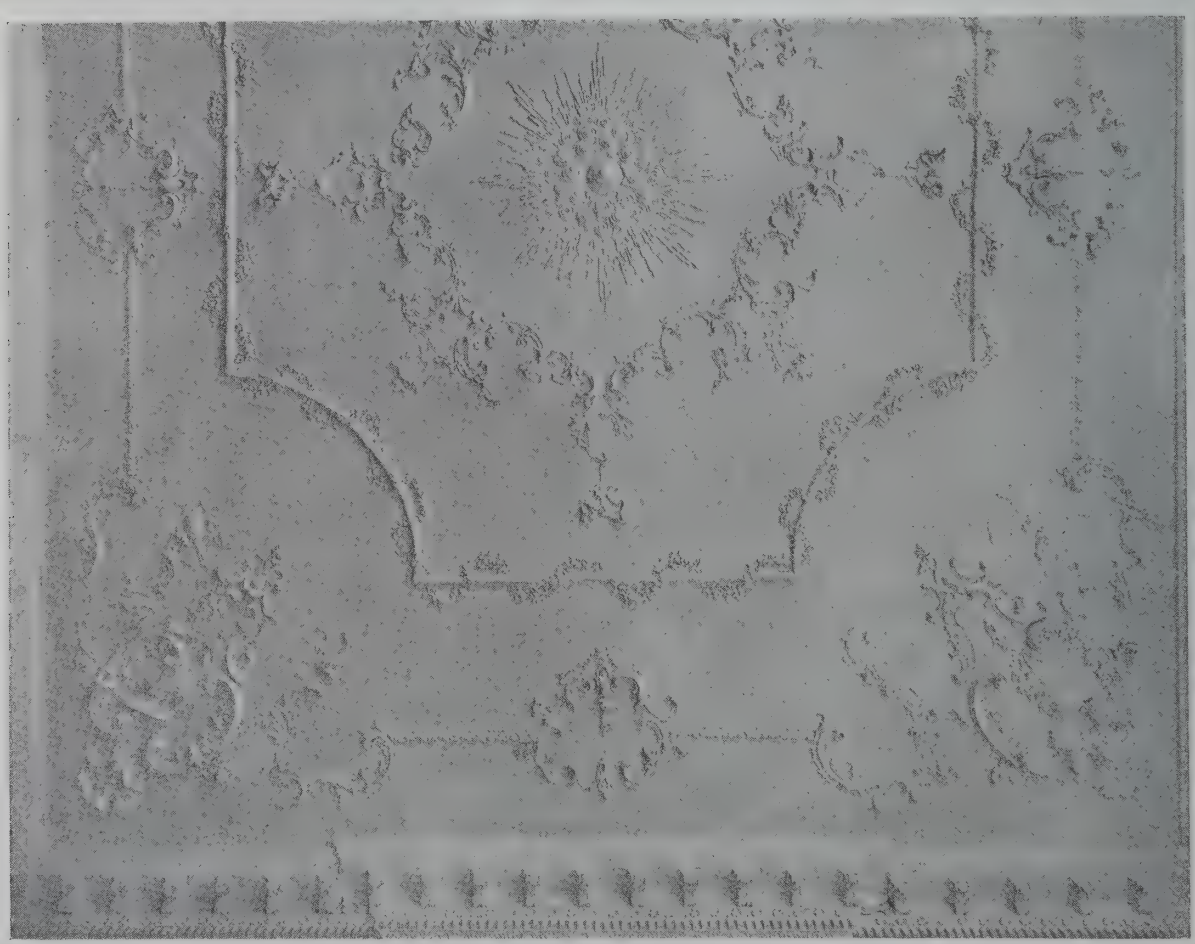
The designs of Pergolesi, Sheraton and others fostered the intricate delicacy of detail requisite.

Boodles Club, the Library at Sion House, and many other places contain typical examples of this period. Followers of the Adam brothers include George Richardson and J. Leck, whose work of Flaxley Abbey is a unique exhibition of the style ; a drawing of a ceiling from Dering Street (now destroyed) is illustrated in this article and shows the geometrical treatment frequently practised by George Richardson, who published a book of ceilings in the late eighteenth century. Wyatt and many other architects favoured the move for decoration which could be stamped out in continuous repetition and be readily adaptable to any design which was in much demand.

At the close of this era designs followed the Empire Period exemplified by Hope, which had a short but virile life, few examples, however, remaining extant.

Sir William Chambers, who was severely classical in his work, but having withal the lightness of the Italian Renaissance, favoured the Greek key pattern in many of his ceiling designs. At Pembroke House, Whitehall Place, the ante-room is barrel-vaulted, while the decorations are modelled on lines savouring the late Wren period.

Thereupon a return to the classical was again attempted in work by Sir John Soane and his pupils ; but for the most part they strove after features which lacked the essential elements of originality and waned in due course. Sir John Soane had many followers in the nineteenth century, of whom Hayward was not the least. His work is illustrated



WINGERWORTH HALL ; ENRICHED CEILING TO WHITE OAK DRAWING ROOM. EARLY FRANCO-BRITISH TYPE.



No. 9 ARGYLE PLACE, LONDON: CEILING ON 1ST FLOOR.

by a delightful porch entrance to the Commercial Union Offices in High Street, Exeter. Since then the older styles have been repeated by George Devey and his immediate followers, each bringing in certain eccentricities of personal predilection which failed to hold public appreciation.

Sir Charles Barry at Stafford House, Bridgewater House and his clubs depended very largely upon painted ceilings enriched with gilt ornament. He followed the richer type of German and Italian work, and introduced mosaic and marble to a large extent.

Decoration, therefore, has in most instances lapsed into a system of copying periods more or less suitable to the furniture chosen, or vice versa, and there is as yet no light thrown upon the trend of future events. Certain it is that set repetition fails utterly to satisfy this want—and original unfettered art is needed, which will alone survive this time of stagnation, and we await such expression as may yet charm the minds of those who seek for the beautiful in the art of the plasterer and of the artist in decoration. The work at the close of this century was governed largely by the school of William Morris, the pre-Raphaelites Burne-Jones, Holman Hunt and Alfred Stevens, ceilings of the period being panelled, tiled or painted according to the fancy of the artist, but no distinct style prevailed.

Alfred Stevens painted his ceilings in patterns on the flat surface without the aid of raised ornament of any kind.

It is usual in the more elaborately furnished buildings, as hotels, restaurants and theatres, to pick out the ornament of ceilings in several colours, and to carry the scheme of tinting to the walls in graded sequence.

Sir Charles Barry at Bridgewater House and his clubs coloured most of his ceilings, especially the vaulted corridors and large state or reception rooms.

The above is briefly an outline of the historical sequence of events and changes which appertained to the decoration of ceilings.

Actually there were many divergencies from the orthodox practice in certain of the periods, especially from the opening years of the seventeenth century. Some attempt was made to classicise the principles of vaulting, but the limitations of height frequently curtailed any attempt at ambitious invention, and it was left to Sir John Soane and his followers to evolve the unique quasi-dome formation existing at the Soane Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields and at the Bank of England, while Hayward developed an interesting porch embodying this idea at the Insurance Offices at Exeter.

During the Wren period the most elaborate ceilings were formed, of which there are examples at Belton House near Grantham, the residence of the late Earl Brownlow, at Kilmainham in Ireland and at Edinburgh in Scotland by the Milne family.



20 ST. JAMES'S SQUARE: ADAMS INTERIOR.



No. 14 DERING STREET, W.: CEILING. PERIOD OF ROBERT ADAMS. c. 1771.



STAFFORD HOUSE CEILING. Sir Charles Barry.

Generally speaking, the modern tendency was to reproduce the older styles, especially those examples most suitable of the Jacobean period; until a plastic variety of conventional ornament to mouldless rib formation was adopted by Mr. Bankart whose book on plaster-work is now a standard treatise.

There is no reason why the lighter forms of ceiling design should not give an impetus to inventive genius to develop a style suitable to the present generation without necessarily plagiarising upon previous practice. The lines of the Chippendale period are perhaps as convenient as any for this purpose, avoiding as it does the use of heavy beams or rib work.

The present practice of having white painted doors, whitewashed ceilings and pale distempered walls is a somewhat chilly method of decoration, which, while it may be effective in throwing up furniture and pictures, cannot be said to form an effective background by comparison with the chief periods enumerated herein, previously many beautiful examples existing in our many famous English Mansions.

This emulation of the Cottage type of simplicity is a questionable background for the display of valuable period furniture and rooms where panelled or decorated can hardly be considered complete without an appropriately designed ceiling.

The subject of ceiling design, therefore, is necessarily interwoven with the larger one of wall treatment, and this brief reference to the latter is made to emphasise the relative value and importance the one has upon the other and to show how essential a principle the adoption of a ceiling was considered in olden times when architects clothed the interiors of the houses and castles of our forefathers.

There is in fact no limitation to the play in fancy which the experienced artist can produce in the treatment of ceilings and planning of small or large areas when he is given a free hand to express his conception of the form the decoration of the apartment should take.

The treatment of ceilings is essentially a matter of relative style between that of the walls and the ceiling. There is to my mind nothing more disappointing than a fine room with an inappropriate ceiling out of harmony with its environment. There are, unfortunately, too many period rooms in England where the lack of suitable ceiling ornament is the one note of incompleteness which renders the apartment in this respect a failure. One would, however, prefer it thus, rather than be tortured with a

composition which is in bad taste and perhaps equally badly modelled.

What enhances the best period rooms is the harmony of panelling with ceiling, next to which a good parquet floor or surround to the carpet is the final expression of completeness from the point of view of structural decoration. The furniture hangings and lighting arrangements should correspond in style, to give an effective finish.

As to the method of hanging curtains, the rods supporting these should rightly be concealed behind the architrave of the window and the blind roll should likewise have its own boxing, and thus combine with other elements to please the eye.

Moreover, the theme of decoration should embrace certain similar motifs in the design of the ornament both on walls and ceiling and, if practicable, in the furniture and hangings, which at once indicates that the composition was the result of one mind and not a series of chaotic inspirations emanating from different sources. If these principles are observed one is more than half-way on the road to success in the achievement of a satisfactory combination.

I say more than half-way advisedly because the desired goal is chiefly dependent upon the design chosen and is not infrequently due to accidental or unconscious individualism of the artist employed. Take, for instance, more modern work than the periods already dealt with, as that of the late Alfred Stevens at South Kensington Museum and at Deysbury, near Liverpool. In the former case he worked in combination with fellow artists and the result is a confusion of ideas, although each individual effort taken apart may be admirable; directly he is given a free hand the untrammelled genius of the man asserts itself and he produces a lasting work of art.

It will be seen how essential it is to start with a theme having a rhythmic movement throughout. This was, I firmly believe, the main principle which governed the early designers whose works are now treasured and admired.

For this reason I have a rooted objection to museums which house isolated examples of art shorn from their original surroundings—in a foreign atmosphere and often placed in juxtaposition to another object at once equally at variance with both its surroundings and its neighbour. Picked of its paint, robbed of its hue, what is left beyond the bare joiner's work?

Perhaps it has its advantages for the student who studies detail; but what can he know of the complete scheme, or how can he solve the riddle of the principles which govern the motives of the original artist?

A good work is likened unto a fugue having a subject which is gradually developed until its completeness so satisfies the eye that the beholder finally leaves the apartment with a sigh of satisfaction at the genius displayed. Such work is not impossible to-day, it is the result of the expression of skill and genius, and there are many examples extant, both in France and the British Isles, which attain to this degree of perfection.

Owing to the different character of the materials employed in ceilings and walls it is not always practicable to repeat motifs on both areas, nor was it always done; but where this was so, the main lines frequently carry round or have some relative or proportionate value to the other media.

It is not the object of these articles to explain the methods of plaster-work so much as the designing of several different styles in the periods embraced by the three chief centuries of decorative art. Modern ceilings must of necessity be precast and applied to the surface in sections as being the most convenient and cheapest method to adopt.

With many well-designed panelled rooms the ceiling receives scanty, if any, attention, whereas it should have most careful consideration if a complete theme is to be effective; and it is hoped that the illustrations here given will cause a revival of the craft which possesses such an elaborate array of traditional skill both in design and execution.



STAIRCASE CEILING AT ~
BEACON HOUSE · PAINSWICK

The Essence of Architecture.

By Loren H. B. Knox.

Architecture in every age is a revelation infinitely beyond the capacities of its designers, or rather, it brings to light powers of the period which, unrecognised, guide the genius of the builder. It shows, as does every other true fine art, the soul of the age through the soul of the artist. But that is a blind saying unless the nature of that spirit is shown. The subjectivity of the time determines the quality of the structure, and the temple measures the integrity of its era.

Greek gods were ennobled Greek men. Olympus was their abode. Why was this ? Because, for want of higher revelation, it was a natural religion. It was full of the spirituality of poetry. The country was small and beautiful and the climate genial. Life was comfort, and was passed out of doors in the clear air ; a joyous social intercourse of talk, running, playing, singing, pageantry and worship ; a life blessed by the elements. Nature's forces were personified as strong men and lovely women. Blue sea and sky, seasons, storms, crops, flowers, foam, waves, great trees and rocks, battles, athletes, all were turned into divine beings through the poetry of the folk. Thus, as Hegel showed, the subjective and the objective were equal. Nature gave all the symbols worshipped by the Greek soul.

This was the essence of the Parthenon, as well as of its Phidian statuary. For centuries Attic eyes had judged similar buildings to the gods. Tetrastyle and hexastyle fanes had been moulded, as it were, by the minds of the multitude ; columns lengthened, spaced, bulged, tipped ; metopes decorated ; friezes dramatized more perfectly ; cornices moulded with growing grace ; tympana staged with powerful groups ; stylobates and architraves curved. So, at last, after the national genius had been exalted by Marathon, Platæa, Thermopylæ, and Salamis, this perfect octastyle temple crowned the Acropolis. In this flawless erection the Greek soul was translucent. It was the Beauty of Gladness. Mystery was not in it. It betokened a known heaven and earth. Nothing could have been a truer tribute to the gods. Adorning statuary glorified them and the Greek people. No shadow of falsity crossed this, the triumph of the Attic prime. Its soul was pure. Religion was the chief source of Hellenic architecture.

The Soul of the Roman was, in contrast to that of the Greek, muddy and bloody, darkened by war, conquest, law, dominion. Still it had grace to be captivated by the loveliness of the Athenian. However, the subtle delicacy of the Doric and the Ionic was beyond the conquerors, who preferred the showy Corinthian. They worshipped the gods of Greece, with many others, and sanctuaries were a leading type with them. But basilicas, theatres, baths, palaces, arches, aqueducts were almost equally important. The practical stood first, power and grandeur second, and grace third.

Subjectively the Roman was bound to the objective even more than had been the Greek. His impurity of soul was shown in his gigantic buildings by the use of once essential elements for embellishment only. Pilasters, engaged columns and flat pediments, for example, became common vernacular. Concentration was on bulk and show, not on perfect finish. Roman architecture was stentorian and grand, but mundane. It showed no such devotion to the gods as had the Doric and the Ionic in their prime.

Souls of men were enlarged by the revelation and promises of Christ. The subjective now overbalanced the objective. Barbaric Europe, slowly rising from the wreck of Rome, fled the sufferings, loneliness, privations, bloodshed and poverty of life in cold, dreary and barren forests and mountains to radiant realms of bliss beyond the portals of death. But to gain this rapture, prayers, vigils, austerities must purge away the dross of this world. It is true that God and Christ, for want of sublimer forms, were portrayed as men. But they were known as infinite, and their supernal domain of transport for the saved surpassed the wrapped visions of the holiest mystic.

Thus the towering piers and shafts and interlacing ribs of the Gothic cathedral stretched toward the Unknown. All was mystery. Burning souls of the Ages of Faith were in their fabric. Men cared for nothing as they did for these overpowering monuments of Supplication. Reiteration made them perfect in proportion and adornment. They were frames for the jewelled glass, which was a soul-filling token here of the splendours hereafter about the throne of God. Their mounting façades, towers and buttresses, carved for the unlettered in a myriad Scriptural lessons, without that being the first aim of the gravers, gave perfect ornament to the sacred piles. All was yearning and entreaty for a joy above not found here below. Yet the loveliness of Amiens was as supreme as had been that of the Acropolis. But it was a Beauty of Sadness, as the other had been the Beauty of Gladness. Soul shone through Amiens as clearly as it did through the Parthenon, but it was a deeper soul whose hope was in a future life. Nor was there a false note in this architecture. At its height, God's glory was its sole aim.

But, as ever it will, this zeal declined. Men learned of the old wisdom and beauty of Greece and Rome. They held formally to the medieval faith, but Humanism absorbed them in the charms of antiquity. They could not worship Jupiter, Apollo, Venus and Diana, for their souls had been expanded by Christianity beyond the personifications of this sensuous life. They had no power to resume the pagan limitations, though they tried, as we still try to do to this hour. They pretended to do so, as we pretend now. Thus the Renaissance sprang from a double falsity ; a feigned worship of Christ mixed with a feigned worship of the Olympians. Its truth, at its zenith, was a real worship of the art and lore of the ancients. Artists brought the sensuous charm of paganism to interpretation of the spiritual truths of God. All creators wished to speak like the Greeks and Romans. But they had not their souls. So, of course, they could not utter their language. But so strong was their flame for this union that for fifty years their art was great and true.

In architecture, what men learned of Greece was through the ruins of Rome. Their knowledge was, therefore, debased. Yet there were real pediments, columns, balustrades, colonnades, arcades, along with the sham ones. St. Peters, at Rome, was the mightiest of the Renaissance buildings. Its styles was rich with showy falsity, yet its vast size and up-sweeping majesty make it the Latin's fitting Acropolis to Almighty God. There was nothing of the purity of the Parthenon or of Amiens in this stupendous pile. Immensity rather than subtlety testified its truth. But here a subjectivity greater than the objective was feigning, in a church of God, the bonds of a period when the soul of man, without divine revelation, could not rise above outer nature. Though it saluted God with a theatric flourish, that gesture was grander than that of any stage. It was as sincere as the soul of its day could make, and was more splendid than anything since.

Always in architecture, as in all the other fine arts, the intensity of a culmination lapses. Forms remain whilst contents diminish. Even after the latter are gone the former are used over and over. So it is to-day. Our habits are so fixed that we do not realise that practically all of our present public buildings have false faces. They are coarser and more soulless than the degenerate Roman structures ever dreamed of being. Over and over, worse and worse, poll-parrot-like, we repeat the false pretences of the Louvre and the Paris Opera House. An epitome of recent public architecture might be : senseless ground floor plinths for senseless engaged single and coupled Corinthian columns and pilasters to support senseless breaks in a senseless entablature ; above this another story with the same senseless engaged coupled columns supporting senseless breaks in another entablature, between which are straight-topped windows split by senseless keystones, the embellishment being senseless variants of devitalised Roman divinities ; higher, an attic decorated by pseudo-classic bas-reliefs ; topping this another full story, as a tower-like pavilion, with a

triangular pediment full of senseless personifications, "supported" by senseless engaged coupled caryatids whose heads bear up broken projections of the entablature ; this pediment being no roof but flushing into a surmounting squared dome truncated by a showy balcony.

And this counterfeit trumpery is the work of the race that reared Amiens cathedral !

Yet here in London practically all new public buildings are feeble echoes of this type, without its richness, taste or grace.

Book Note.

"The Concrete Year Book, 1926." Edited by Oscar Faber, O.B.E., D.Sc., and H. L. Childe. (London : Concrete Publications, Ltd. Price 2s. 6d. net ; by post, 3s.)

The new edition of this volume has been extended to over 400 pages, divided into the three usual sections of Handbook, Directory and Catalogue. Following the object the editors have in view of putting on record in one volume, or set of volumes, all the results of researches into reinforced concrete, a great deal of matter in the previous edition has given way to new chapters, included in which is a complete specification for reinforced concrete construction. Another useful section of the Handbook is that giving drawings and approximate prices for different classes of reinforced concrete construction, which has commenced in this edition. The data and other information of everyday use to the reinforced concrete designer and contractor has been retained and brought up to date. The Directory Section has been increased considerably in size, and consequently in usefulness ; it is claimed that this section, which is classified, gives particulars of every business engaged in or catering for the concrete industry at the time of going to press. A useful feature of the Directory is a list extending to 12 pages of trade names and brands in use in the industry, which should be appreciated by those whose businesses necessitate the discovery of the makers of branded goods mentioned in specifications. The Catalogue Section has also grown, and now includes 200 pages of announcements relating to businesses and products used in the industry ; its chief use is the great amount of time and trouble it saves in sending for catalogues, as owing to its completeness this section contains comprehensive descriptions of practically every machine or product used in concrete construction, together with particulars of the specialities of a large number of contractors.

Royal Academy of Arts, Winter Exhibition.

Exhibition of the Works by the late John S. Sargent, R.A.

The outstanding impression, after passing through the exhibition galleries, is one of unqualified wonderment. Six hundred and twelve exhibits, all executed by one artist and all exhibiting a mastery over technique. The exhibition illustrates the result of a great painter's accomplishment of whatever he pleased or selected to do. The variety in his style of expression is arresting, and whilst the pictures express the characteristic brush work of Sargent, they frequently illustrate delightful studies of colour harmonies. Many of the portraits are intensely interesting and the lessons to be learnt by their careful study and observation are unlimited. The exhibition is not a little entertaining from the point of view of a study of the immediate past fashions. It would be utterly impossible to classify the pictures in any order of merit. So many will please because they contain an individuality of treatment all their own. The artist must have studied each subject with a care-free mind, arranged the composition so as to result in a colour harmony likely to accentuate the characteristic features of the sitters, and then proceeded to paint the portraits as they appealed to himself, without much regard as to whether the clients were flattered or otherwise. Truth is painted truthfully. Some of the portraits are representations of plain people, but they have been painted in a masterly manner and in a style which is undoubtedly convincing and interesting. Many modern painters of to-day would represent the same people with equal truth, but would be utterly unable to avoid painting crude and harsh pictures.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

JANUARY 15, 1876.

REORGANISATION OF THE INSTITUTE.

The following resolutions will be proposed to form the basis of a scheme for the improvement of the Institute at the adjourned meeting on Monday 24, to consider the report of the Committee on the financial condition of the Institution, and the best means of increasing its efficiency :—

Fellows.—That the Royal Academy be memorialised to enlarge its class of architectural Associates. The choice of such to be made by the Academy out of a list of nominees to be submitted by the Institute.

Associates.—That delegates from the class of Associates be allowed to attend council meetings, and that nominations by Associates for members of council, gold medalists, etc., be received and considered by council.

Contributing Visitors.—That this class be largely increased from among gentlemen interested in architecture or connected with architectural operations. That members of this class be required to sign an agreement not to offer nor pay commission to professional men under whom they may be employed to work.

Architectural Association.—That the Architectural Association be affiliated to and recognised by the Institute, and arrangements made as to the joint use of rooms, library, lectures, etc., but the Association to retain its independence.

Architectural Museum.—The collection of casts to be transferred to the Institute. The premises in Tufton Street disposed of. The subscribers solicited to become contributing visitors.

Soane Museum.—An Act to be sought to transfer the collection to the Institute, to sell the premises, and appropriate funds to the Institute Building Fund on certain conditions, due prominence being given to the founder—Sir John Soane.

Building Site.—An adequate site in a good position, as on the Embankment, to be obtained, and the Metropolitan Board of Works memorialised, if necessary.

Building Fund.—A Building Fund to be set on foot at once, and donations and legacies solicited.

Guarantee Fund.—A Guarantee Fund to be established to meet, if necessary, the difference between the rentals the above institution can pay and the interest on cost of building, until met by the Building Fund.

Scheme of Building.—By formation of a Limited Liability Company, with shares guaranteed from above funds to pay, say, 4 per cent.

Building.—A building to be erected at once to accommodate the Institute, the Association, the Libraries, Museums, Exhibition and Class and Lecture Rooms, and Club Rooms, etc.

Diploma.—An Act to be sought to establish a Diploma for the professional members of the Institute, in connection with the London University, as Bachelor in Architecture, Doctors in Architecture.

Education.—The Institute to charge itself with the foundation of proper means for the education of the younger members of the profession.

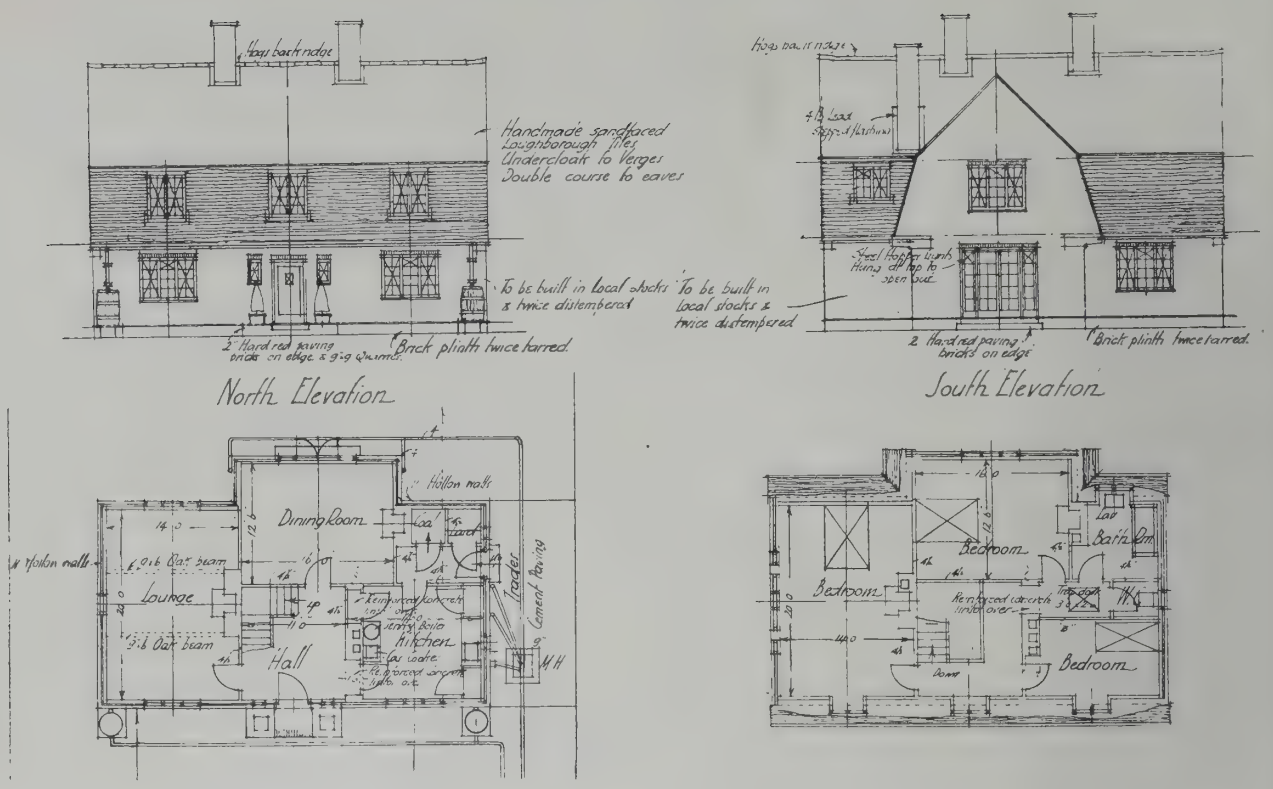
Examination.—The present voluntary examination to become compulsory, in order to attain a professional Diploma, and to be set on a proper footing accordingly, as in the medical and legal professions.

Renaissance and Modern Architecture.

Sir Banister Fletcher, Vice-President R.I.B.A., commenced on Wednesday a course of twelve lectures on Renaissance and Modern Architecture, under the auspices of the University Extension Board of the University of London, South Kensington. After dealing with German, Belgian, Dutch and Spanish Renaissance Architecture, Sir Banister will pass on to deal exhaustively with English Renaissance Architecture, including the work of Inigo Jones and of Sir Christopher Wren (with a special lecture on St. Paul's Cathedral). The lectures, which will be given at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton Row, W.C., will be fully illustrated by special lantern slides, and by photographs, diagrams, and models.

HACKNEY.—Plans passed : Factory, De Beauvoir Road, for Messrs. G. Keetch & Sons ; L.C.C. school, Sheep Lane, for Messrs. C. P. Roberts & Co., Ltd. ; factory, Downham Road, for Messrs. A. J. King, Ltd. ; factory, Theydon Road, for Messrs. J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd.

CARLISLE.—Plans passed : Alterations, St. Cuthbert's School, Union Street, for Mr. A. P. Johnson, architect ; additions, premises, South John Street, for Mr. James Millar, architect ; lay-out of estate, London Road, for Messrs. Benwell & Slack, architects.



NEW HOUSE AT HARROGATE, YORKSHIRE. G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.
(Inset plate illustrating perspective given last week.)

Romantic Stuff.

From "The Journal of the American Institute of Architects."

Thinking on the question for the thousandth time won me not a foot. The plot would not combine. Would it ever combine? But I sighed, all the same, to think that in their present day eagerness publicly to protest their virtues and their wares, architects so often forget that romance is what people are really after in this world. Their quest is of course often heavily disguised by their chains—the need for food and clothing and shelter that they drag at their heels—and often indeed the need for more food and more clothing and more shelter than anyone can possibly need, makes terribly heavy chains, for all concerned. But unchain the man even but for a moment, and you will find only romance. If you don't find it, then you haven't unchained him, for that is not always easy. Many people think more of wearing their chains than of getting rid of them.

But romance is the great and chief glory of architecture. It always was. I reckon it always will be. Romance has been the lure of Europe ever since the steamboat arrived, and even before. Americans do not cross the Atlantic to study buildings in terms of "service" and "efficiency." Romance is what they are after. And to-day it is the romance of the skyscraper that allows it to spread like a malignant growth upon streets and lots that never were designed for it; and the tangle into which we are plunging so merrily, and which Europeans now cross the Atlantic to study, is of course a reminder that romance may be used to sell people a gold brick—and with these musings I fell asleep.

In the morning came a letter from a lonely architect in a pioneer land, and thereupon I fell to thinking for the thousand-and-first time. The letter was of course responsible, since it said this: "I am sending you a set of photographs of a 'hand-made' house that I have just finished. You may like it. The stucco is too rough—which is the fault of the owner—not the architect. But one must give in to the owner now and then. The mantel, which I think fine, was made by a cement worker in whom I found the will-to-do and the necessary spark. The tiles in the mantel I picked up in various places at various times and contributed them. The weather-vane (which I contributed also) shows the architect (lying down) and the owner (raising Cain!). Many of the tile insets (including the chair rail in the living and dining rooms) were made right here in a home-made kiln out of local clay (discovery of yours truly). The furniture in the dining-room—in fact all the furniture save the 'fancy pieces'—was made right here by an old cabinet-maker. I gave him the details. The same is true, as to being made here, of most of the lighting-fixtures. It all took about six miles of drawings—nine months of time—and daily attention of the architect (who himself drew every inch of those six miles) and it is a good job. I send it to you because I am really satisfied with it and that doesn't happen often."

So I asked myself for the thousand-and-first time, with this romantic letter in my hand, why no great novel has ever been written with an architect for the principal character and with architecture as its background? Or a great movie? Why not indeed? Are not all the streams of romance and adventure tributary to this oldest of man's efforts to play with materials? Is there anything in the world which is not in some manner related to the art of building? But of course for a novel there has to be a plot, and I confess, though with no pretence to either qualification or intention, that a suitable plot never seems to combine. There is, to be sure, the problem of the feminine, although the more I think upon it the more am I sure that Balzac's "Le Medicin de Campagne" is a possible analogy for the novel which persistently demands form and shape in my mind. I remember that novel as I remember few, though it be three decades since I have looked inside its pages. But, contrariwise, the feeling also persists that a feminine combination, quite modern in its

elements, will be necessary in this day and age, otherwise Gautier's "Le Capitaine Fracasse" would suit me perfectly as a model. And one by one the varieties may be weighed. There is, for example, the contractor's daughter. A banal note, I admit, but think of the possibilities, assuming her to be romantic and artistic, and with her father for a heavy villain. (My apologies to the contractors, of course. If I were writing a novel with a contractor for a hero, I should have no hesitancy in suggesting an architect for that rôle, since I have known of such.) Then there is the young and discontented second wife of the wealthy client. Full of situations, this, wholly modern. Shavian, Nietschean, Bergsonian rolled into one. Also one is easily intrigued with the timid young draughtswoman who has taken up architecture stealthily, as it were. She conceives it as part of a complete course in preparing herself for home-making and eventually she practices it to the great advantage of the boss, who happens to be doing a lot of residences, and then—well, a novelist might fall the architect in love with her or not; there are several variations at that point.

But this feminine element is but one. Think for a moment of the thousands of young draughtsmen eating their hearts out, now and then cheering themselves on with the aid of the magazines that dangle architecture just and forever beyond the end of most of their noses. Think of the "ghosts" that haunt the closets of many a reputed firm. Think of the designs that never were from the man who got the credit but from some patient toiler who had not the courage or the means or the position to break loose for himself. Think of the thrill of the competition! Think of the vertiginous edge of time when a forty-storey building seems to be coming into the architect's arms. What vocation has the lure, the thrill, the joy, the despair, the trembling moments, the dreary hours that the architect knows? Why not a novel, indeed, and why has it not been written?

Curiously enough, Mr. William J. Locke, a novelist of considerable fame, and for ten years Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, has never, so far as I know (though I confess to no accurate recollections of all his works), essayed a novel with an architect at the top of the cast. Thomas Hardy, one of the eminent novelists of all time, who began life by studying to be an architect, has barely used an architect character in his long list of novels. I remember only Stephen Smith in "A Pair of Blue Eyes." Even Clem Yeobright, in "The Return of the Native," who seemed really to inherit such a part, was only a jewel salesman, while Wildeve was a broken engineer. As for character parts, there is always Pecksniff, and the architect has his part in such modern novels as "So Big," "The Common Lot," "Unleavened Bread," "The Boosters," and so on, but to me this is pale and paltry stuff when put beside the architectural novel that has yet to be written by someone who understands the art rather than by novelists who dabble in the business.

Perhaps it has remained for Galsworthy to give us the portrait of an architect that lingers long in the memory, though the note of tragedy be so keen. I never think of Bosinney without recalling the Englishman who walked out of Scott's tent in the midst of an Antarctic storm, in order that there might be one less human to face the dwindling food supply and the waning chance of rescue. Yet it is a piece of consummate writing in which James Forsyte comes to view the new house and is there met by Bosinney. The conversation is as rare as an interesting diamond. And the letter that Bosinney addressed to Soames, and their conversations over plans! The withering irony of a Forsyte held at bay by an architect, if you please, and the Man of Property bearded in his very den by a young knight who carried the colours of art. Did Property triumph in the end when young Bosinney slid under the wheels of the omnibus? Even as the judge had found against the architect for that odd three hundred and fifty pounds, with costs, as an unauthorised excess expenditure? It was hard to win from a Forsyte. And yet are we not grateful that the Saga let one of its great tragedies be visited upon an architect? For if there is romance in architecture, there's many a tragedy in the practice of it.

As for "Antic Hay," which has something to do with an architect, let me frankly admit that I have never yet got to the end of it.

But still, on the question of the novel with an architect for the chief character, very much must be said for Charles Marriott's "An Order to View." Here is indeed a novel about architecture, as practised in England, of course, but filled with that gentle, tolerant, far-seeing, all-including philosophy that Marriott has always brought into play in all of his works. As it happens, in "An Order to View," James Wedmore, who is surely the principal male character, is an architect. He has won a competition for a Technical Institute, the money for which has been donated by a pompous industrialist. Wedmore, working out his plans in Barstow, becomes engaged to Hilda, the daughter of the donor. Then comes into the story, "Moorend," the very charming country demesne which Sir John thinks to acquire for his future son-in-law, as part of the scheme for giving him that setting which will lead to big commissions. But "Moorend" has as dwellers within its ivied walls Beatrice Woodruff and her brother Martin, a musician. And the house as Wedmore came up to it with the order to view in his hand spoke to him thus: "All that he meant by good building was here confirmed with a modesty which left him strangely sobered. The house was, indeed, not large, nor had it any striking originality of design. It was all a matter of perfect proportion and, so far as the distance allowed him to see, perfect finish. The central tower and part of the front were mantled with close-growing ivy, which blurred without effacing the discreet relief of string-course and dripstone, and only enhanced the pale, clean curves of the doorway, sharply defined by the shadow below."

But the key to what follows is in truth the house. "For better or worse, a building must be adapted to its purpose; and the purpose of Moorend was, precisely, Miss Woodruff. Having seen and heard her there, you would never be able to think of the place without her." So, in the end, Hilda finds that a musician is more to her nature than an architect and Wedmore is freed for Beatrice. "Moorend" becomes theirs. Not startling as a plot, you may say, but the plot seems not to matter so much as one reads "An Order to View." Manifestly the plot is a vehicle for certain architectural philosophies,—full, large, resonant of time and space, and little things as well as big. Full indeed of that tolerance which makes Marriott's writing so great a delight, so gently does it set forth the individualism of genius.

"Though neither he nor his guardians could interpret the signs, Wedmore's vocation had been declared from childhood. At a very early age he suffered rather than enjoyed a sense of balance and proportion which led him to misuse his toys and modify his games on principles which he couldn't explain but had to obey. His meals were apt to disagree with him unless he were allowed to arrange his cup and plate in an order of his own, and he quarrelled with his nursemaid every night over the folding and arrangement of his clothes .She could not see that cloth upon linen was a violation of Nature.

"He had no musical talent, but he would spend hours with a drum, with mouth open and eyes bemused, beating out rhythms which anticipated the peculiarities of modern dancing. When, as often, he had a sick headache, he asserted that the reason was that the things in the nursery had been moved round the wrong way. His moderate proficiency at books and games was governed by some instinct which defied explanation. He did not see, he felt how things ought to be done. This naturally led his preceptors astray, since they never knew whether he were stupid or malingering. Occasionally he startled them; he would get a difficult sum right, apparently by making queer noises in his throat and jerking his head from side to side.

(*To be continued.*)



TIGERS AND CUBS. By Stella R. Crofts, Sculptor.

Art School Education.

It is supposed that the student has no definite inclinations, and even if he has such the school should insist upon a general art training for the first period of study. In every branch of art it is generally desirable that the exponent should possess some knowledge of drawing. The power to draw correctly is largely dependent on the possession of the faculty to see correctly. By seeing correctly it is further understood that the student should be able to discriminate the relative positions of objects in a proposed picture or representation of a view or collection of objects. To obtain such a discrimination it is necessary to acquire the rudiments of the laws of perspective. By experimenting first, by drawing ornamental forms from plaster casts in relief and in the round the student commences to train his eye and mind. These first studies should be from objects which illustrate historic styles of ornament. To copy from flat prints in no way trains the individuality of expression. Soon the student may combine the ornamental studies with plant forms, and from these he passes to the heads and figures from the antique and, finally, to the making of studies from the living model. In each case memory tests should be continually combined with the study drawings. To have enjoyed such an elementary course of study could not have a harmful effect upon the future of an architect. Design consists of an assembly of facts in the mind, and the correct application of the facts to a given problem.

For an industrial designer the course of training to be followed after the preliminary studies depends largely upon what special industry the student desires to enter. The idea of training anybody to be an all-round designer could only eminate from the mind of an individual who knows very little about the subject. To be a real success to any manufacture it is absolutely necessary to concentrate one's whole mind upon his industry. My parent had the idea, entertained by many, that I should have an all-round training, and, in consequence, my education was based upon these lines. To-day it is my firm conviction that such a procedure can only be the outcome of a lack of confidence either in the student's talent or in the whole profession selected. Architects do not take up an intensive course of training in portrait painting or sculpture with the idea that if architecture should fail they will be able to turn an honest penny at sculpture. Why, therefore, should a decorative designer study furniture, textiles, stained glass, pottery, etc., in an intensive manner. He can never hope to be a success in a practical sense in more than one industry. And each one of the above offers ample scope for any real designer. I well recollect my parent's indignation when I refused to design twelve book-covers, because my whole mind and time had for a number of years been concentrated upon a definite industry through which I was earning my living.

My argument was based on the statement that my whole mind was intensively concentrated on the technique of the industry that I served, and that for me to side-track would be quite impossible without considerable loss. If art schools desire to co-operate with manufacturers they must give their students opportunities to concentrate on definite industries. The preliminary training course enjoyed by such pupils will enable them to bring a cultivated taste to bear upon the design problems of the industry, with the natural result, that they will be the masters of the machinery instead of its servants. They will seek to circumvent the difficulties instead of submitting to them, and, in consequence, cramping their energies. Such an attitude can only result in the creation of new effects beneficial to the industries.

To practice wall-paper designing one week and then to pass on the next week to silk tapestry work is futile nonsense. Each of these crafts are entirely different. The forms effective and practical in the one are not applicable to the other. The processes of production are entirely different and subject to considerations not common to both.

It may be very gratifying to hang on the art school walls designs by " A. B. Jones " for wall papers, tapestry hangings, printed dress muslins, etc., etc. All of which have been executed in the school and some of which have been awarded national medals. But beyond this satisfaction nothing but disappointments will be realised. It is entirely wrong to imagine that " A. B. Jones " will be able to enter an industry, and demand a good salary, when he leaves the art school, or that this imaginative student will be welcomed by the manufacturers. He will occupy a position of far less importance or use than that of his architectural comrade who has enjoyed a sound training and proposes to enter an architect's office, where he, in his turn, will find that practical everyday architecture is quite different to art school or university work. The architectural student

will know how to express his thoughts in the recognised language of an architect, but it is very doubtful whether the present-day art school or college trained designer has any notion of how to gratify the practical needs of any definite industry or manufacturer.

It is rather difficult without giving an extensive range of illustrations to explain that what the manufacturer understands as naturalistic treatment is in reality not a naturalistic expression as understood by the art student and art master. And it is due to this difference that many of the art school designs are entirely useless.

Designs must also be printable in many different colour schemes without additional cost. To produce such patterns in an effective manner needs considerable thought in the early stages of their evolution. Many will argue that if a student is hampered by technical limitations he will be unable to educate his imagination. This is an argument which sound very well if expounded in a dignified and impressive manner. In reality it is just "clap trap" voiced by men who have no need to be practical, and who are indifferent as to what happens to their students when they leave their care. If a master cannot teach practical design let him be honest and confine his attentions to guiding the studies of his pupils in channels of research. He may be able to teach them balance, the correct spacing and distribution of floral and ornamental forms. He may be able to assist them in producing pleasing conventionalisations, but unless he has an intimate knowledge of a special industry, why attempt to create a false impression by setting exercises for designs about which he has only a very limited knowledge. A well-filled sketch-book illustrating an intensive study of plant form and historic studies are of greater value to the manufacturer when judging the possibilities of a young designer than the presentation of a roll of impossible designs. H. W. M-K.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Dear Sir,—I wish to congratulate you and your contributor, Mr. Loren H. B. Knox, on his admirable article on "The Courtauld Purchase. It is excellent and it does honour to your journal and to himself. It is time the sane section of the Press spoke out regarding what is really a grave scandal and which reflects so badly on our intelligence.

For years past I have been fighting against "Anarchism in Art, and Chaos in Criticism," almost single-handed. I take the liberty of sending you a copy of my latest, "Retrogression in Art": the first part deals with these abuses; the second part is more philosophical. If the illustrations were not so horribly bad, and so small you might, as an architect, be interested in my build-up of eclectic, synthetic architecture, which greatly pleased Sir Banister Fletcher, and the former lecturer on architecture at the Royal Academy. This astonished me, as I expected a wigging for the mix-up of styles.

Hoping that you will continue to voice sanity in art.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, E. Wake Cook.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society.

We have received the Press ticket of the above exhibition which is being held in the Royal Academy Galleries at Burlington House, Piccadilly, and opens to the public on Saturday, the 16th. A note is printed on this ticket relative to photography which is worthy of special notice. It reads as follows: "By the rules of the Royal Academy no photographing of individual exhibits is permitted, but general views of the rooms may be taken, permission to be obtained from the Secretary, Miss Walter, in the Gallery. The photographer should bring one of these cards with him." How any Society or exhibitor who desires to obtain public notice can submit to such restrictive regulations is indeed surprising. On the occasion of the recent International Exhibition held in the same Galleries, no such restrictions were imposed. The Press received every assistance possible; those who desired to take photographs of individual exhibits were welcomed by the different official representatives from the various nationalities which contributed to the exhibition. These representatives possessed a complete control over the facilities to be offered to the Press, all questions of copyright of individual pictures being decided by these representatives. The result of such organisation was a wide publicity for the exhibition. Who can imagine that views of glass cases containing exhibits and their reflections mirrored in all directions could be of any great interest to either the exhibitors or the public. After all, exhibitions are in the majority of cases little more than glorified sale rooms. Very few artists hire expensive galleries and pay heavy picture framing expenses without a very keen hope that art patrons will purchase their pictures, and thus balance the accounts of the exhibition enterprise with a profit on the right side.

To place restrictions in the way of the Press is like refusing free advertising. There is far too much prejudice in the general character of the artist of the present day. He seems to be unwilling to recognise that when he wishes to sell his pictures he must not object to the usual methods of making this fact public.

Competition News.

The Chesterfield Housing Committee have decided to organise a competition open to architects and surveyors for the layout of the Tapton Estate.

A Worcester Competition.

The Worcester City Council have decided to build at a cost of round about £40,000 a new Secondary School for Girls, and a few months ago, in order to get the best possible plans, made up their minds to promote a competition for architects, to appoint an assessor to judge the entrants' efforts and to award premiums, which, it was understood, would be merged into the architect's commission if the winning plans were adopted by the Council and the architect were instructed to carry them out.

At their last meeting, the Council were obviously surprised to learn that the Royal Institute of British Architects required in such competitions that the assessor's award should be considered final and that they would not only have to pay the premium to the winning competitor, but, if they built at all, adopt his plans and employ him to carry them out.

Ald. A. Hill Parker, the Chairman of the Education Committee and himself an architect, who moved that the competition should be held under the regulations of the R.I.B.A., said that after certain happenings that body considered it unfair that plans selected by the assessor in competition should not be finally accepted and the architect commissioned to carry them out.

Mr. R. R. Fairbairn said that the conditions laid down by the R.I.B.A. were an attempt by that body "to tie the Council's hands in the interests of the profession." They had successfully resisted the B.M.A. in the matter of the salaries to be paid their medical officers and there were councillors in the room who would not give in to any trade union. If they passed the resolution they would be resigning their functions as representatives of the public. The suggestion that they should delegate their powers to an assessor in this manner was false to the principles of local government.

The Mayor (Ald. W. J. Hill) said he was very strongly opposed to having his hands tied in any matter and particularly in a matter of this kind. He would certainly never vote for a resolution of this kind. A suggestion made by the Town Clerk seemed worthy of consideration. This was, that if it was impossible to get the prize scheme through because they would be ostracised by the R.I.B.A. they should consult their own officials and instruct them, with such expert assistance as was necessary, to get out plans which the Council could at any rate consider. They could then decide whether they were good enough. That seemed better to him than pledging themselves to do something which might prove utterly abhorrent.

The suggestion was adopted, subject to a proviso that it was conditional upon the assessor refusing to act except under R.I.B.A. rules.

Ald. Parker explained to the Council that the Board of Education were pressing for the School to be built and said that if the Council did not move in a very few months they would be in a serious hole.

Watford.—The borough engineer has prepared plans for the erection of 22 houses on the Harebreaks estate.—Plans passed: 4 houses, Whippendell Road, for Messrs. North & Swain; 4 houses, Stratford Way, for Mr. A. J. Eldridge; church, Clarendon Road, for Presbyterian trustees.

General News.

BERMONDSEY.—In the Salisbury Street improvement scheme it is proposed to build 15 permanent houses at £7,000 and 19 temporary ones at £4,750.

BERMONDSEY (LONDON).—The Guardians of the Parish of Bermondsey are to make alterations to rooms at the Bermondsey and Rotherhithe Hospital in connection with the storage of milk. Messrs. Newman & Newman, architects.

BIRMINGHAM.—Plans have been prepared for the erection of two new police stations, one in Newton Street, which, together with proposed alterations to the present lock-up, is estimated to cost £75,000. The other new station is planned for a site in Bristol Street, and is to replace the one in Wellington Road, at an estimated cost of £21,000.

BRADFORD.—The Housing, Baths and Libraries committees of the Corporation are conferring with reference to the provision of combined baths and library premises on sites at Bradford Moor, Brierley, Lower Grange and Five Lane Ends.—The city engineer has prepared plans for the development of the Clock House Estate, provision being made for a site for new Grammar School buildings.—Repairs are to be undertaken at the Thornbury car depot at a cost of £2,430.—The city architect is to prepare fresh plans for the provision of additional accommodation for 700 patients at the Westwood mental hospital estate.—The Corporation are to erect new bank premises in St. James Market for the Midland Bank, Ltd., at a cost of £1,650.

BRENTWOOD.—Essex Education Committee are seeking sanction to borrow £33,225 for the erection of a high school at Brentwood.

BRIDLINGTON.—The Ministry of Health has sanctioned the application of the Council to borrow £46,000 for the reconstruction of the Spa. The scheme will mean the demolition of the glass dome and existing premises, except the Opera House.

BRIGHTON.—In the reconstruction of the Aquarium a range of shops is to be erected, linking up with the Aquarium and Madeira Road terraces.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—Sanction has been given by the Ministry of Health to the Corporation scheme for the erection of 94 houses on the High Bank estate, and 16 houses on the Stepenhill estate.

CAERPHILLY.—The Urban District Council have prepared plans for the erection of 50 houses on the Pwllypant site, near Llanbradach, and the formation of roads and construction of sewers in connection therewith.

CALVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.—The Calverley Wesleyans have decided to erect a new Sunday school at a cost of £4,300.

CARDIFF.—The City Council propose building 59 houses at Ely.

CARNARVON.—Mr. Watkin W. Jones has purchased a site at Ael-y-garth from the Corporation for the erection of houses.—Plans passed: bungalows, Bethel Road, for Messrs. Oldfield & Hughes; warehouse and workshop, Mill Lane, for Mr. D. Jones, Rhyd-ddu.

CHELTENHAM.—The Corporation have asked the architects to prepare plans for parlour houses of a cheap system of construction and to invite tenders for the erection of five pairs.—Plans passed: 61 houses, on various sites, for Corporation; showroom and workshop, Bath Street, for Mr. W. J. L. Paynter.

CHESTERFIELD.—Messrs. W. C. Jackson and W. A. Derbyshire have been asked to prepare plans for 67 houses to be erected on the St. Augustine's estate.—Plans passed: new street off Ashgate Road, for Mr. A. Heath; pavilion, Brookside, for Chesterfield Rugby Football Club; boiler house, Brampton, for Messrs. F. & A. B. Blackburn; extensions, 15-17 Victoria Street West, for Messrs. Blackburn; additions to warehouse, Duke Street, for Mr. R. Hicks; petrol store, Sheffield Road, for Messrs. Swale & Sons.

CLUTTON, BRISTOL.—The Rural District Council are to build 16 houses at Timsbury. Architect, Mr. Hawker, Council Houses, Temple Cloud, Bristol.

COVENTRY.—The following plans have been approved by the City Council: two new streets, Whoberley Avenue, and extension of Maudslay Road, for the Maudslay Motor Co., Ltd.; 26 lock-up shops and 52 flats; 8 houses, Whoberley Avenue, for Mr. A. Barratt; alterations to the "Mattock and Spade" public-house, Jordan Well, for the Northampton Brewery Co., Ltd.; extension of works, Ribble Road, for Messrs. Thos. Smith's Stamping Works, Ltd.; alterations and additions to No. 671 Stoney Stanton Road, for the Lockhurst Lane Co-operative Society, Ltd.; alterations and additions to premises, Gosford Street, for the Coventry Co-operative Society, Ltd.; 10 houses, Beresford Avenue, for Mr. H. G. Adams; 6 houses, Barker's Butt's Lane, for Mr. J. R. Newman; 6 houses, Milton Street, for Mr. H. J. Emery; blower house, Trafalgar Street, for the Midland Motor Cylinder Co., Ltd.; 6 houses, Maudslay Road, for Mr. J. Bolland; extension of works, Paynes Lane, for the Singer Co., Ltd.; 8 houses, Whoberley Avenue, for Mr. J. Bolland; 24 houses, Whoberley Avenue, for Messrs. Philpot Bros.; alterations to premises, King's Head Hotel, Hertford Street, for the King's Head Hotel Co., Ltd.; 7 houses, Street No. 16, Radford Housing Estate, for Messrs. A. Hall & Son.

CWMBRAN.—Monmouthshire Education Committee have prepared plans for the erection of a new Central School at Cwmbran. Architect, Mr. John Bain, F.R.I.B.A.

DONCASTER.—The Housing Committee recommends an additional 136 houses on the Woodfield Lane site at a cost of £59,397.

HULL.—In connection with the erection of the Francis Asker school the Board of Education suggest that accommodation for 800 pupils only should be provided in the first instance.—The City architect has been asked to prepare sketch plans for extensions at the central library.—Plans passed: 16 houses, North Road, for Mr. G. S. Williamson; 12 houses, North Road, for Mr. A. Pickering; 10 houses, Boothferry Road, for Mr. G. Overton; 6 houses, Etherington Road, for Messrs. J. H. Fenwick & Son, Ltd.; 8 houses, Westbourne Avenue, for Mr. R. W. Trigg; 4 houses, Ella Street, for N.E.R. Cottage Homes Fund; 6 houses, Westbourne Avenue, for Mr. H. Sanderson; 10 houses, Southcoates Lane, for Messrs. Needler Bros.

ILFORD.—The Ilford District Council have approved plans for:—10 houses in Burton Road, for Mr. P. Triplite; 30 houses in Gordon Road, for Mr. D. J. Barwell; 44 houses in Devonport Gardens, Beehive Lane and Wanstead Lane, for Messrs. Hobbs Bros.; 7 in Egerton Gardens and 4 in Levett Gardens, for Messrs. J. W. Moore & Sons, Ltd.; 6 shops and dwellings in Beehive Lane, for Mr. J. Aldridge; 31 houses in Wards Road West, for Mr. P. Triplite; an off-licence in Ley Street (corner of Wards Road West), for Mr. R. Hayworth; 31 houses in Fencepiece Road and New North Road, for Messrs. Melbourne & Spyerse; 2 shops and dwellings in Beresford Gardens, for Suburban Developments, Ltd.; 5 shops and warehouse in Ilford Lane, for Mr. W. J. Cearns; 17 houses in Littlemore Road, for Messrs. Haines and Holland Bros.; 20 houses in Cranbrook Rise, Wanstead Lane and Beehive Lane, for Mr. A. P. Griggs.

LANARK.—The Middle Ward District Committee of the County of Lanark are acquiring a site at Glenmavis Ryding for the erection of 50 houses.

LEICESTER.—The Corporation have decided to proceed with the erection of a further 500 houses on the Park estate, and road works are to be carried out at a cost of £40,000.—Land on the Kirby estate has been sold to the Leicester Co-operative Society for the erection of shops and houses.—The Housing Committee have completed the purchase of the Braunstone estate at a cost of £115,000.—The Corporation have voted the subsidy for 60 houses to be erected in Gypsey Lane by the Sutton Trustees.—Mr. R. Stephen Ayling, F.R.I.B.A., has prepared a scheme for the erection of abattoirs on a five acre site in Aylestone Road, the cost being estimated at £178,000.

LIVERPOOL.—Mersey Dock Board proposes to spend £29,000 in providing new accommodation for passengers at Liverpool landing stage.

LONDON.—A decision has been come to by the committee appointed to organise the memorial of the members of St. Bartholomew's Hospital who fell in the war. It has been decided to convert into the semblance of a shrine the archway through which entrance to the hospital is obtained. This archway forms part of the original main block of the institution. It is panelled and dates back to about the year 1730. For many years past the beauty of this archway, with its fine domed roof, has been greatly marred by a thick coat of plaster. This has now been removed and it is proposed to fill in the whole with Portland stone, carved according to an appropriate design. The panels will be inscribed withn ames of the men who made the Supreme Sacrifice.

LUTON.—Sanction is being sought for power to grant a further 200 housing subsidies.—Approval has been given by the Ministry of Health to the proposal of the Corporation to erect 50 houses in Dunstable Road.—Plans passed: New road, Bedford estate for Luton Suburban Estates, Ltd.; 8 houses, Blenheim Crescent for Mr. H. Richardson; sheds, &c., Cobden Street, for Luton Iron Foundry, Ltd.; 6 houses, Ramridge End Road, for Mr. E. W. Rowe; alterations and additions, 42 and 44 Stuart Street, for Mr. G. W. Smith; rebuilding Fox p.h., Dunstable Road, for Messrs. J. W. Green, Ltd.; New store and extensions to works Kimpton Road, for Vauxhall Motors, Ltd.; new club premises Park Lane, for Luton Social Club; 4 houses, Alexandra Avenue for Mr. N. Hill; shops, Biscot Road, for Luton Co-operative Society; 4 houses, Dunstable Road, for Mr. J. T. Garrett; 10 houses, Grantham Road, for Mr. E. G. Bell.



THOSE who are having homes built and designed for them, from Land's End to John-o'-Groat's, are giving an increasing amount of intelligent attention to the all-important factor of exterior appearance. The beauty of the home and the permanence of that beauty are daily discussed by the man who must foot the bills. When his architect shows him the attractive finishes possible in "Atlas White" Portland cement stucco—proper and permanent white concrete renderings—and he learns the real economy and low first cost of such work, he chooses an "Atlas White" exterior. On this page are reproductions of a front view and back view respectively, of a recently-erected home in Highgate. Another illustration is from a "close-up" showing the detail of the textural finish. With a plastic mortar a myriad of different textural effects may be obtained. The extra cost is negligible. Write to me at Regent House, Regent Street, London, W.1, for the profusely illustrated book, "Textural Finishes." I make no charge for it.

Frederic Toleman





Architect:
A. L. Abbott, L.R.I.B.A.,
22 Craven Street,
Adelphi, W.C.2

Builders:
C. & F. Bryen,
307 Seven Sisters Road, N.4

Plasterers:
Plastering, Limited,
Concanon Road,
Acre Lane, S.W.2

MANCHESTER.—The City Corporation are to erect three sets of conveniences at Heaton Park; and an open-air school at their Rose Hill Convalescent Home, Longley Lane, Northenden, Cheshire. Architect, Mr. A. J. Murgatroyd.

MANCHESTER.—The Tramways Committee are seeking loans of £105,000 for buildings, including a parcels department, in Bennett Street, and £170,000 for car works extensions.—Mr. Henry Price, the city architect, has prepared detailed plans for the proposed baths and washhouses at Chorlton, the estimated cost being £34,500. Turkish baths are included in the scheme.

MERIDEN, COVENTRY.—The Rural District Council have passed the following plans: assembly room at Minworth, for the Rev. L. Mitchell; garage at Ward End, for Messrs. F. Matthews & Co.; office at Marston Green, for Messrs. Cooper, Burden & Co.; garage, near Coleshill, for Mr. E. Power.

MERTHYR.—Mr. F. Thackeray, the borough architect, has prepared plans for 60 houses on the Aberfan estate, and tenders are to be invited.—The Local War Memorial Committee are to be invited to co-operate in the scheme for the erection of a central library.—Merthyr Corporation Housing Committee, who have inspected houses erected by the Caerphilly Council, report that 50 have been erected, the cost including land, roads, sewers, water supply and electric lighting being £330 each. The rental fixed by the Caerphilly Council is 9s. per week inclusive. The houses are erected on garden village lines and contain a scullery 8 ft. by 8 ft., bathroom, pantry, lavatory accommodation, with coal houses erected outside the main building. Two bedrooms, one living room, 12 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft. The houses are erected of hard common bricks, with slate roofs, are plastered inside, the rooms having a head room of 9 ft.

NEWPORT (I. of W.).—Plans passed: oil store, Crocker Street for Messrs. Harry Margham & Son; workshop at shipyard, Backhouse Lane, for Messrs. W. H. Bishop & Son.

OLDHAM.—The borough engineer has prepared plans for 202 houses on the Barrowshaw site and 100 on the Greenacres site and tenders are to be invited at an inclusive lump sum price per house of two and three-bed room types.—A new scheme is to be prepared for a maternity hospital, including, if possible, accommodation for a children's hospital.—Building plans for the new generating station have been approved by the Chadderton U.D.C.—Plans passed: Extensions, mineral water works, Coldhurst Street, for Oldham Brewery Co., Ltd.; 14 houses, Repton Avenue, for Mr. W. Makin; office and store room; Grimbles Brickworks, for Messrs. S. & J. Smethurst, Ltd., 10 houses, Abbey Hills Road, for Mr. T. C. Lees; 14 houses, Cheviot Avenue, for Mr. H. Partington.

PLYMOUTH.—A scheme has now been prepared for extending the bathing facilities at Tinside Bathing Place at a cost of £13,250.—Plans have been prepared by the borough engineer for 204 houses at Higher Mount Gould, and tenders for their erection are to be invited.—Another 52 houses are to be built at Mount Gould by the Astor Housing Trust.—The borough engineer has prepared plans for 87 flats on sites at Strand Street, Battery Street, and the Victualling Yard.—The Great Western Housing Society are to proceed with the erection of 86 houses at Beechfield.—Plans passed: two halls for Salvation Army, Exeter Street, for Mr. H. Bramwell Booth; additions, 25 and 26 George Street, for Plymouth Gas Company; alterations and additions, 15 and 16 Bedford Street, for London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.; 7 houses, St. Barnabas Terrace, for Mr. E. Russell; 6 houses, Quarry Park Road, for Mr. E. J. Baskerville; workshop, Addison Road, for Messrs. Clatworthy & Co., Ltd.; 3 houses, Farringdon Road, for Messrs. F. J. & A. Coad.

PORTSMOUTH.—Sanction has been given to the granting of a further 200 housing subsidies.—Plans have now been prepared for the erection of a maternity hospital and child welfare centre in Fratton Road, at a cost of £12,000.—Plans passed: 6 houses, Idsworth Road, for Mr. C. C. Coles; 11 houses, Neville Road, for Messrs. Wedge & Foley; 20 houses, Mayles Road, for Mr. J. May; store, Kent Road, for Messrs. Moth Bros.; 10 houses, Chesterfield Road, for Mr. H. J. Fifield; 22 houses, Stubbington Avenue, for Mr. E. Wright; store, Kingston Road, for Mr. L. Boyce; 11 houses, Cobden Avenue, for Mr. H. E. Pitt; 60 houses, off Havant Road, Cosham, for Messrs. D. Gammans & G. Coffin; 4 houses, Howitt Road, for Mr. G. Mitchell; 8 houses, Stubbington Avenue, for Messrs. F. & G. Dye Bros.; 12 houses, Ripley Grove, for Messrs. T. L. Norman & Son.

ROCHDALE.—The Borough Council have passed plans for a large 'bus garage in Mellor Street, and also a transformer house at the Corporation's electricity works.

SALFORD.—The Guardians are about to make extensive alterations to the Poor Law offices in Eccles New Road.

SHREWSBURY.—The Corporation have appointed Mr. A. B. Deakin as architect to prepare a scheme for a new engine room at the generating station at an estimated cost of £4,570.

SOUTHWARK.—The London Electric Railway Co. are to construct a subway and escalators at Elephant and Castle Station.—Plans passed: additions, 27 to 39 Stamford Street, for Mr. T. J. Fox, 1 Museum Street, W.; building, Love Lane, for City of London Electric Lighting Co., Ltd.; roof over yard, 16 Park Street, for Structural Engineering Co., of Stratford.

STANLEY, DURHAM.—The Stanley Urban District Council are to erect 60 houses on South Stanley Housing Estate.

STORTFORD.—The Urban Council have approved of a new dwelling-house at Thorngrove for Mr. Laughlan Ross, and of additions to the Retreat, Hockerill Park, for Mr. H. A. Taylor. Plans were passed for 10 houses in Stanstead Road, for Mr. E. Markwell; workrooms, &c., at 27 South Street, for Messrs. P. Church & Sons.

STRETFORD.—The Education Committee are seeking sanction for a loan of £10,500 for the erection of an open air school at Longford Park.—Plans passed: 16 houses, Kings Road, for Messrs. Winders & Tindale; 28 houses, Ryebank Road, for Mr. W. R. Rochelle; 12 houses, Hampson Road, for Messrs. Howard & Son; meter houses, Talbot Road, for Messrs. Parkinson & Cowan, Ltd.; office extension, Trafford Park, for Messrs. John Greenwood & Sons, Ltd.; alterations and additions, 79-83 Oxford Street, for Manchester and Salford Co-operative Society; extension receiving department, Trafford Park, for Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; laboratory, Trafford Park, for Southern Oil Co., Ltd.; dining hall and stand, Cricket Ground, Talbot Road, for Lancashire County Cricket Club.

THORNBURY.—Thornbury Rural District Council have decided to erect four houses at Tytherington, near Thornbury.

TORQUAY.—Thirty-six acres at Barton are to be acquired for the erection of about 200 houses.—Further subsidy houses are to be erected on the Daison estate as follows: 8 by Mr. F. C. Wilmott, 32 by Mr. E. Green, 24 by Mr. L. A. Wilmott, and 26 by Messrs. Vanstone & Sons.

WAKEFIELD.—The housing architect has prepared a lay-out for the erection of 145 houses at Alverthorpe.—Plans passed: additions to premises, Ings Road, for Messrs. Moore & Crabtree.

WANSTEAD.—Essex Education Committee have obtained sanction to borrow £38,882 for the erection of a high school at Wanstead.

WARRINGTON.—The Town Council propose erecting a new public elementary school at Bewsey for about 1,200 children of parts of Whitecross and Bewsey Wards, and a new public elementary school at the Training College for about 400 children of parts of Fairfield and Howley Wards.

WEST HAM.—The Guardians propose building a bakery at a cost of £10,000 and also to establish a new home for children.

WORTHING.—Extensions are to be carried out at the Church of England school, Chapel Road, Worthing, in accordance with plans prepared by Mr. Harold M. Potter, L.R.I.B.A.

Tenders Accepted and Recommended.

Doncaster Town Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. W. & A. Fossdyke, of Sheffield, to erect 132 houses at Balby at a cost of £59,937. For the erection of 50 houses for the working classes at Upper Marpool Park, Exmouth, the Urban District Council have accepted the offer of Messrs. Ratcliffe & Perryman to build for the sum of £22,626. Hackney Borough Council Electricity Committee recommend the tender, £18,492, of Messrs. J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd., for the erection of two substations at Gainsborough Road and Holly Street. Barnsley Corporation Health Committee recommend the tender, £1,247, of Messrs. Hodkin & Jones for reinforced concrete work at the convenience in Peel Square. Oldham Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Samuel Ashton (Oldham), Ltd., for the erection of a linen store at Westhulme Hospital. The same authority have accepted the tender of Messrs. Whitworth Whittaker & Co., Ltd., for the erection of a pavilion at Grains Bar for which purpose the Ministry of Health have sanctioned a loan of £3,550, and the tender of Messrs. S. & J. Smethurst, for the erection of a motor bus garage. Reigate Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Atkinson & Potter Bros. for the erection of eight houses at the Lodge Estate for £4,893 and three at South Park for £1,397. Bradford Corporation Improvement Committee recommend the following tenders for the construction and extension of Dumb Mills, Frizinghall:—C. Booth & Sons, mason work, £11,670; T. Obank & Sons, joiner work, £2,544 13s. 3d.; F. Studwell & Sons, plumber work, £1,850; F. Modd & Son, plaster work, £2,500; H. Barrett & Sons, smiths' and iron work, £1,726 4s.

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G. P.

"DURAX" TRACING PAPER



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Building Progress In and Near London.

At a later stage we shall refer more in detail to the new Carlton Theatre being erected in Haymarket, nearly opposite the so-long established theatre of that name, associated with the fame of the Bancrofts. At the moment we will merely state that Arthur Vigor, Ltd., are the general contractors; Moreland, Hayne & Co., Ltd., are supplying the constructional steel, and London Brick Co. and Forders, Ltd., are supplying the Flettons associated with their name.

A visit of inspection of Brentford makes it difficult to recognise this as the county town of Middlesex, when we observe its somewhat old-world aspect, when we contrast it with that city of mushroom growth, yclept London, and when further we remember that Brentford once boasted its three kings, whereas London only possessed King Lud. However, we must accept things as we find them. Brentford is assuredly waking up after centuries of torpor, and we are able to observe considerable signs of building activity. Messrs. C. E. and Henry A. Steel are architects for the development of a site near The Ride (opposite that charming old Elizabethan house, Boston Manor), the usual two-storeyed houses being in course of erection, A. J. A. Taylor & Co., Ltd., acting as the builders. The houses have red brick façades, "E.A." red rubbers being used. The "Colinda" kitchen range is being installed and the "Phœnix" H.W. circulating tank. William Ashby & Son are supplying the Portland cement; Honor Brothers are responsible for the electrical work. Messrs. Steel (architects) will very shortly be designing some shops for erection on the opposite side of Boston Road. In The Ride, also, twenty-one houses or more are being built by Albert Jackman, having attractive elevations; the Flettons are being supplied by Hicks & Co., and "E.A." red rubbers are being introduced. In Church Walk a whole road is being developed by F. D. Hidden & Co., Ltd.; Stegelholm (Sweden) deal is being used for the joinery; William Ashby & Son are supplying the Portland cement; "Coronet" hard red bricks and "E.A." red rubbers are being employed; Pottelberg Courtrai red roofing tiles; Thomas Smith & Son's Polaco white lead paint; "Oritur" ironmongery; and Harris & Gubbins are carrying out the electrical work. Other building activity in this neighbourhood is in the hands of building firms such as D. Draisey, Parr-Head and Clements Knowling, Ltd., F. P. Hurst, and also J. G. Ambrose (who designs and builds the houses himself); he is introducing Gray-Hodge, Ltd., "Walmer" fireclay interiors; Sirapite plaster finish is employed, as well as Keene's cement. These houses just mentioned are, in fact, in Hanwell, at its junction with Brentford.

Amongst other building activity on the part of the Midland Bank we note alterations to large corner premises by Bedford Row and Theobalds Road. W. H. Lorden & Son are the contractors for the work; Moreland, Hayne & Co., Ltd., are carrying out the constructional steelwork, and F. J. Barnes is supplying the Portland cement.

At Twickenham, in Garfield Road several shops are in course of erection by W. S. Barton & Co., for which Measures Brothers are supplying the steelwork. Close by, in York Street, other shops and flats are also in progress. In St. Margaret's Road the Twickenham Park Estate is at last being developed by R. Skinner, who is employing an architect for the plans and elevations, and with good effect, too. The British Electrical Installation Co. are carrying out the electric lighting and power; Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd., for paints and distempers; Brooks, Phillips and Co., Ltd., for W.W.P.'s and "Nuras" lavatory basins; and "Top Brand" firebrick interiors are being introduced.

The hospitals, like the new poor, are always with us, ceaselessly active to keep themselves abreast of requirements. We observe that that large and important establishment, the Poplar General Hospital, which was formerly extensively added to by the well-known architect, the late Mr. Rowland Olumbe, is having a big addition in the rear. Also the London Hospital is in the hands of Gaze's (builders) with F. Bradford supplying hollow-block flooring.

In our issue of October 23 last, we referred, in passing, to a block of offices being erected in St. John Street, Clerkenwell. The architects are Messrs. Percy Tubbs, Son & Duncan, and the contractors are Walter Gladding & Co. The work is being carried out for the City Sites Development Corporation, Ltd. Iron staircases and metal windows are being supplied by F. A. Norris & Co., and the structural steelwork is by Moreland, Hayne & Co., Ltd.

Nos. 35–39 Whitechapel Road, are receiving considerable attention in the way of alterations and extensions. W. Silk & Son, Ltd., are the contractors; Aston Construction Co., Ltd., for steel; Haskins & Brothers, for equipment; and L. Freedman for electrical installation.

Trade Notes.

Perforated Metalwork.

Messrs. G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., Woolwich Road, London, S.E.7, have sent us an illustrated catalogue showing a tasteful range of designs for perforated metal work suitable for radiator guards. The illustrations seem to solve a problem that will have worried many artistically-minded architects. Radiators, whilst being eminently useful things, have never been able to lay serious claims to being either ornamental or artistic. By the application of a perforated metal guard radiators lose none of their effectiveness, and gain considerably in artistic appearance. In some of the panel arrangements illustrated much talent and though is exhibited in the different harmonies which have been effected. Some designs for grills and ventilating panels are also included.

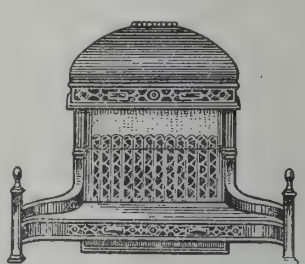
Boyle's Patent "Air-Pump" Ventilators have been applied to the Admiralty Testing House, Jansen Street, Sheffield. Supplied by Messrs. Robert Boyle & Son, Ventilating Engineers, Holborn Viaduct, London.

Messrs. Sutcliffe Bros. & Bryce, Ltd., Globe Works, Hyde, inform us that they have opened an office in Birmingham, the address of which is St. Martin's Chambers, Bull Ring, Birmingham.

Messrs. J. Wright & Co. (New Malden), Ltd., inform us that their "Utility" blocks are being used for houses being erected by the contractor, Mr. Stewart, in Stewarts Road, Warlingham, and repeat orders for further houses and bungalows have been received from Mr. Wedekind, of Maidenhead Thicket, for houses n the Maidenhead district.

A Jubilee in Constructional Engineering

Fifty years have passed since Messrs. H. & C. Davis & Co., Ltd., first opened their Clapham branch at 1 The Pavement, Clapham Common, S.W. We recently commented upon first-class fire escape staircases constructed at these Clapham Common works and it would appear that the firm's activities in this department dates back to 1900, five years prior to the passing of the London Building Acts Amendment Act of 1905. These same works have contributed another excellent invention to the travelling community in their turntables for motor cars. This



A GAS FIRE ADAPTED TO AN ADAM GRATE.

patent enables motorists to turn their cars in the garage on the turntable and thus obviate a backing movement. The Clapham business was started in a little shop measuring only 24 ft. by 30 ft. To-day the floor space of shops, warehouses and works exceeds 32,000 sq. ft. The comprehensive nature of the firm's enterprise enables them to meet their clients' every wish in matters connected with light constructional engineering.

A useful blotter is being sent out by the house of Sissons with their compliments of the season. Refined in appearance, many will be reminded in an effective way of the quality of the goods produced by this company. Many blotters will have been issued this year, but few will be more appreciated—owing to the restraint and dignity exercised—than the one which is the subject of this short review.

Messrs. Royles, Ltd., Irlam, near Manchester, have been creating for many years a reputation for first-class inventive enterprise combined with high-class quality. The firm have printed an expensive circular, including a number of colour plates, which certainly convey a clearer impression of the chief features of some of their inventions than any black-and-white representation could ever hope to achieve. The firm is straining the River Irwell by means of Merrill's twin strainers, thus rendering valuable service in keeping pump and other plants free from debris. An interesting colour plate showing this plant is included.

STONE.—The U.D.C. have passed plans for the erection of 58 parlour houses on the Oulton Road, Stone. Architect Mr. A. P. Miller.

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Retrogression in Art.

Mr. E. Wake Cook has, under the above title, written a book which very tersely and thoroughly confutes the arguments of those who champion modern developments in painting. That the general standard of excellence of pictures exhibited is lower rather than higher than that of the more recent past seems to us a fact evident to most unprejudiced people who visit exhibitions. The gain, if gain there be, seems to amount to the elimination of many of the quasi-sentimental subjects which were so constant a feature of the art of 30 or 40 years ago. The loss is the apparent tendency to believe that the careful representation of form and its truthful colouring are no longer necessary aims of the artist. The choice of subjects is, we believe, better, their delineation generally worse. Our impressions of the work of Tadema, Leighton and others who made great names for themselves 30 or 40 years ago is that they spent themselves on the production of what amounted to pleasing decoration rather than producing pictures of a more vital and arresting nature.

But the alternative given us by more modern phases and schools may be likened to writings in a language unknown to most of us, and the choice between them and the work which preceded them is rather the choice between what does not greatly interest and what cannot be understood. Many painters have thrown to one side all that might be called technique in order to experiment with colour, form being in many cases entirely conspicuous by its absence. Some of the most interesting works of the past were subject pictures, to-day they are almost invariably portraits, possibly largely because a portrait has to be more or less truthful to succeed in satisfying the buyer, while other forms of pictorial representation need not necessarily be so. In other words, the portrait painter of to-day usually adheres to the methods used in the past, while other painting is inspired by other processes. To give us an "impression" of a man or woman would often be to produce a caricature, and we do not as a rule wish to buy a caricature.

The writer does not touch on sculpture, but here again some of the most interesting modern works takes the form of busts rather than that of subject groups. Our appreciation of architectural sculpture largely depends on its filling in a lacuna in an architectural composition, thus giving the whole added point and interest rather than in the sculpture having an easily read meaning of its own. It would indeed be as a rule difficult to say from the sculpture connected with a modern building what the artist's meaning had been unless we could read a lettered legend underneath it. We have often thought, for this reason, that what we may call architectural carving should be more plentifully and frequently used rather than the more ambitious work we can describe as being sculpture. Carved ornament is a frankly decorative addition to a building, the only object of which is to give satisfaction to the eye. A sculptured group gives us what as a rule is difficult to understand in an age when symbolism no longer has the same value as it had in the past.

When we come to architecture which is not reviewed by Mr. Wake Cook, a different set of standards prevail, and retrogression or advance in excellence is governed by much more complex considerations. A building is by its very nature governed by exacting practical conditions, many of which are continually changing. It is even difficult to say whether if a designer had had the knowledge of planning possessed by the best architects of to-day, such knowledge would have stood him in good stead in the past. The modern office building, which is practically a well-lighted shell to be subdivided by light partitions the positions of which can be easily altered, might or might not have satisfied the requirements of the public of thirty or forty years ago, while it is by no means certain that the elimination of fireplaces and the substitution of central heating would have appealed to a former generation. The gigantic office buildings and large flats of to-day were not required, and the practical considerations of to-day have unquestionably produced radical changes in design which, whether excellent or otherwise, are clearly governed by our new requirements. The chief change effected is that the modern building in a town is almost inevitably out of scale with its older neighbours, producing an interruption in harmony which in most cases we are unable to cope with or control. Where enhanced ground rents and the pressure of accommodation are great factors, the best that can be hoped is that rebuilding should take place uniformly and completely over large areas, for new and old must be incompatible with one another and, therefore, inharmonious. Problems of adding to existing buildings are exceedingly difficult, as we are usually made acutely conscious of the comparative inconvenience of what remains standing unaltered. But as far as architectural quality is concerned, we may say that the newer buildings are as a rule simpler and more "cleanly" designed than their immediate predecessors, and we doubt if it could be said there is any evidence of retrogression.

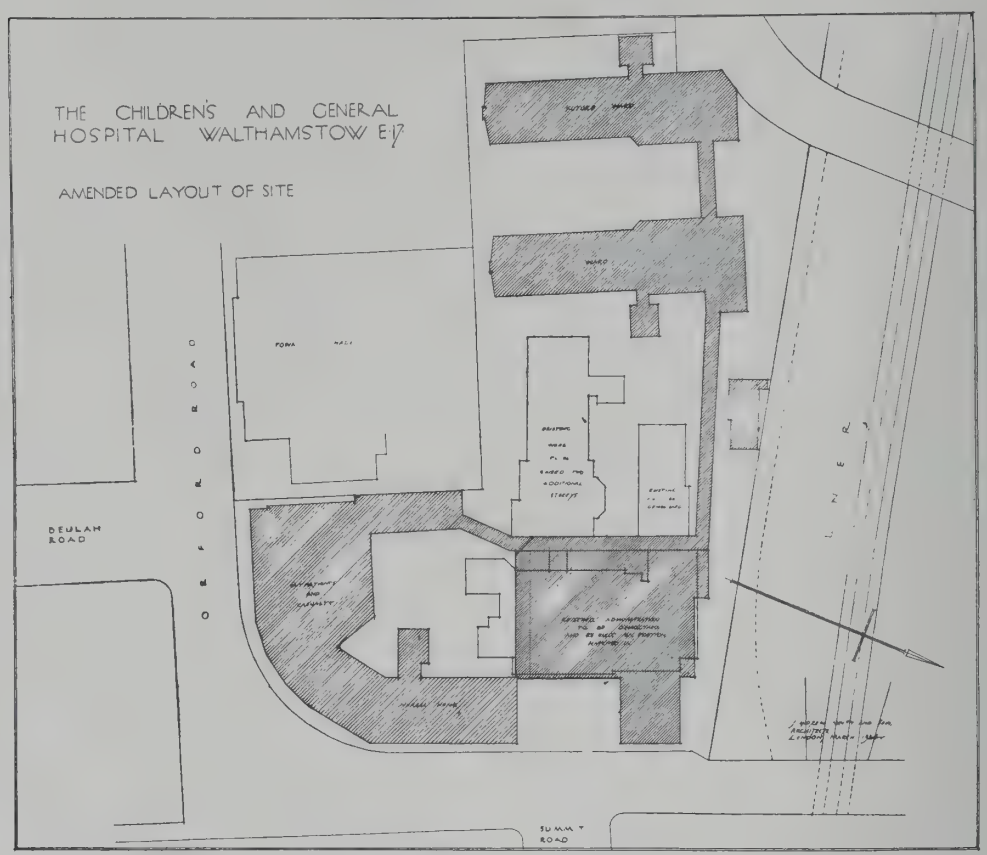
But in the field of the applied arts it seems clear that very great and distinct advances have been made far more marked than in any other part of the field of art. We believe that the best of the applied art work of the present, while it may be outrivalled in years to come, will not meet the fate of what we call "Victorian abominations," and fortunately our modern buildings are largely helped in effect by the very great advances made in the applied arts of design.

We need to free ourselves from the influence of superficially clever criticism, to free ourselves from a restless striving to produce what is new or unusual, an endeavour which we believe had no counterpart in the past. We should concentrate ourselves on the production of what is good, sane and reasonable, and be a little callous of what clever art critics may say.

Our Illustrations.

THE CHILDREN'S AND GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR WALTHAMSTOW, WANSTEAD AND LEYTON.

J. Andrew Minty & Sons, Architects.



AMENDED LAY-OUT OF SITE.

THE CHILDREN'S AND GENERAL HOSPITAL, WALTHAMSTOW, E.17. J. Andrew Minty & Sons, Architects.

This hospital—which serves a population of 300,000—like many another, began in a small way. From time to time various additions were made to serve the needs of the hour or of the immediate occasion, without having any very definite idea as to how the requirements of the future were to be met.

The problem set the architect on the present occasion was to show how about 150 beds could be provided on an irregular site and bring into some kind of unity the promiscuously scattered existing buildings without much structural alterations, and also at the same time to maintain the existing services of the hospital undisturbed.

This could only be done at the loss of some cherished ideals and perhaps of some convenience.

The present contract provides for two wards of 16 beds each and ten single bed wards ; two storeys of the Nurses' Homes ; Casualty, Minor Operations and Recovery Rooms ; enlargement and remodelling of the Outpatients' Department, to include Consulting and Examination Rooms, Dispensary and Stores ; new X-ray accommodation ; additions to Mortuary and Post-mortem Rooms ; remodelling Kitchen and Maids' Quarters ; forming a corridor to connect up the whole establishment.

The general contractor is Mr. F. J. Coxhead of Leytonstone ; the facing bricks are supplied by Messrs. W. H. Collier & Co., Marks Tey ; Messrs. The Kleine Patent Fire Resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd., have secured the contract for the fireproof floors ; Messrs. Measures Bros. are executing the steelwork ; Messrs. Ham Hill and Doulting Stone Firms will supply the stonework ; the heating and hot water service and Austral Hospital windows and steel lantern lights will be installed and manufactured by Messrs. Henry Hope & Sons, Smethwick ; the ornamental wrought ironwork will be carried out by the Artificers' Guild and Messrs. Comyn Ching & Co. ; the asphalte is supplied by Messrs. The International Asphalte Co., Ltd. ; Messrs. Smith, Major & Stevens of Northampton will instal the hospital bed lifts ; the Patent Impervious Stone Co., Ltd., have the contract for the artificial stonework ; all the oak flooring will be supplied and laid by Messrs. Wm. Mallinson & Sons ; the door furniture will be manufactured by Messrs. James Gibbons, Ltd. ; Messrs. Terrano, Ltd., will supply the composition floors, and the hospital flush doors are being made by Messrs. Drytone, Ltd., and Messrs. John P. White, Ltd. Hospital stoves and interiors are supplied by Messrs. Geo. Wright & Co., Ltd. ; the sanitary work is being executed by Messrs. Dent & Hellyer. The lighting and power installation of the Nurses' Home, Out-patients' Department, Casualty Block and New Ward Block will be carried out by Messrs. Edmundsons' Electricity Corporation, Ltd., in heavy gauge screwed conduit and fittings, the wires and cables being C.M.A. quality of Messrs. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., the looping-in system being adopted throughout and no cables smaller than 3/.029 sectional area used on the installation.

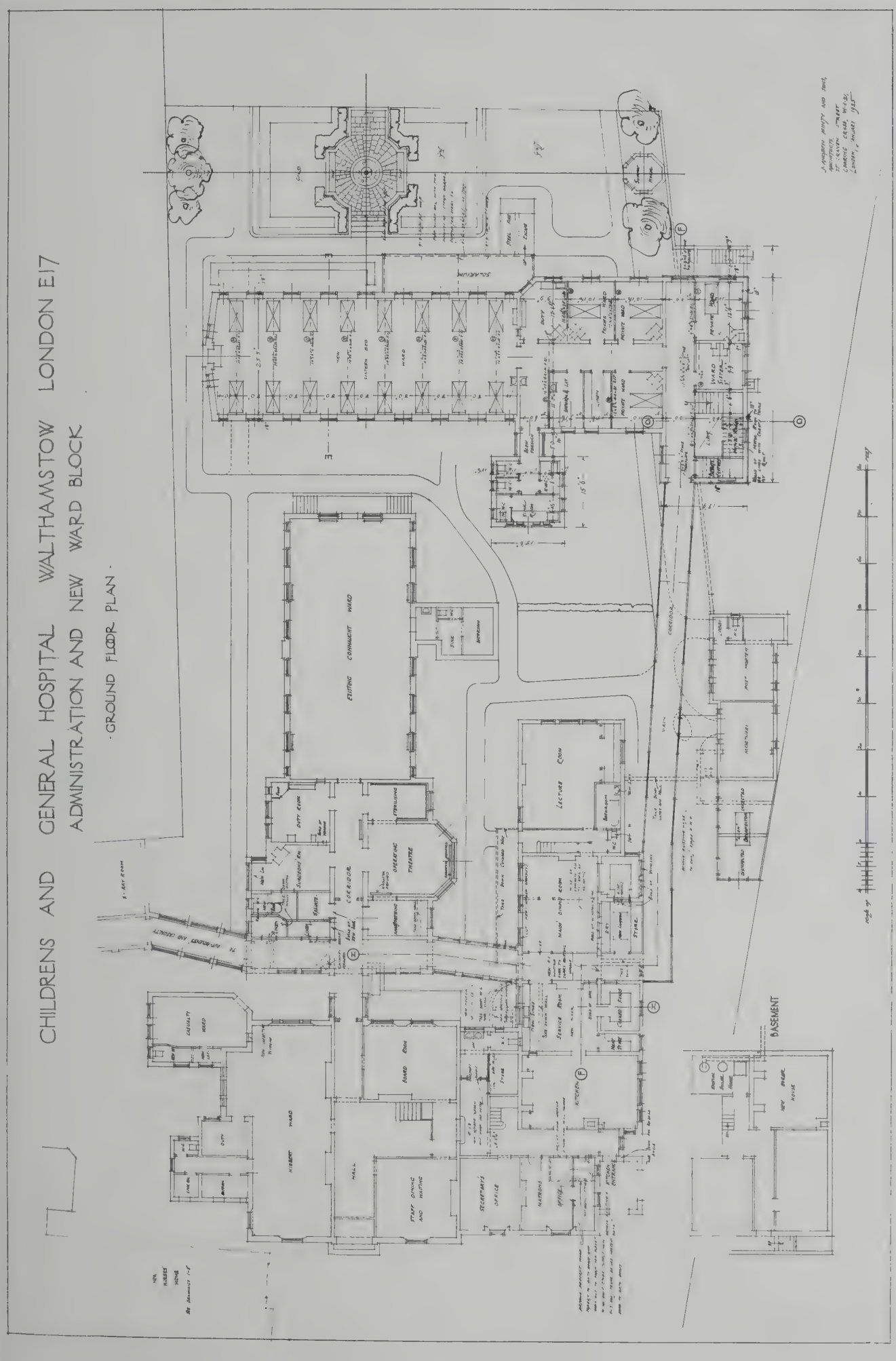
The lighting of the Nurses' Home and Out-patients' Department is divided into two and evenly balanced across the two sides of the supply company's mains, each of the above systems being controlled by its own double pole Home Office pattern switch and distribution boards. The power plugs are wired in 7/.029 cables and run back to the distribution board as a separate circuit.

The lighting of the New Ward Block is also divided into two and evenly balanced across the two sides of the supply company's mains. The wards are provided with three bowl fittings in the centre, one counterweight fitting for night nurses' use and two lighting points for night-lights, in which will be fitted Neon lamps. Over each bed in the general and private wards will be fitted a bracket controlled by its own switch fixed over the bed, enabling the patients to control their own lights. Fixed in the same position as the above bracket and switch will also be fixed a lighting plug and switch ; to serve for a hand-lamp for the use of the doctor should he require strong local illumination.

Provision is being made for the necessary supply cables and switchgear for a new passenger lift in the New Ward Block.

A system of inter-communication telephones will also be installed, and will be carried out on the most up-to-date lines, the instruments being of Messrs. The Sterling Telephone Company's manufacture, "Primax" pattern.

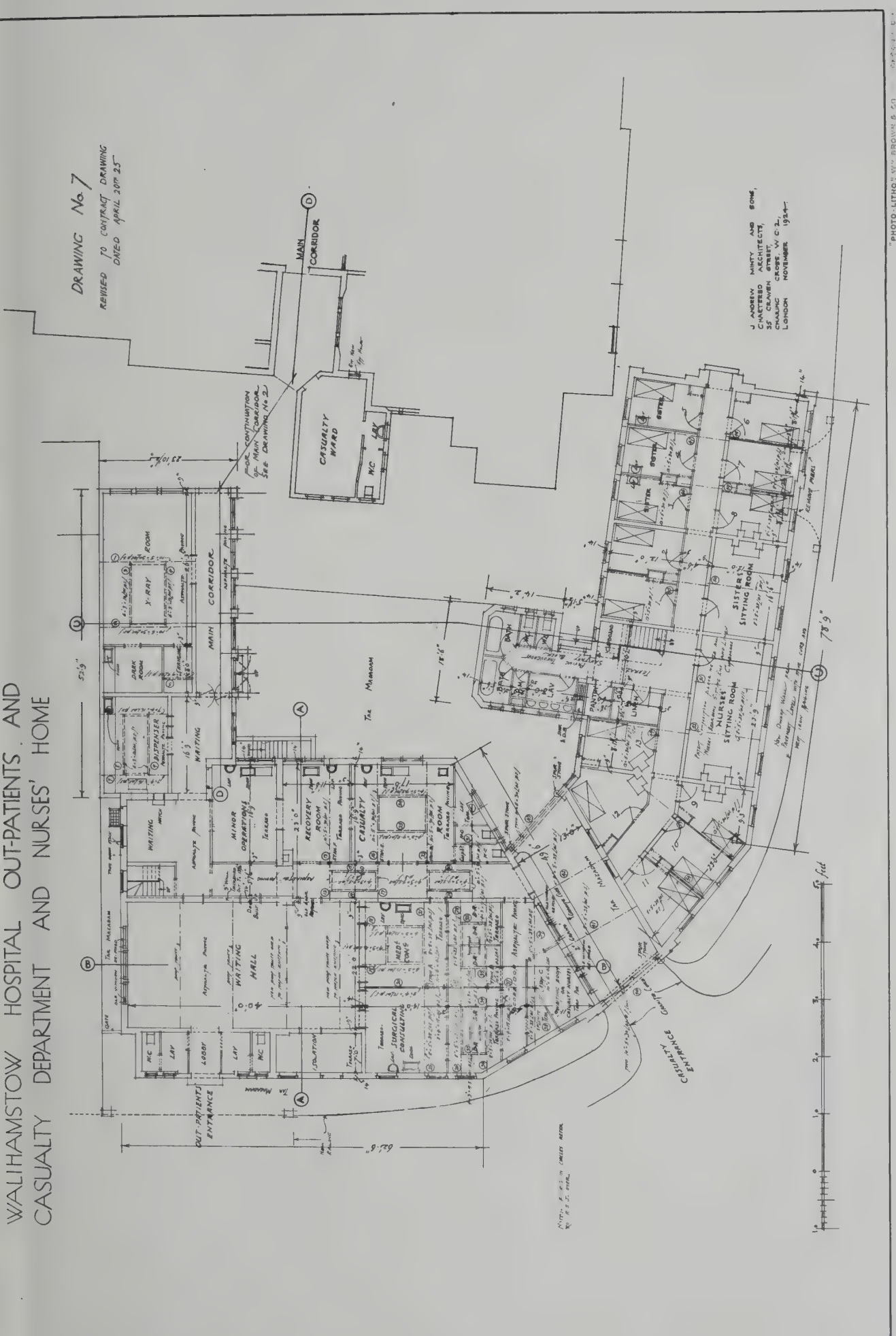
In addition to the above, Messrs. Edmundsons' are completing



THE CHILDREN'S & GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR WALTHAMSTOW, WANSTEAD & LEYTON.

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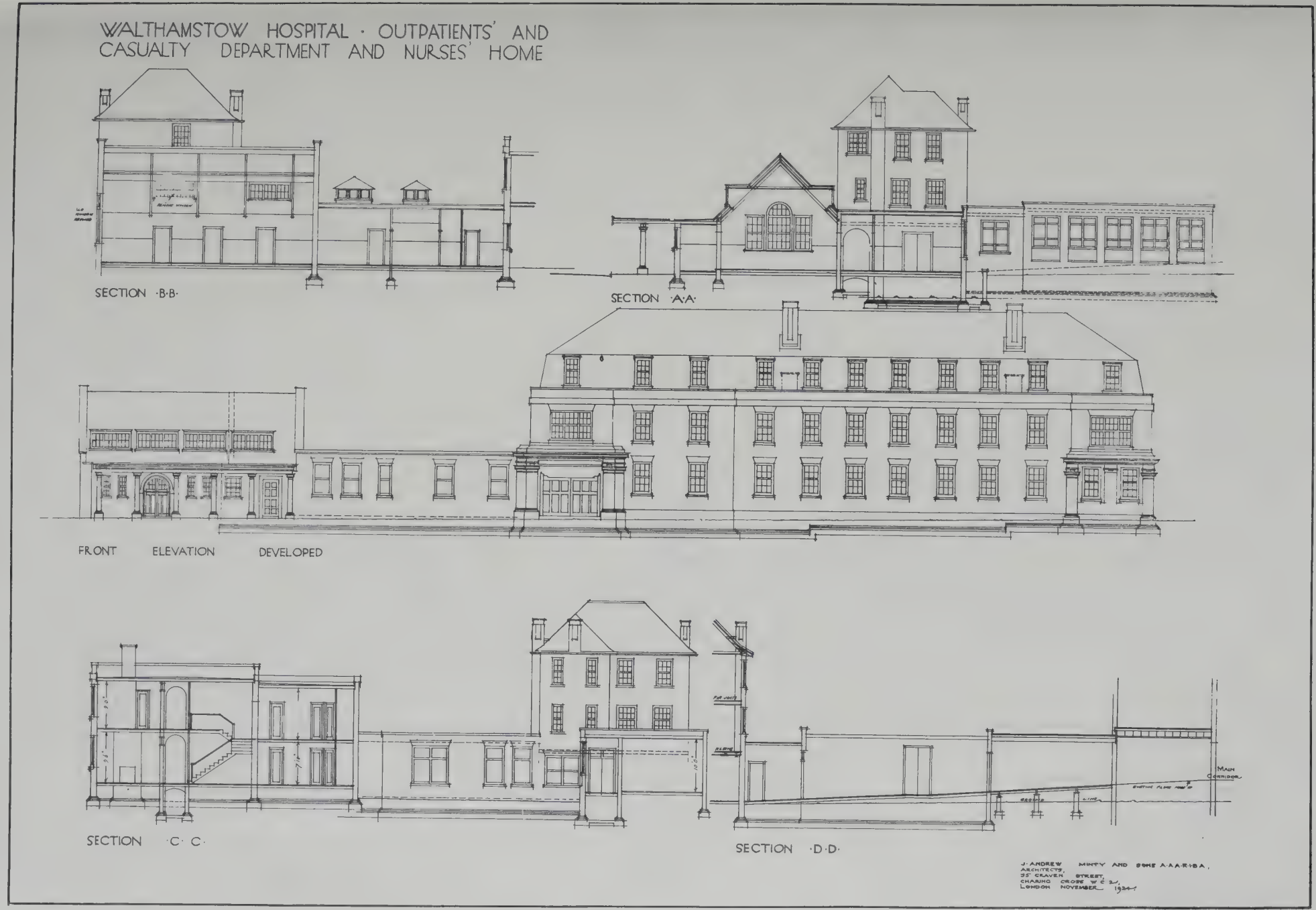


WALTHAMSTOW HOSPITAL OUT-PATIENTS AND CASUALTY DEPARTMENT AND NURSES' HOME

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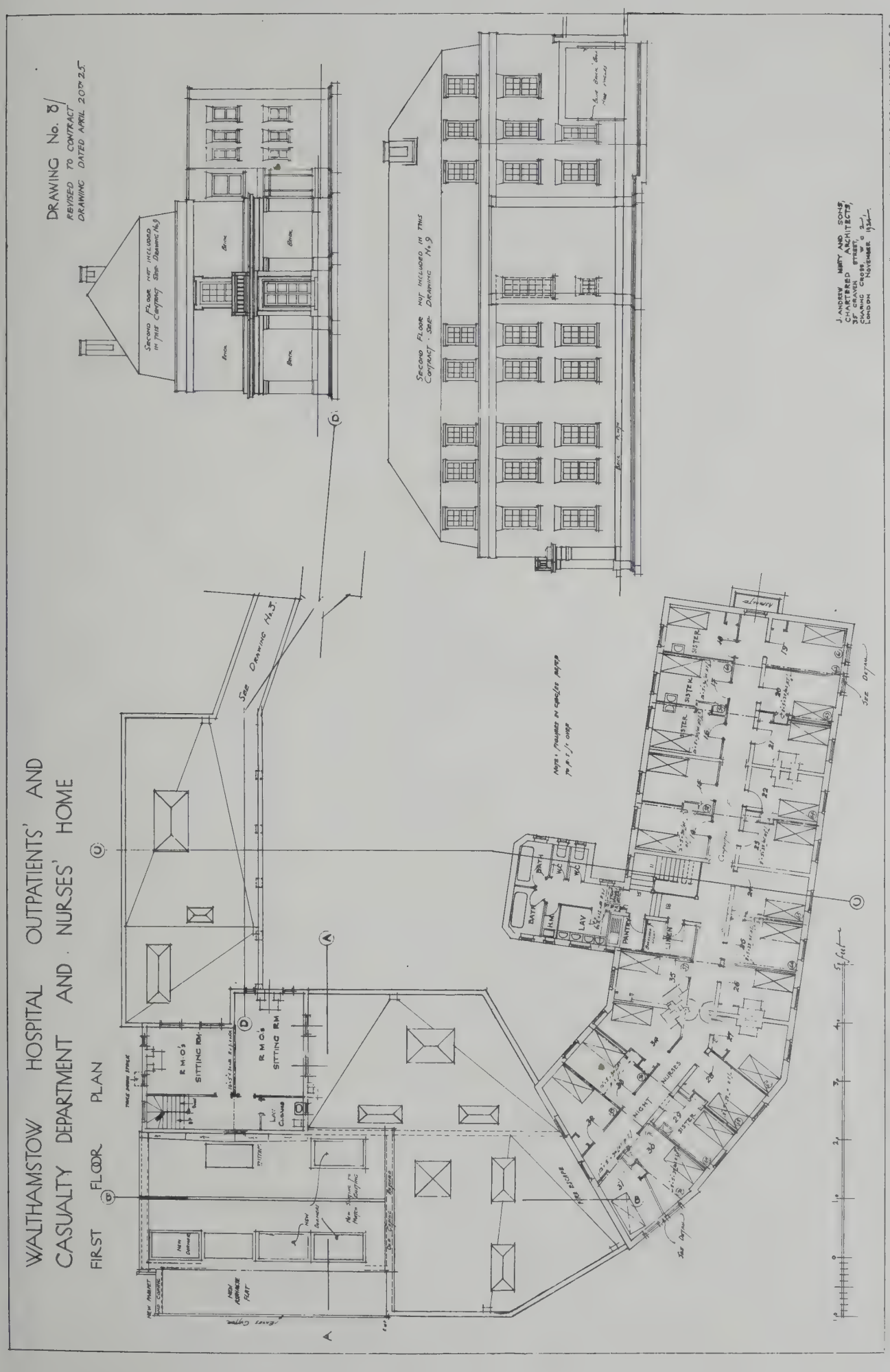


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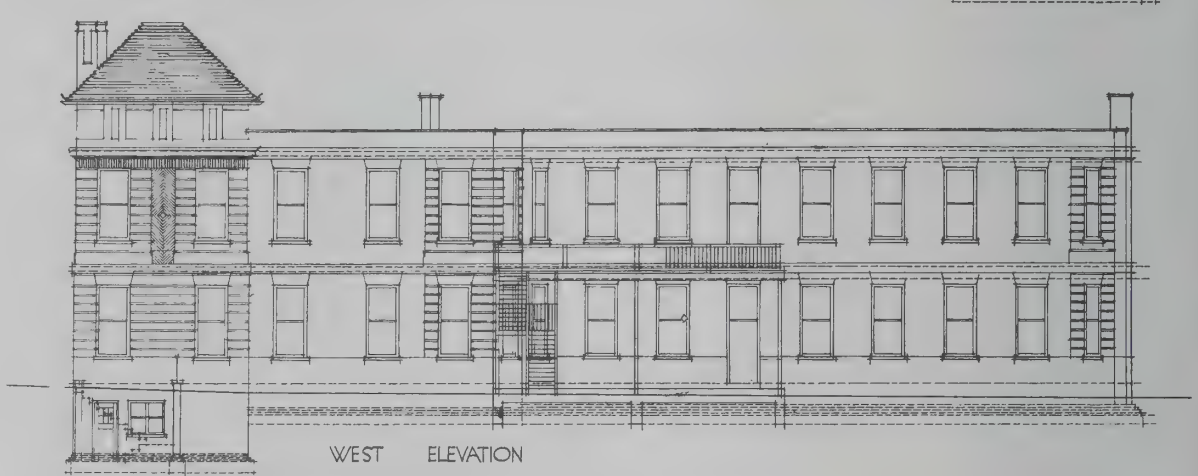
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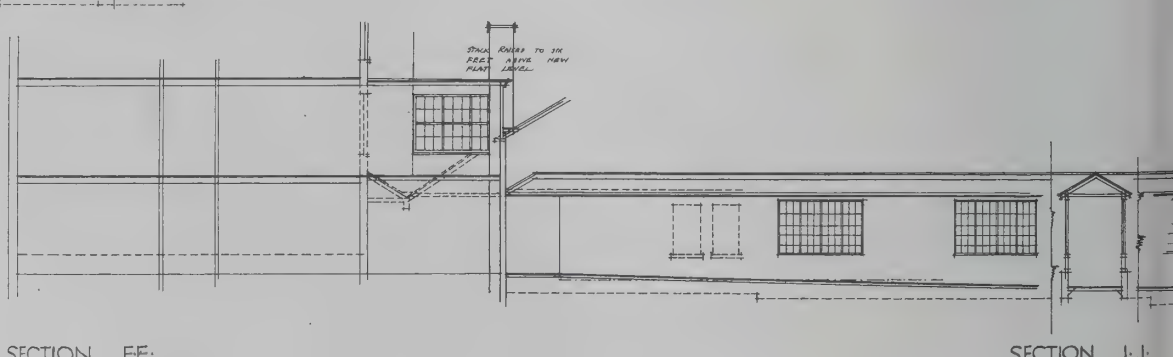


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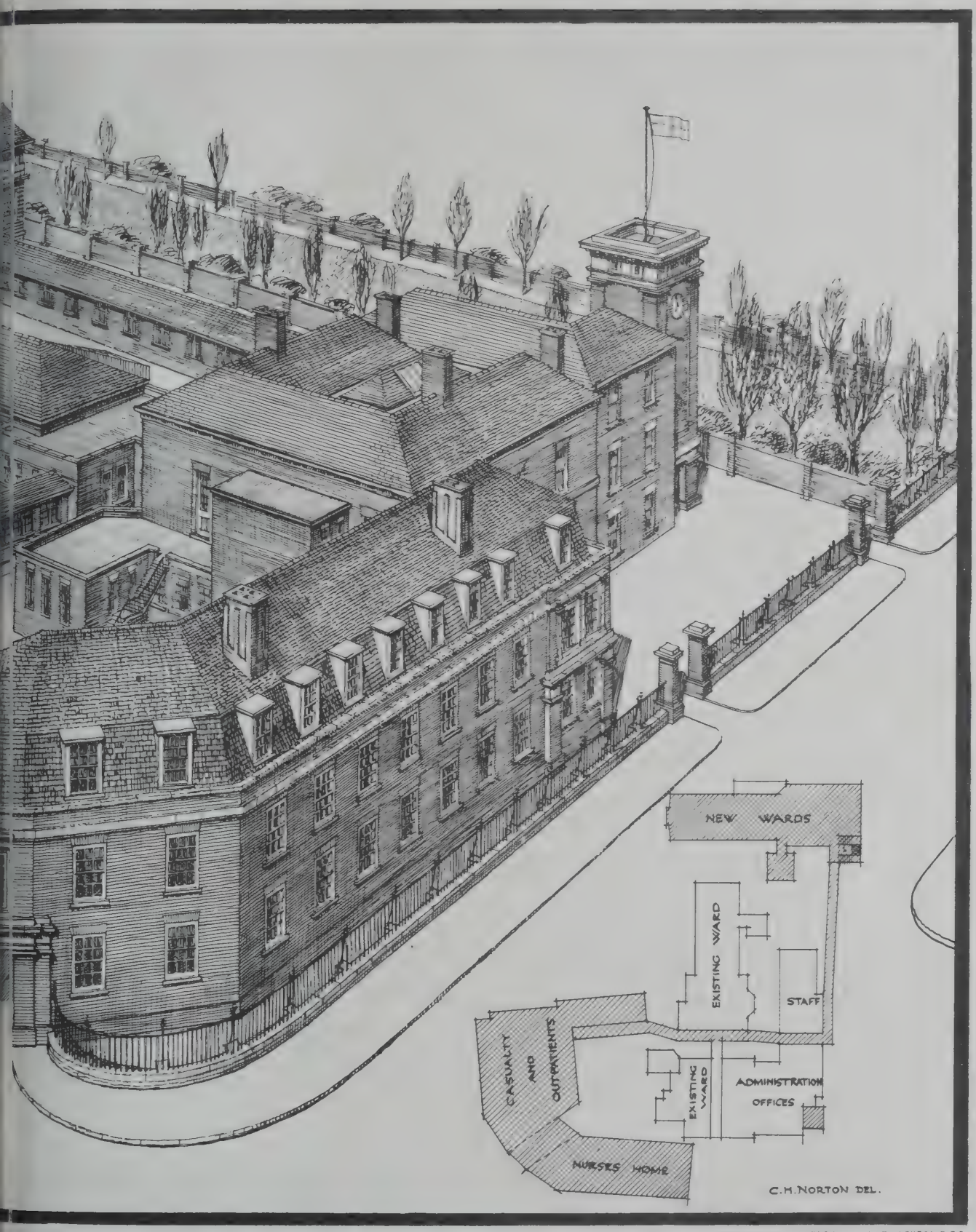


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the complete electrical equipment for lighting and power at the Residents' Quarters and Obstetric Hospital for the University College, they have also in hand the complete electrical equipment of the Royal Ear Hospital for the same College.

The following electrical installations may be recalled as being amongst some of the more important works carried out in recent years by Messrs. Edmundson's Electricity Corporation, Ltd. :— The City of London Hospital, Victoria Park ; King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill ; the King George V Military Hospital, Dublin ; the Royal Air Force Hospital, Halton Camp, etc.

Notes and Comments.

"The Emotional Sources of Taste."

Mr. George H. Jacques, the author of a book on "A System of Aesthetics," has written a little book under the above title which is sold by the author at 93 Circular Road Rialto, Dublin, at a cost of 2s. 6d. It contains a number of discourses on antiquity, nature, novelty, wealth, morals, change, skill and achievement, but we are afraid that he seems to have little which is new or very pertinent to say. He certainly quite successfully disposes of the arguments advanced by Ruskin, but really, this has been done over and over again. It has been done supremely well by Geoffrey Scott in his "Architecture of Humanism." The author's brief account of the changes which have taken place in architectural styles are too brief and commonplace to serve any useful purpose, his appraisement or condemnation of architectural works is frequently ill judged, nor do we find between cover and cover any very tangible references to the Emotional Sources of Taste, the subject matter of the book.

Hertfordshire Blacksmiths.

Following the lead given by the Kent County Council, the Hertfordshire County Education Committee are organising a series of practical demonstrations at local forges with a view to arouse the interest of the older boys who attend elementary schools in the blacksmith's craft. The first of these demonstrations will be held at the forge of Messrs. G. D. Lovell & Son, of St. Albans Road, Newtown, Hatfield, on Thursday next at 3 p.m. The exhibits of smith's works held at the County Agricultural Show at Hatfield met with great success, over 80 good exhibits of local smiths' work being shown. The difficulty in this and other cases is the difficulty of getting apprentices, and it is hoped by arousing more interest in the subject that this difficulty may be overcome. The smith has always played a great part in country districts in the past, supplying the whole of the ironwork required both for practical and ornamental purposes, and it is greatly to be hoped that means may be found to restore the craft to something like its original position by encouraging the production of locally made hinges, lamps, and wrot ironwork, since even the more utilitarian branch of horse-shoeing is a declining occupation with the rapid replacement of horse-drawn vehicles and the substitution of motors.

St. Paul's.

Sir Ernest Moir suggests that it is possible that the replacement of the great brick internal core by one of ferro-concrete may help to solve the difficulties of St. Paul's. We quite agree with him that had Wren had such a material to deal with many of the present difficulties might have been obviated. Had these conditions obtained, it is most probable that the core would have been one of ferro-concrete.

But when we are faced with the fact that a brick core surrounded by iron chains is in existence, and that this core supports the timber construction which bears the outer dome and the masonry lantern which surmounts it, we fail to see how ferro-concrete can help to solve the difficulties of the case. Sir Ernest surely does not imagine that anyone would propose to take down the existing dome to rebuild it more securely ? Nor can he argue that the so-called difficulties are caused by the threatened collapse of the brick core, as they are distinctly arising out of the nature of the supports of the core itself, and the foundations under them. We think, therefore, that the suggestions made hardly meet the case, apart from the fact that those in charge believe that the methods of grouting now being employed will suffice at any rate for a long period of time.

Newport Castle.

From a local paper we gather that a scheme has been under consideration involving the restoration and improvement of Newport Castle, in accordance with a scheme prepared by Mr. W. D. Caröe, at a cost of about £100,000. This scheme has been condemned by many members of the Council at a meeting as being extravagant, and as an alternative it was suggested that £500 should be expended in placing the buildings in some sort of decent repair.

Mr. W. A. Pinton, who opposed the motion, said if the corporation could place on the river front a building such as was shown in the plans prepared by Mr. Caröe, it would be an education to the eye and the mind. He appealed for treatment of the castle and its surroundings similar to that at Duke Street, Cardiff. It was time that something should be done to improve the centre of the town other than for utilitarian purposes. The castle was a suitable site for the museum and art gallery.

On the suggestion of Alderman Thomas Parry, it was decided to defer the matter till the new bridge was opened.

Cardiff Castle is certainly a great asset to the town, but one which has cost it nothing owing to the great liberalty and knowledge of the Marquis of Bute and his father, whose action has given a centre of unusual interest to Cardiff, and probably stimulated the good use made of Cathay's Park by the Corporation.

Waterloo Bridge.

Mr. Auster G. Macdonald in "The New Leader," writes a well expressed letter on the subject of Waterloo Bridge, in which he says :—

"There is nothing structurally wrong with the present bridge. Its granite has been tested, and the structure would have lasted a thousand years. It is not the traffic which has made two of the piers sink. They have sunk entirely owing to negligence. All the years the old London Bridge stood like a barrier across the Thames, the river bed was gradually silted up. When the old bridge was cleared away, engineers reckoned that the river would take one hundred years to find its correct level again. The building of the Embankments and the recent dredging operations at the mouth of the Thames have helped to lower the river bed more quickly. Owing to this, the tops of the piles on which Waterloo Bridge is built are being exposed, and, with the loss of lateral support, they have weakened and let down two piers. Before the river bridges came under the control of the L.C.C., steps were being taken to shield the piles from exposure. For the last forty years no further precautions have been taken. That is the explanation, simply told, of why the bridge is cracked. Even now the driving of more piles deeper into the solid London clay and the rebuilding of the two defective piers with the old stones again, present no insurmountable difficulties to a modern engineer.

There is not very much difference in cost between underpinning the bridge and pulling it right down, so that for practically the same money as the L.C.C. proposes to spend, London could retain Rennie's masterpiece, and build itself another bridge, which even the Labour Party realises is necessary. For many years past, town planners have been advocating an adjacent bridge to connect with the other arm of Aldwych, because of the increased traffic.

The Labour Party must stand against the river barge owners, the Surrey side factory owners and their kin, whose grasping natures prevent them from seeing ahead, and who can use a Moderate majority to destroy Waterloo Bridge, in spite of the contrary opinion of every learned body and technical expert in the land.

With much of the above we are in complete agreement.

R.I.B.A. Students' Competitions.

The result of the Students' Competitions has this year been most disappointing, very little work of outstanding quality having been submitted. It would almost seem that the multiplication of inducements now offered has had a negative or even adverse result, as we can recall many past years in which work of a far higher degree was submitted when conditions as to training and the means of education were far less efficient than they are to-day.

The Soane Medallion designs are unusually disappointing, no work of real excellence having been submitted. "Lombard" sends a simple and workmanlike set of plans, but the architectural quality is poor. The design submitted by "Finance" is more architectural in type, but too evidently based on Italian precedent, used tentatively and without much conviction or force. In such a climate as ours, the fenestration would be quite inadequate. "Varet" and "Blisco" have submitted the only other designs which need be mentioned, but the competition has proved one of the most disappointing we ever remember seeing at the Institute, though the subject should have proved an attractive and interesting one.

The Tite Prize, the subject of which was "A Memorial to a National Hero" has been awarded to Mr. A. Calvaley Cotton, of the Liverpool University School of Architecture, and takes the form of a circular temple surrounded by a peristyle of columns, and approached by well arranged flights of steps. Both in detail and proportions it is excellent and strikingly free from the grandiose errors into which many students fall.

"Ulysses" submits a design taking the form of a rectangular hall with colonnades in front and rear along the two longer sides and stepped approaches on all four fronts. Its detail is good, the defect of such a design is that it has not the culminating point which a memorial should suggest

The design of "Scale" is out of scale and suggests one building surmounted on another. The plan is a square one with a centre compartment surmounted by a dome, the whole being grandiose, and reminding us of modern Italian design. "Moss" sends a very simple design planned on square lines with a central square compartment surmounted by a stepped stone roof. The detail is careful and painstaking, but the effect of the whole is hardly successful.

"Kuklos" sends one of the best designs submitted, because it directly suggests a memorial and nothing else. It is not as good in detail as the winner, but far more ambitious in its character.

"Avanti" also submits a good design, the effect of which is marred by the clumsy and unnecessary battering below the dome, the offsets of which are far from pleasing.

The author of "Rizz" has submitted the simplest conception of any shown, the memorial taking the form of a square mass with high arches on all four sides, and a stepped stone roof. Had greater care, skill and time been given to working out the scheme, its author might have succeeded in winning the prize.

"Koko" sends a good set of drawings, the effect of the rectangular hall being a little spoiled by the introduction of an unnecessary attic storey.

The Owen Jones certificate has been awarded to Mr. E. Dinkel for a very fine set of drawings, the finest of which are the admirable renderings of early sixteenth century paintings from Ranworth Church, Norfolk, while the mosaics from Ravenna are almost equally good. We are somewhat disappointed with Mr. Dinkel's design for the decoration of a theatre in a large private house, which suggests that his designing power is hardly equal to his skill as a delineator.

The Alfred Bossom Studentship has not attracted as many competitors as both the value of the prize and importance of the subject deserve. Miss Doris Lewis has produced a clearly designed and well laid out plan for a group of small flats surrounding a quadrangle. She wins both gold medal and studentship for the drawings submitted under the title "Hat," and a silver medal for her plans for the rehousing in Birmingham, submitted under the motto "Huck," while the remaining silver medal goes to a student of the Liverpool School of Architecture.

The Grissell gold medal has been awarded to Mr. John W. Wood for an admirable set of drawings of a steel roof over a swimming bath. The competition for the Saxon Snell prize and that for the measured drawings medal are disappointing in their results.

We would urge students to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the generosity of Mr. Alfred Bossom. The study of the financial problems involved in building is of the utmost importance to architects who have to make headway in a commercial world, and the advantages of the resultant visit of the winner to the United States cannot be overestimated. We could wish, too, that the student of to-day understood as the student of 30 years ago did, the inestimable value of the hard processes of measuring and sketching which bring him into actual contact with the facts of building, and with details which are all important, but which may easily be overlooked by those whose attention is absorbed in skilful methods of rendering and in the production of "studies." In a word, there is room and need for the amalgamation of what is best both in the older and newer methods of drawing. That of the past was by no means altogether wrong, while that of the present has its defects as well as its advantages.

R.I.B.A. ANNUAL PRIZES AND STUDENTSHIP AWARDS.

To the Ordinary General Meeting, Monday, January 18, 1926.

GENTLEMEN,—Pursuant to the terms of Bye-law 74, that the Council shall, by a Deed of Writing under the Common Seal, award the Prizes and Studentships of the year, and announce such Awards at the next General Meeting after the adjudication, the Council have the honour to state that they have examined the several works submitted for the Two Silver Medals of the Royal Institute, the Tite Prize, the Soane Medallion, the Owen Jones Studentship, the Grissell Gold Medal, the Henry Saxon Snell Prize, and the R.I.B.A. (Alfred Bossom) Gold Medal and Studentship.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE SILVER MEDALS.

1. *The Essay Medal and Fifty Pounds.*—Three essays were received under the mottoes: 1, "Vinci"; 2, "L'Inconnu"; 3, "Gai." The Council regret that they are unable to award the prize.

2. *The Measured Drawings Medal and Seventy-five Pounds.*—Three sets of drawings were sent in. The Council regret that they are unable to award the prize.

THE TRAVELLING STUDENTSHIPS.

1. *The Tite Prize and Fifty Pounds.*—Twelve designs for a Memorial to a National Hero were submitted under the following mottoes: 1, "Cotter"; 2, "Omega"; 3, "Rizz"; 4, "Avanti"; 5, "Kuklos"; 6, "Bonzo"; 7, "Moss"; 8, "Scale"; 9, "Ulysses"; 10, "Hatikuch"; 11, "Ambei"; 12, "Koko." The Council have awarded the certificate and, subject to the specified conditions, the sum of fifty pounds to the author of the design submitted under the motto "Bonzo," Mr. A. Calvaley Cotton (Liverpool University School of Architecture), 50 Shrewsbury Road, Oxton, Birkenhead, Cheshire, and have granted exemption from submitting Testimonies of Study for the R.I.B.A. Final Examination to the authors of the designs submitted under the mottoes "Avanti," Mr. Frank Chippendale (Leeds School of Art), 10 Ash Grove, Otley, Yorks; "Koko," Miss Leonora F. M. Payne (University of London University College School of Architecture), 28 Horbury Crescent, W.11; "Cotter," Mr. T. Murray Ashford (Birmingham School of Art), 30 Fountain Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

2. *The Soane Medallion and One Hundred and Fifty Pounds.*—Nine designs for a Head Office of an English bank were submitted under the following mottoes: 1, "Lombard"; 2, "Finance"; 3, "Lexis"; 4, "Pardi"; 5, "Vitration"; 6, "Euxine"; 7, "Dorvel"; 8, "Blisco"; 9, "Varet." The Council regret that they are unable to award the Soane Medallion. They have granted exemption from submitting Testimonies of Study for the R.I.B.A. Final Examination to the authors of the designs submitted under the mottoes: "Finance," "Vitration," "Dorvel," "Varet."

THE OWEN JONES TRAVELLING STUDENTSHIP AND £100.

A Certificate and £100 for Ornament and Coloured Decoration awarded to Mr. E. Dinkel, 14 Kelso Place, Kensington, W.8.

THE R.I.B.A. (ALFRED BOSSOM) STUDENTSHIP, GOLD MEDAL AND £250.

A Gold Medal and £250 for the study of Commercial Architecture in America awarded to Miss Doris Lewis (*A.*) (Architectural Association School of Architecture), 41B Belsize Park, Hampstead, N.W.3.

And Silver Medals were awarded to Miss Doris Lewis (*A.*) (Architectural Association School of Architecture), 41B Belsize Park, Hampstead, N.W.3; Mr. E. H. Ashburner (Liverpool University School of Architecture), c/o Mrs. Learner, 42 King Henry's Road, Primrose Hill, N.W.3.

THE GRISSELL GOLD MEDAL AND £50.

For the encouragement of the Study of Construction. The subject set for this year was "A Swimming Bath," and the prize was awarded to Mr. John Wm. Wood (Architectural Association School of Architecture), c/o the Architectural Association, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

THE HENRY SAXON SNELL PRIZE: £60.

For the encouragement of the study of the improved design and construction of Hospitals, of Convalescent Homes and of Asylums for the Aged and Infirm Poor. The Council regret that they are unable to award the Henry Saxon Snell Prize. They have awarded a prize of £15 to the design submitted under the motto "Germ," Mr. Arthur E. Cameron (late Architectural Association School of Architecture), 18 Eastwood Road, South Woodford, E.18.

THE ASHPITEL PRIZE, 1925.

The Council have, on the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education, awarded the Ashpitel Prize (which is a prize of books, value £10, awarded to the candidate who has most highly distinguished himself among the candidates in the Final Examinations of the year) to Mr. Christopher Green, B.A., Oxon., of 5 Pickering Place, W., Probationer 1925, Student 1925, and who passed the Final Examination December, 1925.

THE R.I.B.A. SILVER MEDAL FOR RECOGNISED SCHOOLS.

This is awarded for the best set of drawings submitted at the Annual Exhibition by Post-graduate Students of the recognised schools exempted from the Final Examination. Awarded to Miss Thelma Silcock (Liverpool University School of Architecture), The Cross, Huyton, Lancs.

THE TRAVELLING STUDENTS' WORK.

The Tite Prizeman, 1923.—The Council have approved the report of Mr. J. C. Shepherd (*A.*), who travelled in Italy.

Owen Jones Student, 1925.—The Council have approved the work of Miss L. F. M. Payne, who travelled in England and Italy.

Pugin Student, 1925.—The Council have approved the work of Mr. D. H. McMorran, who travelled in Durham, Northumberland and Yorkshire.

The R.I.B.A. (Alfred Bossom) Travelling Student, 1925.—The Council have approved the report submitted by Mr. F. E. Bennett (*A.*), who travelled in America.

The competition drawings will be on exhibition in the R.I.B.A. Galleries, 9 Conduit Street, W.1, from January 19 to February 1, 1926, inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m.; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Sundays excluded).

The Sargent Exhibit.

By Loren H. B. Knox.

Here, at the Royal Academy, Burlington House, is at once a milepost and a key to modern portraiture in oils; the former because it is a present culmination of the older school of strict representation; the latter because, both positively and negatively, it shows the powers and limitations of the present portraitist, the attitude of his age towards his art, and the quality of his sitters. John Singer Sargent was not perverted by the false, objective "Gospel of Light," much less by any later lunacies in the "art world." Taking him all in all, I do not think any artist could do as much in this period at placing faces on canvas as he has done.

He is worthy to contrast with the masters of the past, which is more than can be said of his living contemporaries. But, to my mind, the praise bestowed on him at this time is ill judged in that it misses a fundamental truth. It is to raise a voice against what I deem an error that I write this article.

Tradition, both in technique and popular need, was still strong on the Victorian brushmen amongst whom Sargent matured his powers. They supplied a demand for which the camera was inadequate. There was an essence, a soul, in the faces of men and women then, not so deep and rich as it had been at the height of Dutch art, or as it had been even fifty years earlier in England, that needed the genius of the painter to bring it out. Sir John Everett Millais, for example, revealed this quality in his likenesses of *William Ewart Gladstone* in the National Gallery and of *The Yeoman of the Guard* in the Tate Gallery. It was a dignity, tranquillity and depth of self-respect in the subject which inspired the painter to high skill in drawing, but more to bring out noble, lovely and other deep qualities in the man or woman before him. A demand from his time was, as it were, upon him to do this. So long as there were spiritual values in the time they were in men, and delineators of faces, of necessity, inscribed their fine records. Photography could not do justice to this soul in mid-Victorian time any more than it could have done, had it existed, in the sixteenth century in Florence or in the seventeenth century in Holland and in Spain.

Sargent was trained to that old technique. But by his day men had changed. Science had made them practical thinkers instead of romantic dreamers; turned them out of their inner selves into the outer physical universe; stamped the day with analysis, over-intellectualism, scepticism and materialism, and had undermined orthodox faith in God. Democracy ruled. Men lost an essence in their natures and in their faces. They no longer revered each other or themselves as men of a former age had done. They were commonised, vulgarised, and it appeared in their looks. They had little, if any, depth for their portrayers to bring to light. Photography, which arose from science, was enough for them whose natures were externalised by science, commerce and democracy.

Had Sargent been under the impulsion of his predecessors his technique and finish would have been finer. The time would have demanded a fitting delicacy of insight and execution as his best work. But, with a lack of need, came laxity of skill. Depth, body and power, in the old sense, were wanting. Compared to the style of the great masters his is crude, coarse and slipshod. But, as there was no compulsion on him or on any other living painter, this roughness, which was his and their best, was acclaimed a virtue, as a "broad treatment." Commonising democracy is seen in it; a lack of soul in the sitter, the painter and the period; and an absence of necessity for a laboured task to do what the camera could give in a flash.

Was it because he was an American that Sargent, like Henry James, was over-impressed by aristocracy? At any rate, his multitude of canvases raise the wish that he had a leaven of peasantry. Nowhere, save in portrait oils, can we realise how uninteresting our features to-day, especially those of the "upper classes," really are. No painter shows this as does Sargent. He attempted very few sitters other than the wealthy, cultivated and aristocratic, and when he did he proved his weakness. Zorn, the Swede, and Sarolla, the Spaniard, received large sums from rich patrons, but they were often far less successful with that class than they were with natural peasants, whom they loved. But Sargent did not welcome the lowly, and was feeble in the few trials at putting them on canvas.

As though he realised his personal and epochal limitations, a weariness seems always on Sargent. His themes partake of that lassitude. He had the skill but not the need to perfect it. He became the fashion, and wealthy people pressed him with work for which they paid him high prices. Under the conditions he did his best. He tried to ennoble them, often posing them full or three-quarter length against classic columns, one arm resting on a plinth,

surrounded by elegant furnishings. Yet it was artificial, as Reynolds had been artificial, but without his essence. Backgrounds were black, dark or light brown, yellowish, reddish or grey; usually blank, rough paint. Lights were unnatural, without the mystery of Rembrandt. Always the pose, garb and setting were striking, often more so than the personality. At times they overwhelmed the latter. Compared to fine Dutch detail, his furnishings were smears, yet the great Lowlanders at their period had the art, with all their stress on fabrics, of dominating everything by the sitter. It was not his fault that his day did not give Sargent this power; nay, that did not give his subjects that power. Whites and blacks were his especial strength; "tones" were ever his first thought, and they strike the spectator first. His sitters, like all those of present artists, were "arranged" and "set" for "effects" against artificial backgrounds, as "studies" in "tones," rather than as natural revelations. Yet he is weak in colour, not having the depth and richness which is a quality of immortality in compelled masterpieces. We always catch Sargent at the technique of his craft, which, in the great men of great times, is lost to view. Often his women are effaced by their dresses and surroundings; as much from their lack as from his. Men's features may be hard, rugged, red, full; women's over-refined, anæmic, set, dull, full, pretty; but from all the spiritual essence seems withdrawn. Care appears to have thinned our natures. Contrasted with the masterpieces of the Italian, Spanish and Dutch portraitists, our faces seem harrowed, common and empty. We show no soul. Clearly, Sargent is not compelled by the soul of his age, as the true artist must be. But that is our fault, not his.

It is denied that Sargent satirised his sitters. Probably he seldom did intentionally. But subconsciously he often appears to be imbued with a satirical sense of dearth in their natures, so that unwittingly or half wittingly he brings out their ignoble traits. Nobility and loveliness he does not see in them, but the reverse.

Landscape is not strong in Sargent. He regards scenery, as it were, as a place on which weary aristocrats may lie. They are, with him, habitually lolling and sleeping there in white ducks. There is no touch of the robust in his views of country life. Sir Joshua was not more alien to them than he.

Symbolically Sargent has been acclaimed great. To me this is the test of the time. Had we great contents for art to-day they would express themselves in those epitomes of spiritual ideals. But all our present attempts at symbolism, in sculpture as well as in painting, prove to me, by their utter inadequacy, that the artist, despite his efforts, has nothing to say in that language because his day does not compel him to that utterance. Sargent's Frieze of the Prophets in the Boston Public Library, for instance, has been lauded to the skies. But to me it is not more than actors robed, posed and attitudinised in a stagey strain to interpret Old Testament seers. Michael Angelo's Prophets are theatrical, I admit, but behind him may be seen in them the mighty spiritual compulsion of his epoch to transcend all artifice with a needed idealisation. Nothing of such urgency infuses Sargent's symbols. *His Archers*, *The Judgment of Paris* and *Bacchus*, "decorative designs," are thin, pale brown, naked forms against blue backgrounds, wholly empty of compelled significance.

Sargent deserves the praise of "art authority" and "art criticism" more than any contemporaries of his maturity. And in a sense that threadbare word "wonderful" babbled brainlessly over his work by the press and echoed by nearly every voice of visitors that I overheard at the Exhibition, is justified, for technically it is the best of the day. But compared to the highest standard he is not "wonderful." He does not conform to the art of a true time. My protest is against what I feel is a false judgment of Sargent, as of all "modern art," at the head of which he stands. Rated with the masters whose souls focalised the souls of their races, he takes his place, in my judgment, outside the true art. It was not Sargent's fault, but ours, in our obsession by the intellectualism of science, that he was not compelled by the soul of his time.

Correspondence.

Architectural Competition Fiasco, 1976.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

SIR,—Last week you commented upon the imagination of a professor who expounded his ideas of what the conditions of life would be in 50 years' time. I was very surprised that neither the professor nor your journal made any reference to the great architectural competition fiasco from which the whole profession was just recovering. The fiasco might almost be termed sensational. Some are of the opinion that the whole undertaking was engineered by a group of young architects who were tired of submitting proposals for the alterations of the regulations which governed architectural competitions. No proof of these suggestions has ever been attached to any individual member of the profession though some names have frequently been mentioned in connection with the episode.

A man of considerable wealth offered substantial prizes for the best set of drawings for a new post office in a large city. The value of these prizes was so considerable as to preclude the possibility of even the busiest of our architects turning aside from the competition, £20,000, £7,000 and £5,000, representing the value of the three prizes offered. The name of the promoter was not disclosed, though as he was also meeting the cost of the new buildings no questions were asked. The conditions were duly approved and an assessor appointed. True, many were surprised that the selected assessor had been chosen, but none were able to offer any tangible reason why he should not act as assessor. Over a thousand designs were received on the appointed sending in date. When the award was finally announced, none of the journals who had backed a wide field of possibles, and had photographed their schemes, was able to produce the winning designs. Three utterly unknown men had carried off the awards and they had all more or less broken every condition drawn up in the schedule. The first prize winner had, in fact, designed a building suitable for a totally different purpose, arranged for a site that bore no resemblance to the published plan. The Assessor refused to be interviewed or to give any reason for his extraordinary award. Nothing could be done, the regulations governing architectural competitions protected the Assessor from all comment or censure. Many well-known architects had incurred considerable expenses in the production of their designs. All the perspective artists had enjoyed a wonderful flow of business. It was believed that the president of the R.I.B.A. had requested the Assessor to attend upon him at his private office. What the result of that interview was has never been disclosed, but a new committee was appointed to inquire into the regulations governing architectural competitions.—Yours etc.,

UNBORN.

Book Note.

"Drawing Made Easy," by W. Weatherby (John Heywood, Ltd. 3s. 6d. net).

How simple it is to tell the untrained that by using symbols instead of correctly drawn figures, children and teachers may easily acquire sufficient skill to enable them to express their ideas. Mr. Weatherby, the author, can draw and knows exactly how long one line representing a leg needs to be in relation to the length of the other leg, so as to correctly indicate the desired pose. Such knowledge can only be obtained by going through the recognised courses of art training. There is no short road in any subject by which satisfactory knowledge may be acquired, and whilst is may afford many entertainment to study the author's booklet, it is difficult to visualise any beneficial results being accomplished.

HORSHAM.—The Surrey Territorial Army Association are to erect a drill hall on the territorial football field.

CUCKFIELD.—The U.D.C. have approved a scheme for the erection of 22 cottages at London Lane in accordance with plans prepared by Mr. R. Leake, architect.

Farmhouses.—I.

By Charles G. Harper.

To traverse the subject of picturesque and historic farmhouses with any approach to completeness would be beyond the competence of any one writer or illustrator; for—let us be thankful for so much—the ancient and interesting farmhouses of this old England of ours are too numerous and too widely distributed for any one person to have either full cognizance of them, or, having that wide knowledge, to command the opportunity of describing them in any detail. For there is this much to be said of farmsteads in general: comparatively few of the interesting examples among them ever were built solely with a view to the farming business. Most of the really old examples have declined from the condition of manor-houses or the seats of the smaller gentry of centuries ago. It would indeed be difficult to point to many old farmhouses and declare that they were designed and built especially with a view to the conditions of husbandry. In short, we have none that compare with, let us say, the highly-specialised type of farmhouse we shall find in Holland, in Norway, or in Germany; a type of building erected obviously for that one purpose and not very convenient for any other use.

In England the farmer's dwelling-house, surrounded though it may be by its cattle byres, its rick yards and other characteristic evidences of that oldest trade in the world, is incidental only to those surroundings, not essentially a part of them. This is partly for the reason that the business of farming has always entered into the life of the country gentleman. The farming class has not by any means had the monopoly of cattle and sheep raising and corn growing.

Many an ancient farmhouse has come into that condition through the decay and passing of older landed families, and many more have arrived at that stage for an entirely opposite reason; because those who built them as country residences centuries ago have moved up in the social scale and are no longer content with the comparatively humble homes of their forebears. To these add the powerful consideration that, whether the family has decayed or grown more prosperous by the mere effluxion of time, the changes in taste, and the natural advances in civilisation, many an old house which when built was thought convenient has lost its attractions in the later ages of increased demands for comfort in the home.

What was then found to be not good enough for the landowning family became by a natural process the farmhouse of the tenant farmer; and thus we have, in the always



OCKWELLS: A CORNER IN THE GREAT HALL.



BILSINGTON PRIORY.

natural disinclination to demolish a house that is structurally sound, however out of date or unsuitable in plan, the very many surviving farmhouses of more than a passing interest.

But the curious position has of late years come about, alike in modern methods of lighting, house management, and travelling facilities, that many an ancient farmhouse which, it may be, began its existence as a manor house or the home of a yeoman farmer, and eventually declined, has experienced a renaissance. Electric and acetylene lighting have played their part in this development, but yet more has the automobile influenced the movement. These things have rendered country life more attractive to many people than once it was. In those times, when railway travelling was the only means of setting forth and coming back, few would consider such a proposition; but to-day, when one, it may be, is independent of railway time-tables, a country home has more attractions than ever it had. And there is yet another factor that has caused this appreciation: that very real affection, not merely for rural life and pursuits, but a newer understanding and love for our heritage of old English domestic architecture. That appreciation was never greater than now, as will easily be seen by scanning the pages of the house-agents' advertisements.

A great feature of this movement has been the acquisition of beautiful old farmhouses and their remodelling (the "conservative restoration" of them) by wealthy persons. A prime example of this occurs to one, the case of Beeleigh Abbey, near Maldon in Essex, where the domestic buildings of that religious house, long a farm, have thus been changed. An early instance of this rescuing of venerable old mansions from the chances of farming life was, of course, the purchase of Ockwells and the remodelling of it as a stately country residence about twenty-five years ago. Ockwells was occupied (or partly occupied, for much of the house was derelict) by a farmer. It was the ancient manor house, originally called "Ockholt," of the Norreys family, who first came into the estate in 1267. The existing range of buildings dates from the time of John Norreys, Usher of the Chamber to Henry the Sixth, Squire of the Body, Master of the Wardrobe, and otherwise a man of many important offices. He was knighted for his services, and died in 1467. His grandson was that Sir Henry Norreys who, with others, was executed on what seems to have been a false charge in relation to Anne Boleyn. His body rests in the Tower of London, but his head was claimed by his relations, and was buried in the private chapel at Ockwells. This chapel has long since disappeared. The son of this unfortunate man became Baron Norreys of Rycote, and the family then left Ockwells for Oxfordshire, where, at Rycote, near Thame, is to this day their old park. It is a curious coincidence that not only did Ockwells, the residence they left, decline to the condition of a farmhouse, but Rycote experienced the same fate. In these last eight or ten years Rycote also has ceased to be a farmhouse, and has been partly demolished and in part remodelled as a country seat by Mr A. St. G. Hamersley, K.C.



TAPPINGTON HALL.

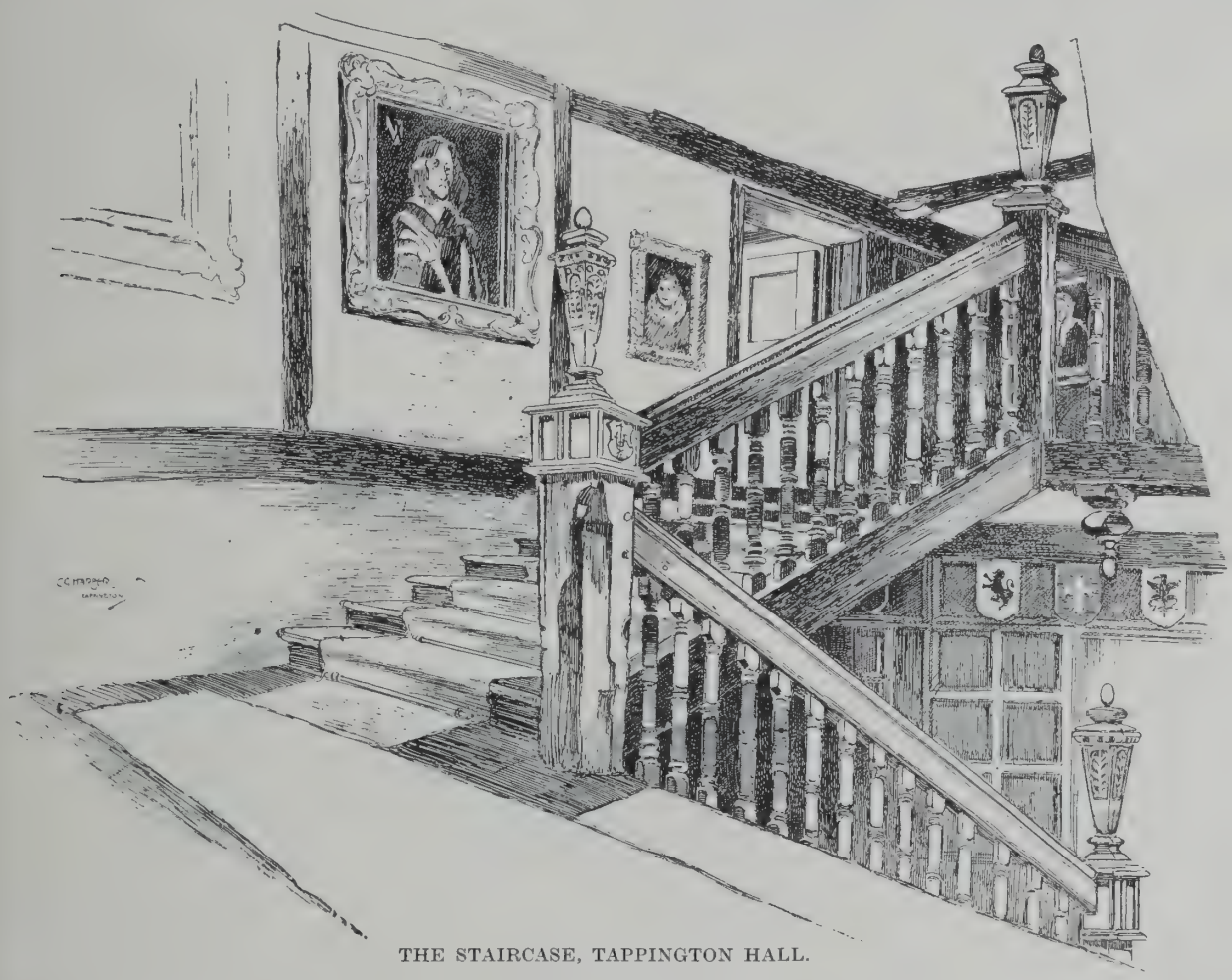


SHURLAND CASTLE.

Oak framing enters very largely into the construction of Ockwells, which presents a picturesquely gabled elevation in that material, filled in with red brick nogging. The oaken timbers are of an exceptional massiveness; for it must be remembered that "Ockholt" not merely means "oak wood," but stood, at the time when the mansion was built, in the hoary glades of Windsor Forest. The most endearing charm of the exterior resides in the exceptionally-elaborate cusped verge-boards of the gables, which have survived, little injured, and are untouched by the restorer; thus keeping the exquisitely silver-grey weathering that time has conferred upon them.

In the great hall the ancient heraldic glass yet remains, almost perfect, the colour of it rich and jewel-like, with the oft-repeated Norreys motto, "Faythfully Serve."

About the same time that Ockwells was thus purchased and remodelled by Sir Edward Barry, Hever Castle in



THE STAIRCASE, TAPPINGTON HALL.

Kent suffered the like experience. "Suffered," from the antiquary's point of view, is exactly the word to choose here, for when that brutal person, the late Lord Astor, purchased the property, which long had been a farmhouse seated within its moat, he built largely about it and gutted the building, filling it with sham antiques. Moreover, he diverted a road, turned aside the course of the river Eden, brought full-grown trees and planted around it, and built a lofty encompassing wall, so that no longer can the wayfarer obtain even so much as a glimpse of this historic place, so intimately associated with the loves of Henry the Eighth and Anne Boleyn. During the whole of four years these activities continued. More than a thousand workmen are stated to have been employed, among them the most skilled of artisans. The cartage bill for transport of trees and of those rocks through which now flows the Eden, once absolutely innocent of such, averaged £380 a month. "Lord Rochford's Room," absolutely unhistorical, and tapestries of the like now furnish a castle which never could have known the luxurious fittings now there.

What is reputed to be the oldest farmhouse in England is to be found at Upper Millichope, in the Church Stretton region of Shropshire. In 1270 it was occupied by the King's Forester and still retains a highly-interesting doorway of that period, displaying the Gothic "ball-flower" decoration. But many another farmhouse may claim an equal, or almost equal, antiquity, for by a strange freak of fate not merely the domestic buildings of Beeleigh Abbey, but those also of numerous other disestablished monastic houses, became the homes of farming folk. Some of these, in that new-found appreciation already commented upon, have been acquired and have become country residences. Among them is Bilsington Priory, overlooking Romney Marsh. A lonely building, with a weird tower, half deserted and occupied largely by owls and rats, it stood amid eight hundred acres of copse woods until, some twelve years ago, the property was acquired as a stud farm, and much building was put in hand. In the same region is that farmhouse, still a farm, which is the real "Tappington Hall" of Richard Harris Barham's famous "Ingoldsby Legends." It stands, solitary, in a valley near Denton below Canterbury, beside the Folkestone road, and is the remaining portion of the manor house of Tappington Everard, once the property of the Barhams. The sagging roof of the house is almost entirely overgrown with virginia creeper. The exterior looks far less important than the interior, which discloses a fine seventeenth century oak staircase, whose principal newel bears incised the merchant's mark of Thomas Marsh of Marston, one of a family which at that time held the place.

Among those same "Ingoldsby Legends" is the long prose story of "Grey Dolphin," concerned largely with the doings of a historical personage, Sir Robert de Shurland, who was Lord of Sheppey and flourished in the thirteenth century. His altar-tomb and effigy may be seen in the church of Minster-in-Sheppey. A forceful person, he was in the Crusade of 1271, and later was knighted for gallantry at the siege of Caerlaverock. His seat was Shurland Castle. Long since rebuilt, it is now a long shallow structure of brick, embattled, with vitrified brick in diamond patterns. It is now a farmhouse.

"The Abbey Farm!" How intriguing a name; and how really charming most of them are. There is an "Abbey Farm" at Robertsbridge, near Battle. It is a



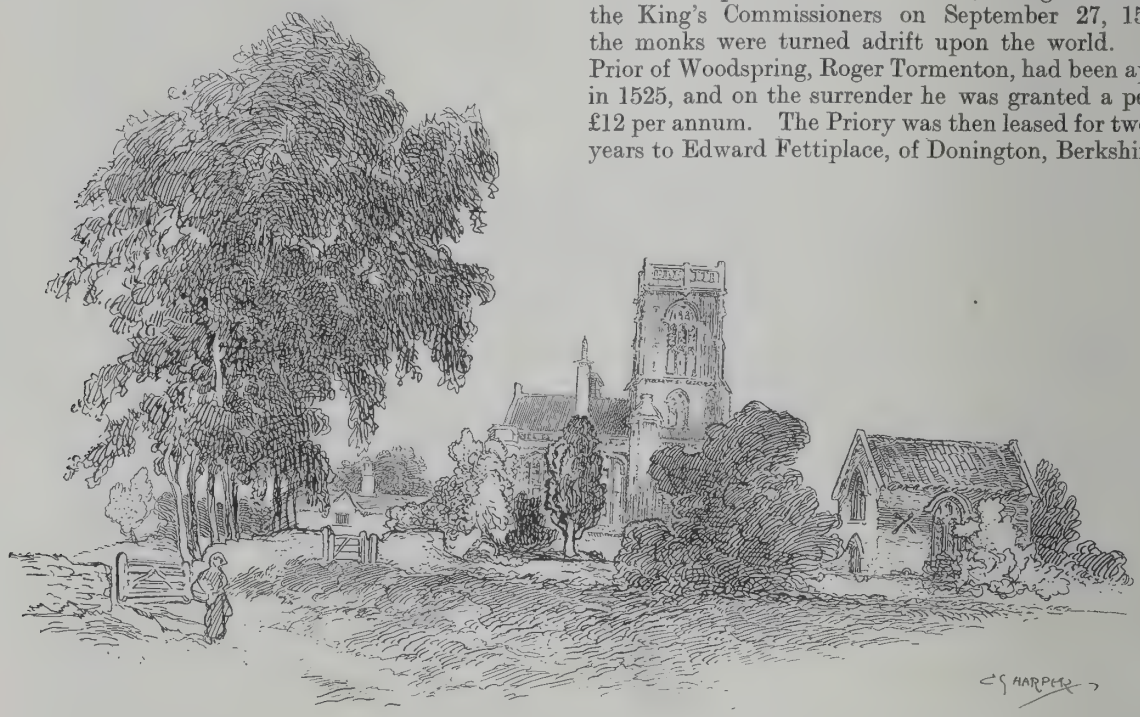
KING'S FARM, BROMPTON REGIS.

square built house, with oast houses round about it, displaying fragments of the vaulting ribs of the vanished church. But at the Abbey Farm of Warden in Bedfordshire little indeed is left of even the domestic buildings, and the curious Elizabethan-looking brick building that stands isolated in the meadow, where mounds and hollows show the position of the Abbey, is of uncertain purpose. At the Abbey Farm yet remains one old pear tree, the last survivor of those "warden pears," for which this once proud Abbey was famous: so famous, indeed, that the heraldic arms of it bore three golden pears, with a crozier, on a blue field. They were pears for baking and stewing, and find a mention in the "Ingoldsby Legends," in the story of "Nell Cook," where "warden pie" is referred to. Until some fifty years ago, warden pears were still well known in Bedfordshire, and "hot baked wardens" were a feature in Bedford's streets on Saturday nights.

The Archbishops of Canterbury had of old no fewer than sixteen "palaces." Some of these were, as we may say, in the nature of rest-houses for their Graces when travelling. The toils and discomforts of travel in those times were such that resting-places on the way were needful. Such an establishment was the Archbishop's palace at Charing, whose scanty ruins survive. Another was the palace at Otford, near Sevenoaks. Archbishop Warham rebuilt it about 1540, but it is now a picturesque ruin, incorporated with a farm. The well called "Becket's," or "St. Thomas's," is in the meadow. It was really a Roman bath.

The most spectacular among these Abbey and Priory farmhouses is that of "Worspring," or "Woodspring," as it is now styled, in Somerset, near Weston-super-Mare. The name has puzzled many, but its origin is simple. It is a corruption of "Worle-spring," indicating the situation of the Priory on a stream that descended into the vale from the heights where stands the village of Worle.

The Priory was founded, in the first instance, by Reginald Fitz Urse, as a chapel of expiation for his share in the murder of Thomas à Becket. It was in 1210 refounded on a much larger scale by William Courtenay, grandson on the maternal side of William Tracy, another of those sacrilegious knights. Courtenay endowed it as a home of Austin Canons, and triply dedicated the establishment in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Holy and Undivided Trinity, and St. Thomas à Becket: and it was further enriched by lands bequeathed by Maud, the daughter, and Alice, the granddaughter, of the third assassin, le Bret, or Brito. After more than three hundred and twenty years of an unbroken and untroubled existence, this obscure Priory was, in common with others, suppressed, and its fabric and possessions confiscated, being surrendered to the King's Commissioners on September 27, 1536, and the monks were turned adrift upon the world. The last Prior of Woodspring, Roger Tormenton, had been appointed in 1525, and on the surrender he was granted a pension of £12 per annum. The Priory was then leased for twenty-one years to Edward Fettiplace, of Donington, Berkshire. The



WOODSPRING PRIORY.

Fettiplaces, once a numerous and wealthy family, are now utterly extinct. The property, after a long descent, is now in the hands of the Smyth-Pigott family, owners of



CRESLOW.

much land in the neighbourhood, including most of the site of Weston-super-Mare.

There can be few farmhouses so ecclesiastical in appearance as that of Woodspring Priory. As the traveller approaches it over the occupation-road of two large pastures, he perceives the noble central tower of what was once the Priory church rising exquisitely from a characteristically English rural scene. Rude wooden field-gates and rutty tracks partly filled with the straw combed off passing wagons by projecting branches conduct him into a farmyard and its linhays. From these surroundings rise the grey lichened walls of the Priory tithe-barn, and beyond them the lofty tower, all in an unwonted halo of romantic association. On that spot where, in the old days of Woodspring's pride, the porter slid back the hatch of his lodge in the gate-house, in answer to the stranger's knock, the pigs snuffle in their troughs and thrust pink snouts through palisades enquiring curiously who comes this way.

The entrance to the farmyard is flanked, in a somewhat noble effect, by heavy sculptured stones bearing shields. That on the right bears the sacred symbols of the Five Wounds of Our Lord, with a heart in the centre, while on the left is the heraldic coat of the Dodingtons, anciently among the benefactors of the Priory: a chevron between three bugle-horns, stringed, two and one.

Less remains of the Priory church than might at first be supposed from the majestic bulk of the tower and the tall buildings that once formed nave and aisles. The choir has entirely disappeared, and the nave itself, with the north aisle of three bays, has been divided into floors for the purposes of a dwelling-house; winding stone staircases serve instead of ordinary domestic stairs, clustered stone piers thrust through floors, and in the coal-cellar, once a part of the north aisle, the coals repose on stone incised slabs and other memorials. The cloisters have disappeared, and the monks' refectory, a detached building on the south side, is a wagon-shed.

Equally interesting with the noble remains of Woodspring are those of Creslow, in Buckinghamshire. You will find Creslow a little way north of Aylesbury. It is a romantic-looking group of buildings, across the great meadows of "Creslow pastures." Merely a field-path leads to the farm, which is a parish in itself. Here was established in 1120 a preceptory of the Knights Templar, who were succeeded by the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.

Much has been destroyed since their day, and much else built, notably the gabled Elizabethan farmhouse; but an octangular turret with walls six feet thick and a groined crypt with finely-moulded ribs, is of their time. There is also a desecrated Early English chapel, now used as a stable and harness-room. At the dissolution the property devolved upon the Crown. Following upon the end of Charles the First, Creslow became the property of Cornelius Holland in 1653. That equally fortunate and impudent person not long afterwards petitioned Parliament for a grant towards repairing and improving the house that had been built in Elizabethan times—and was duly awarded it. He it was who desecrated the chapel. Holland's prosperity lasted until the Restoration, in 1660, and then ended with quakes and tremors indeed, for he was not only ejected but was attainted as a regicide. The property then reverted to the Crown, but two years later was leased to Sir Thomas Clifford, and was in 1673 conveyed in fee-simple to his successor, Lord Clifford.

A "Temple Farm," by Strood, overlooking Rochester, has an Early English crypt. There are several ancient farmhouses in Yorkshire, in the neighbourhood of Pudsey, Bingley and Crosley which exhibit the patriarchal cross and the lantern badges of the Knights Templar and their successors, the Knights Hospitallers. These are generally found done in stone on the gable. Originally they indicated not only that the houses and lands belonged to those Orders, but that the tenants were, like those bodies, exempt from tithes, soke-dues, and from the obligation not to keep hunting dogs. The Orders and their tenants were "acquitted from cutting the feet of their dogs for ever," a treatment which would prevent their running game. On the farmhouse of Old Hall, Westgate, Baildon, is found the double cross; and on Beckfoot Farm, Bingley, the lantern is twice shown. The house itself is dated 1617, showing that although the Orders were suppressed the manorial privileges descended to the Rawson family, who then held the manor. A further example of the double cross is found at Temple Farm, West Witton, which has over a doorway the inscription :—

WHOSO THAT COM
E TO THIS HOUS OL
ORD DO THEM PROTE
CT AND WHO DOTH P
AS FORTH OF THE SAM
E JESU THERE WAYE DE
RECT P. AMA 1606

While we are on the subject of inscriptions, that on King's Farm at Brompton Regis, in a secluded rocky valley near Dulverton, in Somerset, may be mentioned. As seen by the illustration, it is a curious specimen of lettering. The house itself is commonplace, having been rebuilt in 1867.

(*To be continued.*)

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

JANUARY 22, 1876.

TWO CRITICS.

There was a fierce Gothic revivalist
Who of epithets foul would contrive a list,
Such as "gibberish," "garbage,"
And other strong language,
To hurl at each Queen Anne revivalist.

Another Goth, first in the race
Of designers, remarked, with more grace,
That this in-coming school
By their prevalent rule
Would "artistify things commonplace."

E. J. T.

Legal News.

Saying it had been a most interesting case, His Honour Judge Bradley, at Preston County Court, on Tuesday, awarded ten guineas damages and costs against John Nightingale, builder and contractor, 291 Plungington Road, Preston, on a claim for trespass brought by Thomas Hesketh, cattle dealer, 26 Addison Road, Preston.

Mr. Ambler, for plaintiff, said Hesketh owned the house 26 Addison Road, built in 1901, and on the east end was an 11 inch cavity wall. In 1924 defendant built a house on the adjoining plot and put a 4½ inch wall against the plaintiff's cavity wall, but did not carry it up so high. Defendant then put in lead flashings by utilising plaintiff's gable end. It subsequently transpired that the defendant's house was a subsidy house and supposing he had to erect an 11 inch cavity wall he would not have come within the figure for the subsidy. He contended that defendant was at least liable to half the value of the plaintiff's gable end just as he would have been if he had tied in to it without building a separate wall.

Mr. Miller, surveyor, Chapel Street, Preston, valued the plaintiff's gable end, or 11 inch cavity wall, at £46.

Mr. W. Blackhurst, for the defence, said the trespass was admitted and 40s. had been paid into court. He argued that had the flashings not been put in both houses would have suffered from dampness and that plaintiff had secured an advantage as well as defendant. He regretted that plaintiff's permission had not been obtained before the flashings were put in.

Mr. A. J. T. Ellison, architect, Fox Street, Preston, and Mr. Herbert Heaton, surveyor, gave evidence for defendant.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said that whatever advantage, if any, plaintiff obtained by the flashings being put in, his rights in law had been infringed and defendant had been warned in the course of his building operations that he must not touch plaintiff's property.

Romantic Stuff.

From "The Journal of the American Institute of Architects."

(*Continued from page* 57.)



THE GATE HOUSE, LADDER STILE GATE, KINGSTON HILL, SURREY. HAROLD E. MOSS, Architect.

"'Something mechanical' was the first suggestion for his future, and for a time he washed very clean and went about with a mincing gait under the impression that he would like to be a 'civil engineer.' But some work in the village broke into this dream, and he came home and said, 'I want to be a builder.' He used the word literally, and it was with a feeling of second-best for the sake of respectability that he consented to think of becoming an architect.

"For a long time he did not seem to take much notice of the visible aspect of building, and he had to be encouraged to draw; but when he tumbled to the fact that what he felt in his bones could be demonstrated to the eye, and that its refinements worked out in what people called 'styles,' he began to 'throw his weight about' on every scrap of paper he could lay his hands upon. The phrase, of later acquisition, accurately described his feeling. Now that he could see, or, rather, feel the sense of them, his drawing and his mathematics quickly improved. As if he had discovered his centre of gravity, indeed, all his faculties were set free; and his last year at 'Blunt's,' the famous grammar school in his native county, left the legend of a brilliant but lazy boy who had bluffed everybody to avoid working for scholarships.

"At the Architectural Association, where he spent three years after leaving school, Wedmore had the reputation of a promising student who, however, could never be relied upon to do his best. His classwork did not seem to do justice to the powers which he displayed in improvisation. The truth was that Wedmore had already discovered a discrepancy in his own powers—comparable to that between the head and the heart, though he himself called it working in the top storey and working in the basement. He did not despise his training, but he had painfully to adapt it to what he felt, down below, before it was any good to him; and, as a rule, the task had to be finished before he had arrived at anything more than an unsatisfactory compromise.

"From the Architectural Association he went to the Beaux Arts, where he succeeded in winning the Prix de Rome. That, while it immensely extended the resources

of the top storey, didn't seem to do much for the basement; and he began to doubt if his instincts were not hindrances rather than helps to his professional capacity—particularly since, by this time, they had more than once led him astray in conduct. He was not dissolute, but he was unable to realise himself on paper; and, disillusioned by his amatory experiences, he envied poets and painters who could embody woman in their work as an architect could not.

"Always in his professional success, the centre of gravity seemed to be left outside; and, presently, encouraged rather than hindered in the belief by the nonsense his more ostensibly artistic companions, the poets and the painters, talked about self-expression, and the means they took for the purpose, he came to the conclusion that the only way for an architect to make good was to leave himself behind; to design in the top storey and pay no heed to the stirrings and whimperings in the basement."

In the War he learned about new things: "The support of noise; inspiring him to construct out of sound, so that when a barrage left off he felt short of material; the sense of danger, the actual hardships of cold, hunger and fatigue. They helped him to realise himself. Particularly the noises. They shut him in within himself. He lived in a cell of quiet in the centre of organised noises; he could, so to speak, hear himself think against them, as the deaf are said to hear against thunder, or as a canary will sing loudest when the children are romping."

It was Martin the musician who later gave him a clue: "Change ringing, he went on to say, was the true bell music, because it was designed in their character and brought out their qualities. His idea was that all music should be in forms determined by the nature of the actual sounds produced. The sounds were the material. He instanced a plain-song which—did not Wedmore think?—bore a curious resemblance to mosaic; a mosaic in patterns indicated by the diatonic intervals most convenient to the male voice. No doubt the square forms of the notes as written in early music helped to suggest the analogy, but he thought there was more in it than that. . . . Woodroff explained that every bell gave out three notes—a fundamental note, or 'tonic,' the octave above, or 'normal,' the octave below, or 'hum-note,' besides harmonics, but that they were seldom all three in perfect accord. Therefore, bells were tuned sometimes according to their fundamentals and sometimes according to their nominals; and, since one or the other would predominate according as the bells were rung fast or slow, it often happened that they sounded out of tune.

"Wedmore found this exciting. It led him to the edge of something which, from the affinity between sound and feeling, and the way both played into expression in form in his own practice, had long baffled him. Not only that but, in a tantalising way, it seemed to hint a solution of the discrepancy between the basement and the top storey."

These quotations are bare indications at best. They are picked at random, and others would no doubt choose differently. But they evidence that feeling of Marriott's for the elusiveness of everything that really matters, the mystery of design, the never-seen and never-to-be-seen sources of the stream of created beauty, the cordial distrust of the pedant and the pedagogue, the faith abundant in instinct and feeling rather than in the poor stuff fashioned in accord with those standards and criteria which parrots utter and the gaping accept. It was because Wedmore instinctively rebelled at the implied rules, regulations and traditions built up as a part of the architect's stock-in-trade, that he preferred to call himself simply a "Builder." And here, the proud and confident professional will of course be ready to quarrel with Marriott, for he will protest that neither the art nor the business of architecture can be carried on without rules or with such whimsical bases as the sound of bells, or the noises of war, or a sense of the discrepancy between the basement and the top storey. But the less practical devotee will be carried along, for he will not have thrown away his sense of the sheer mystery of line and form and colour and the utter loneliness of the human who is held in the ecstasy of great beauty—that loneliness which defies our utmost search and is yet the certain sign of our perfect relationship with the ceaseless rhythm from out of which alone is beauty to be wooed and won.

In "The Grave Impertinence" Marriott frankly comes to grips with what they call in England the two problems of the day, just as though they had been discovered since the Great War. These are "housing" and "unemployment," and here the principal characters are harder to define. But Hugh Sadler, if not an architect by trade, has that sense of heard and felt things which so affected Wedmore. He draws them from memory, and his picture of the garden village, put on paper to please its promoter and as a help to overcoming the hostility to the project, lends a note of mystery to the plot. The grave impertinence is of course the assumption of a business man, though sincerely imbued with a desire to "better the conditions" of his workers of the right to meddle with their affairs, and on this difference of opinion Marriott plays with consummate skill. Confident housing experts, town planners, little reformers of all kinds, might feel their ears tingle a little as they are brought to realise, if such a thing be possible, that real things are not done "from the top, and from outside." And there is a dissertation on Jew and Christian and the difference between price and value that might well be read by all buyers and sellers. But this, too, is a fragment of Marriott's persistent philosophy that deals with the hidden sources and the great unmeasurable rhythm.

As a portrait of an architect, consider this from "The Kiss of Helen," which I often feel to be his very greatest novel: "Paul's father was partner in the firm of Trecarell and Long, architects and builders. Mr. Trecarell, who had been an Academy student, was the architect, Long the builder. They were well known in connection with the Garden City movement, and as designers of elaborately simple cottages for wealthy Londoners who wanted to be rural. Trecarell's week-end cottages were quite famous. If desired, Mr. Trecarell would design the furniture and internal decorations and even, it was said, choose what books to put in the various rooms and lay out the garden. On the plan these cottages were described as 'The Thoreau,' 'The Whitman,' 'The Borrow,' and so on. . . . When built, however, the cottages generally took the name of Something Croft. They were advertised in weekly illustrated papers, frequently as being in the neighbourhood of rough-shooting and nightingales, and so adapted to the needs of both sexes.

"Mr. Trecarell was a handsome man of about fifty, with wavy hair, parted in the middle, and a Vandyke beard. His artistic appearance, indeed, was chiefly a matter of hair and beard; if they had been removed he would have looked like a keen business man. He had a high opinion of the professional value of looks and social qualities. These, with a happy turn for the quaint and the picturesque, and an unerring instinct for the popular mode, were his principal contributions to the business. Long knew all about drains and 'quantities,' but his looks and manners were neither artistic nor engaging, so that he seldom saw clients, particularly lady clients.

"In support of his opinion, Mr Trecarell spent a good deal of time and money in social entertainments. He said that it was necessary to know the right people, and he was occasionally the guest of ladies who did not know his wife. They spoke of him when mentioning the attractions of their parties in letters of invitation to their friends as 'that dear Mr. Trecarell.' Mrs. Trecarell did not mind this, though she always pretended to be afraid that some woman of title would ask him to run away with her. She knew, though she took some pains to prevent his discovering, exactly why he was wanted, and she regularly searched the more 'literary' papers to keep him supplied with subjects for conversation, and she chose his ties with careful regard to his olive complexion."

Well, there are times when the feeling runs strong that architects' wives might enjoy Marriott quite as much as their husbands.

Of " The Catfish " I have already written at length in these columns. It was my introduction to Marriott and I can think of no better. The catfish, put in a tub with other fish, by fishermen, serves to disturb the assembly and keep wholesome life in their bodies, and so the book bearing that name is the tale of one woman who serves to excite a man to fine things, and incidentally, a chronicle of the seekings and findings of George Tracy who had an instinct for craftsmanship and an aversion from the banking business which his father would have liked to bequeath him. But my appreciation of Marriott is growing apace and must come to an end. For that purpose, let me take the closing page of " Subsoil " :—

" Before the end of the year the workshop in Ryder Square was in full activity. Sutherland (the painter) and his friends had secured the whole of a tall Georgian house, and collected a staff of some twenty young men and women, who worked in co-operation with craftsmen trained in the cruder business of such trades as cabinet-making and printing. The general principle was to get the designer familiar with the stuff, and encourage the workman to use his imagination. After preliminary squabbles, bred of culture on the one side and the custom of the trade on the other, artist and artisan began to settle down very comfortably together. Besides the designing of posters, the firm undertook the making and decorating of simple furniture, lithography, block printing of textiles for curtains and wall-hangings, weaving of small carpets, and dress designing. A pottery and a glass factory were matters for future consideration. . . .

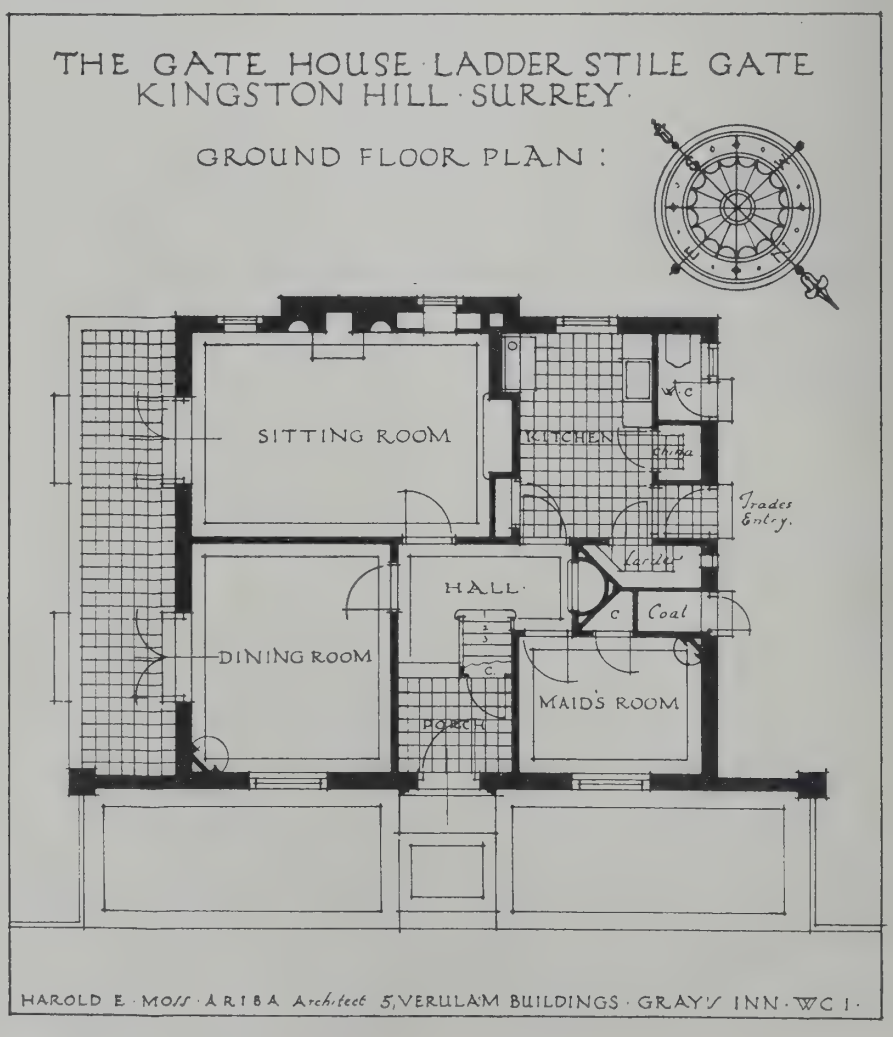
" One day towards the end of the year Sutherland got a letter from Sir William Bradley, asking him to dine at Cipriani's, and to bring Ledward (the architect). Saffery (the writer) was coming. Sir William wanted their general advice about a scheme that he had long had in mind, and that was now ready for discussion. Over dinner he talked with the unashamed idealism of the practical man. The scheme was for a great technical institute at the Garden Suburb. He had always intended to make some public use of the bulk of his fortune, and the process of deciding what had been a gradual coming down in terms from scholarships, libraries, and art galleries to manual training had been difficult.

" ' I don't say that the more lofty schemes are a mistake,' he said modestly. ' What I feel is that we don't know enough about the people for whom they are intended. It isn't that the aim is too high, but too definite in our present state of knowledge. Ideas change, but people and things are always there. The result of many years of business, and close contact with many forms of activity, has been to convince me that we really know very little about either people or things. Both have a way of behaving unexpectedly, not only with regard to our ideas about them, but with regard to each other. It seems to me that you can't go far wrong by bringing the two together and letting them worry it out between them, with what little direction it is in your power to give. I gather that you men have come by separate paths to pretty much the same conclusion.' . . .

" There was a great deal to discuss. . . . ' Our general aim will be to let their heads alone and get them through their hands.' . . . ' What we've got to do,' said Sir William, ' is to keep our eye on the stuff and adapt ourselves to its changing character. As Saffery says, there's always new subsoil being turned up, and we can at least help to keep it sweet and wholesome. The crops are as God pleases."

And that, in a nutshell, perhaps, is the sublime philosophy of Charles Marriott. Of a truth, the architectural novel, of which I speculate now and then, will have to be of no uncertain greatness ere I shall lose my pleasures in the small shelf of Marriott's that I have, with difficulty, assembled. And I would like publicly to thank him for that group of characters that seems inevitably in my mind, to form a sort of Barstow Saga, and above all for those three women of divine understanding, Rose Dunster, Mary Festing, and Joan Keverne.

C. H. W.



General News.

ARUNDEL.—The Corporation have prepared a scheme for the erection of 10 houses on the Priory Road site.

BACUP.—Mr. F. W. Mosley, borough engineer to the Bacup Corporation, has in hand the preparation of plans for the construction of a new reservoir at Cowpe, near Waterfoot, with a capacity of storing 2,000,000 gallons. The contract is not yet placed.

BARNSLEY.—The Royston Urban District Council has passed plans for erecting 16 non-parlour houses on land in High Street, Royston, for the Council.

BECKENHAM.—The Urban District Council have decided to build 60 houses at Shortlands, the scheme involving an expenditure of £30,000.

BRADFORD.—The approval of the Ministry of Health has been received to borrow over £30,000 for the erection of 74 additional houses at Bradford Moor.

BROADSTAIRS.—Plans of new buildings passed: workshop at Steed's Works, Albion Road, for Mr. J. Steed; addition at rear of Post Office, York Street, for Mr. Ward; bungalow at Brassey Avenue, for Mr. A. W. Gosden for Mr. J. R. Moore-Smith; amended plan of proposed subway under North Foreland Road, between Wynston and North Foreland Lodge, for Miss Wolseley-Lewis.

BUSHY, HERTS.—Structural additions to cost about £20,000, are to be made to the Royal Caledonian Schools at Bushey. Science and handicraft rooms, playrooms, and a house in the grounds for the principal are to be provided.

BUXTON.—The Borough Council are to apply to the Ministry of Health for permission to borrow £25,000 for the erection of 20 parlour type houses and 20 non-parlour type at the Heath Road site.

CHISWICK.—Plans have been passed for a block of 24 flats adjoining Belmont Road. Mr. Edward Willis, F.S.I., M.Inst.C.E., architect.

CLYDEBANK.—The Town Council invite tenders for the erection in poured concrete of 170 houses at the West Kilbower site, Clydebank.

DARWEN.—Tenders are being invited for extensions to the central premises of the Failsworth Co-operative Society, Church Street and Green Street, Newton Heath, Manchester, for a new grocery department and a hair dressing establishment. Architect, Mr. J. B. Thornley, 45 Market Street, Darwen.

DUBLIN.—The Dublin Borough Commissioners are to erect 96 houses on the Croydon Park extension of the Marino Housing Scheme.

DUNDEE.—The Town Council has decided to build 36 houses of two rooms and 24 houses of three rooms.

DURHAM.—The City Council have passed plans for the erection of a further 14 houses in blocks of two and four.

EDINBURGH.—The Dean of Court Guild have approved the following plans: Fordel Mains (Midlothian Colliery Co., Ltd., Gilmerton), to erect cottages; A. Hardie White, Comiston Road, Fairmilehead, five bungalows; David Rae, Limerton Car terminus, six double villas; P. Macdonald, five bungalows at Forrester Road, Corstorphine; J. McKay & Co., six houses, Drylaw Crescent, Blackhall; G. Paterson, four double bungalows at Corstorphine Bank Drive.

EDMONTON.—Plans passed for six houses on the Meadway, Bush Hill Park, for G. W. Newman; whilst the Guardians are considering a proposal to expend £7,750 on the erection of new casual wards on the site at Bridport Road and Bull Lane.

ETON.—Plans passed: 9 shops and flats at Iver (conditional), for Messrs. Lowdells, Ltd.; new drainage at the Slough Trading Estate, for Citroen Cars, Ltd.; sanitary accommodation for the Slough Trading Co., Ltd.

FRIERN BARNET.—It has been decided by the Council to erect 50 houses of the parlour type and 12 non-parlour type on the Halliwick Road site, and 16 parlour type and 22 non-parlour type on the North Ward site.

GLASGOW.—The Council of St. Andrews Ambulance Association propose to build and equip new headquarters in Glasgow.

GOOLE.—The Board of Education have approved the plans of the West Riding Education Committee for extensions at Goole secondary school at an estimated cost of £17,000.

HARROGATE.—It has been recommended by the Housing Committee to apply to the Ministry of Health for sanction to loan £16,000 for the erection of 30 "A" type (non-parlour) houses on the Crab Lane and Bilton Lane Estate.

HIGHBRIDGE.—The Urban Council have passed plans drawn by the architect (Mr. Elias Binding) for the erection of 16 houses on the Burnham Road, of the workman parlour type, in blocks of four, with 8 inch sewer and the necessary carriage way and footpaths.

HOVE.—Plans passed: new shop and 27 houses, including 12 detached ones, on the east side of Portland Avenue, and 6 detached ones in Halleyburton Road; also a chapel at Wicks Schools, Furze Hill.

ILFORD.—About 98 residences and 24 maisonettes are to be erected by the Urban District Council in their housing scheme at the Horns Road estate at Barkingside. Architect, Mr. H. Shaw.

KEIGHLEY.—Plans passed by Town Council: erection of garages, Angram Road, for T. Ramsden; Store, Waddington Street, for J. Denby & Son; seven houses, Queen's Road, for Ernest Turner, Ltd.

KIRKCALDY.—Plans passed: 2 shops and offices above and a shed, George Smith & Sons; a double villa in Balwearie Road, James Milne & Sons; garage in Ravenscraig Street, W. & T. R. Smith; 3 shops at corner of Bennochy Road and Sang Road, George Menzies; 2 semi-detached cottages at the corner of Dunnikier Road and King Street, Balfour Bros.; and the Fife Education Authority are to build a technical school at the corner of St. Brycedale Avenue and Gow Crescent.

LEWISHAM.—It has been decided to seek powers to develop the site of the old fire station at Rushey Green. It is proposed to erect on the site a public hall to seat 1,200 to 1,500, with shops, offices, etc., at a cost of £120,000.

MANCHESTER.—The Manchester Brewery Co. propose to convert a portion of the Wellington Hotel, having frontages to Nicholas Croft and High Street, Manchester, into offices. The architect for the scheme, which includes a new entrance and staircase, is Mr. George Westcott, 13 Bridge Street, Manchester. —Messrs. W. Johnson & Sons, architects, 27 Oldham Road, Miles Platting, Manchester, have a scheme on hand for Wilson's Brewery Co., Ltd., for the enlargement of the "Joiners Arms," Collyhurst Road, Manchester. The Brewery Co. have acquired next door premises, which are to be incorporated in the licensed premises. Contracts are not yet placed.—The Vicar, the Rev. A. W. Wells, of the Parish Church, Whitworth, near Rochdale, is to erect a new vicarage. Plans are being prepared by Mr. Robert Martin, the Diocesan surveyor, of 90 Deansgate, Manchester. Quantities are being got out.

MEXBOROUGH.—The governors of the Mexborough Secondary School have prepared plans for extensions estimated to cost £24,000.

MIDDLESBOROUGH.—Contract not let. New bank (branch) at Linthorpe Road, Middlesborough, Yorks, for Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Ltd. Architects, Kitching & Archibald, 21 Albert Road, Middlesborough.

MOUNTAIN ASH.—Plans passed: 48 houses, 40 without parlour and 8 with parlour, in eleven blocks on the Council's Pontcynon (Abercynon) site; also 48 non-parlour houses in nine blocks on the Council's Penrhiwceiber site. Architect, Mr. W. H. Williams.

NANTWICH.—Mr. P. H. Paton, surveyor to the Nantwich (Manchester) Urban District Council, has prepared plans for a new reservoir to be constructed in the Parish of Burland for the Council. Tenders have not yet been invited.

NOTTINGHAM.—The City Council have approved a scheme to erect 78 houses to be let at a rental of 7s. 6d. per week, and to cost £334. There will be two bedrooms, but no garden space.

NORTHWICH.—The Northwich (Cheshire) Rural District Council are applying to the Ministry of Health for sanction to loan £18,694 for the erection of 48 houses in the townships of Barnton, Moulton, and Eddisbury. They are to be two-bedroomed houses.

OLDHAM.—Messrs. Dixon, Hill & Co., architects, 52 Union Street, Oldham, have a scheme on hand for extensions to St. Mary's United Methodist Sunday Schools at St. Mary's Road, Moston, Manchester. Contracts not yet placed.

PINNER.—The St. Anselm's Church are to build a new parish hall at a cost of £5,000.

REIGATE.—Plans passed: workshop, for the Redhill Tile Co., Ltd.; carpenter's shop, for Messrs. Ryall & Edwards, Ltd.

ROTHERHAM.—The Education Committee are to make extensions to the Badsley Moor Lane Council Schools to accommodate 250 more children. Mr. Chas. A. Broadhead, architect.

SPITALFIELDS, LONDON.—The L.C.C. are to build two blocks of flats on the Hollands Estate, Spitalfields.

STOCKPORT.—The Hazel Grove & Bramhall District Council have passed the following plans: new bank premises, with residential shop adjoining, for Messrs. Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd., in London Road.

WINDSOR.—Plans passed: 12 houses at Sunningdale and 12 houses at Old Windsor.

WOOD GREEN.—The Education Committee have acquired a site for a new school at Muswell Hill. The school will be a single department mixed school for 450 scholars.

New Works.



GENERAL VIEW OF CIMENT FONDU WORKS SHOWING LIME KILNS IN FOREGROUND.

The Lafarge Aluminous Cement Co., of Lincoln House, 296 High Holborn, gave a luncheon to a number of representatives of the technical press and others at the Savoy Hotel last Friday. In the course of an excellently composed and delivered speech, the Chairman pointed out that although Ciment Fondu was a French product, the company had erected works at West Thurrock in Essex, on which they had expended £130,000, and which were nearer to London than any other cement works. Both the constructional steelwork plant and all other work in connection had been carried out by British firms with British labour.

The constructional work was carried out by the Foundation Co., Ltd., under the supervision of Mr. R. R. Woodcock, chief engineer to the Lafarge Aluminous Cement Co., Ltd. The steel structures were by Heenan & Froude, Ltd., and Nissens, Ltd.; the crushing and screening plant by Ernest Newall, Ltd.; briquetting plant by Johnson & Sons; lime kilns by Priests Furnaces, Ltd., and grinding plant by Vickers, Ltd. The special furnaces for treating the lime, bauxite, etc., were built by Priests Furnaces, Ltd.

All the extensive plant and machinery had to be specially designed as the process employed differs widely from that used for Portland cement. The whole of the plant was supplied by British firms, the workmen are all British and, wherever possible, disabled ex-service men are employed.

The Chairman in his speech pointed out that the great advantage of the new material was its great strength and quick setting qualities. The heaviest traffic can pass over a road 24 hours after it is finished, thus producing a minimum of disturbance of traffic during road repairs, a saving of time which frequently meant a great saving in cost. "Ciment Fondu is to Portland cement what steel is to iron, something comparatively as strong and just as epoch making." Ciment Fondu is unaffected by the action of salt water, a very great advantage, as other forms of concrete deteriorate under its effects.

We are stating in brief the sum of what we heard, but evidently the new material will well repay examination and inspection.

Trade Notes.

Gough's Distributing Co., Ltd., of Southampton, have placed upon the Market a new cement known as "Gough's Three Star A.P.C.," which they claim is 50 per cent. better than the old British standard cement specification and 25 per cent. better than the new. We are informed that it is already being used by several county councils, county boroughs, corporations, etc., and that recently the surveyor of the Portsmouth Borough Council publicly stated that it was exceedingly satisfactory. The special claim for it is that there is no expansion and the price charged for it is extremely moderate. The London office is at 49, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

The British Industries Fair, which is being held in two parts in London and Birmingham, opens on February 15 and will continue open until February 26. Large numbers of buyers from overseas are coming and will make the tour, finishing up with the Leipzig Fair, which immediately follows.

Some interesting work is illustrated in a small booklet titled "Build With Beauty, Build With Truth," which has been sent to us by Messrs. John Daymond & Son, Ltd., who have executed many fine commissions for the leading members of the architectural profession.

Boyle's patent "Air-Pump" ventilator has been applied to St. Frideswide's Church, Poplar, London. Supplied by Messrs. Robert Boyle & Son, ventilating engineers, Holborn Viaduct, London.

Automatic Telephones for B.B.C., Birmingham.

The new studio of 5IT, the B.B.C. station at Broad Street, Birmingham, which was opened on the 20th has been equipped with a Relay Automatic Telephone Exchange of the very latest type. The installation, which is initially one of 30 lines, is constructed on the expanding book-case principle, so that additional units can be added as required. The exchange not only connects every department of the building for automatic communication with every other one in three seconds, but it also establishes immediate communication with the manual switchboard for out-going and in-coming public exchange calls. With this Relay Combination Service, only one telephone is used to get the automatic internal calls as well as the ordinary Post Office calls; all internal calls are made *via* the automatic exchange only, and no human operators are employed to work this apparatus. The efficiency of this installation does not end with the speed with which the caller can get into instant communication with any one to whom he wishes to speak, for the exchange gives a continuous day and night automatic service throughout the Birmingham Station, and Public Exchange service is available throughout the night without operators owing to the provision of night lines.

LIMPSFIELD.—Godstone R.D.C. have prepared a scheme for the erection of 20 houses at Red Lane, Limpsfield.

MORTLAKE.—Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid & Co., Ltd., are to rebuild the Lord Napier public house, High Street, Mortlake.

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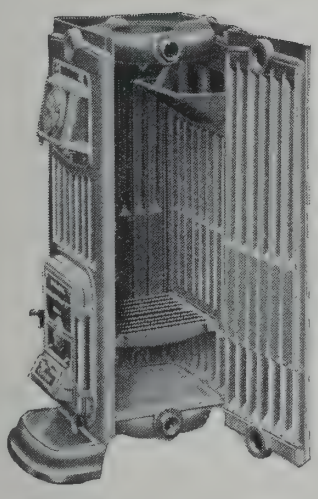
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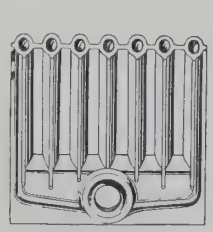
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Building Progress in London.

At the junction of Barking and Boleyn Roads new premises are in course of erection for the East Ham Liberal and Labour Club, and they will make a notable addition to an uninspiring thoroughfare. A shop and a showroom are also to form part of the block, which is being carried out from the designs of Mr. T. F. Ingram, A.R.I.B.A., with Grigg & Son as the general contractors. Thomas Lawrence & Son's well-known Bracknell red bricks are being introduced. The heating installation is by Craig & Craig.

Miles of new houses are arising in this already heavily populated borough of East Ham on the confines of the metropolis. Stokes & Sons are putting up several two-storey houses in Flanders Road, where "S.D." yellow stock bricks and Steinberg Courtrai red roofing tiles are being used. Gale Brothers are putting up many more in Kempton Road, where "S.D." red stock bricks are introduced, and the same firm is building elsewhere in East Ham on the Wall End Estate, as also is Mr. Robertson, using The Tunnel P.C. Co.'s Portland cement and "Coronet" red facing bricks and "Solvo" lavatory basins. Again, in Hertford Road, the Seymour Construction Co., Ltd., are rapidly developing the thoroughfare; the "Hue" Fire is being employed for interiors; Ewart & Son's gas geysers, and Young & Marten's W.C. apparatus and W.W.P.'s. The last houses in progress in East Ham to be noted here and now are those in Little Ilford Lane, being erected by Herepath Brothers; London Brick Co.'s "Star" Fletton bricks are being used, and "S.D." red and yellow stocks and rubbers; "Sovereign" Broseley red roofing tiles are employed.

Manor Park Temperance Hall is arising at the junction of Romford Road and Third Avenue, from the designs of Mr. T. Ambrose Dartnall, A.R.I.B.A. The structural steelwork is by Matthew T. Shaw & Co.; the Portland cement is in part the "Tunnel" brand and is in part supplied by Sankey & Son.

In our issue of November 20 last we gave some particulars about the large hotel now arising in Piccadilly, and to be known as the "Park Lane Hotel" (surely a case of *lucus sed non lucendo*). We mentioned the architects as Messrs. Henry Tanner and the general contractors as Higgs & Hill, Ltd.; we can supplement the list of sub-contractors mentioned in our previous issue by the following:—London Brick Co and Forders, Ltd., for Fletton bricks; Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., for facing of Burmantoft's "Marmo-Faience"; Ragusa Co.'s asphalte; Tredegar's, Ltd., electrical work; Bromsgrove Guild, Ltd., architectural metalwork; Richard Crittall & Co., Ltd., for warming; Dent & Hellyer, Ltd., sanitary work; and the British Vacuum Cleaner Co., Ltd., for vacuum cleaning installation.

Supplementing a reference in our issue of August 28 last, we are now able to give a detailed list of those engaged upon the erection of Knightsbridge Court, a large block of ten-storey labour-saving flats in Sloane Street, with Messrs. Dudley Newman and Elliott as architects and William Downs, Ltd., as general contractors. The structural engineers are Banister Walter & Co., Ltd.; the Nautilus Fire Co., Ltd., for cast concrete gas flues; Gardiner, Sons & Co., Ltd., ornamental canopies; the Luxfer Co., architectural metalwork; Empire Stone Co., Ltd., cast stone; Jackson & Boyce, electrical work; Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., central heating and hot water supply; Express Lift Co., Ltd., for "Express" lifts; Walter Cassey, Ltd., locks and door fittings; Musgraves (LPL), Ltd., sanitary fittings; John Gibbs, Ltd., metal windows; Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., vitreous stone and terra cotta; G. Matthew, Ltd., fireplaces; and Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., for "turbine" vacuum cleaning plant.

Tenders Accepted and Recommended.

The Friern Barnet Council recommend the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. C. F. Day, Ltd., of North Finchley, in the sum of £52,903 10s., for the erection of 100 houses, and that of £1,689 18s. 9d., for the road works in the South Ward (subject to approval by the Ministry of Health).

Cheltenham Corporation have accepted the tender of W. F. Drew, Stroud, Glos, for the erection of 15 houses in Tewkesbury Road (£5,985).—The Derby Corporation have accepted the tenders of J. K. Ford & Weston, Ltd., Derby, for 20 pairs in Newdigate Street, and S. Gee & Sons, Ltd., Derby, for 50 pairs on the Osmaston Estate.—The tender of B. Whitehouse & Sons, Birmingham, has been accepted by the Birmingham Corporation for the erection of 38 parlour houses and 356 non-parlour type houses on the Hollier Estate.—The West Bromwich Corporation have accepted the tender of Richards, Smith & Co., Ltd., Chasetown, near Walsall, for 206 houses on the Charlemont Estate at £395 per house.—For the erection of two blocks of houses containing 24 flats at Pottery Quay, the Plymouth Corporation have accepted the tender of Plymouth Builders, Ltd., Plymouth.—The Sheffield Corporation have accepted the tender submitted by James Laver & Sons, Ltd., for 200 houses.—For the erection of 16 houses at Somercotes for the Alfreton Urban District Council, the tender of Harris Bros., Derby, has been accepted (£7,100).—Bolton Corporation have accepted the tender of Joseph Chapman & Son (Patricroft), Ltd., for 18 blocks of four flats in each block, in Union Road, and that of Leigh Bros., Bolton, for the erection of 60 houses in Tudor Avenue, Bolton.—The Leigh Housing Committee has accepted the contract of Mr. A. James, Southport, for the erection of 113 houses (£49,316).—The Wandsworth Borough Council have accepted the tender submitted by Messrs. E. D. Winn & Co. for the erection of a public swimming bath at Streatham (£37,750).—Mr. T. Peirson Frank, F.S.I., is the architect in charge of the scheme of the Cardiff City Council for extensions and alterations at the Clare Road electric tram depot, Cardiff, and the tender of Mr. S. C. Taverner, of Newport, has been accepted (£21,942).—The Sunderland Education Committee have recommended the tender of Messrs. Henderson Bros., of South Shields for the new Bede Schools (£94,051 19s. 8d).

Contracts Placed.

Blaydon-on-Tyne.—Armstrong (Contractors), Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne, for the construction of sewerage and sewage disposal works at Ormesby and Marbon (including sewage beds, trunks, plant, pipes, &c.), for the Middlesborough U.D.C. Engineers, Messrs. D. Balfour & Sons, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle. Dewsbury.—Subject to sanction of Ministry of Health. For sludge pump house, auction pit, raising mains, chemical mixing and workman's rooms, and other appointment works at Mitchell Laithes Sewage Works, for the Dewsbury Corporation. Contract let to Johnson & Son, of Mirfield, Yorks. Borough engineer, Mr. H. Dearden, Town Hall, Dewsbury. Liverpool.—For alterations to the Plumton Abbey Hotel, Plumton Street, Liverpool, for Messrs. Ind, Coop & Co., Ltd. Contractor, Mr. A. McDougall, Liverpool; architect, Messrs. Medcalf & Medcalf, 7 Moorfields, Liverpool. Work includes new bar, new parlour, improvements, and modernising premises generally. Manchester.—Mr. J. Sunlight, architect, 4 St. Ann's Square, Manchester, has a scheme on hand for the erection of a 12-storey office block on Quay Street, Manchester, to be known as "Sunlight Buildings." Building work not yet tendered for. Contract for steelwork is let to Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester. Additional building at Lower Vickers Street, Manchester, for the directors of Hollands Mill, Ltd., comprising offices and store rooms contained in two storeys. Contract let to J. & J. Morton, Manchester Road, Heaton Norris, Stockport. Architect, Mr. J. Crawford, 159 Princess Road, Moss Side, Manchester. Oldham.—Subject to sanction of Board of Education. For a four-storey building extension to the Technical School, Ashcroft Road, Oldham, for the Education Committee. Excavator, bricklayer and coventor, Whitworth, Whittaker & Co., Ltd., Rochdale Road, Oldham; mason, A. Mackay, Harding Street, Oldham; slater, Joseph Jackson, 7A Clegg Street, Oldham; carpenter and joiner, Squire, Ashton & Sons, Ltd., Cheapside, Oldham; painter, Robert Chadwick & Sons, Henshaw Street, Oldham; plasterer, Edward Pearce, 30 Harmony Street, Oldham; architects, Joseph Stott & Son, 34 Clegg Street, Oldham. The Oldham Electricity Committee have placed contracts for eight boilers with Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, and for three turbo-alternators of 12,500 K.W. each with Metropolitan-Vickers, Ltd., Manchester, in connection with the proposed new generating station to be erected at Chadderton. Tenders for the building work will be shortly invited. Mr. F. Ogden, electrical manager, Greenhill Works, Oldham. Sheffield.—Messrs. A. Waddington & Son, Carter Knowle Road, Sheffield, for main sewerage and pumping station and sewage disposal works at Wales, consisting of construction of 6,000 yards of 12, 9, 7 and 6 in. earthenware pipes, manholes, storage tank, sedimentation tank, pump well, pereslating filters, humas tanks, &c., for Kiveton Park R.D.C. Messrs. D. Balfour & Sons, engineers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Brighouse.—West Riding Education Committee have decided to erect a secondary school at Brighouse to accommodate 350 boys.

South Shields.—A special committee are considering the erection of a sanatorium and an infectious diseases hospital at Cleadon Park.—Premises are to be acquired for the extension of the offices of the electricity department.—The borough engineer is preparing plans for the proposed new school of art.

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The Fallacy of the Living Wage.

We are now constantly hearing of the "living wage," the expression being one to be found somewhere or other in almost every paper published daily or weekly.

We are asked to believe that in every trade or occupation the workers must be paid not the amount which, after deducting interest on capital invested, expenses of management and maintenance, remains for wages, but a sum which represents a percentage increase on pre-war wages arrived at after a careful calculation of the increase in the price of commodities or the purchasing value of the pound sterling.

We believe this to be a fundamental mistake which is answerable for many of our present troubles. It is a mistake, as can be readily demonstrated, that this or any other country can prosper or indeed exist for more than a brief period if the cost of production is as great or greater than the income produced through that production.

No one would be found to finance an enterprise for diamond mining in England, because it is obvious that it would be totally unproductive, and the same would apply to an attempt to grow mangoes or sago here.

But if the cost of producing a ton of coal exceeds the amount to be obtained by selling that ton, is it not equally true that we shall in the end be poorer and not richer unless we can in some way alter the ratios of profit and loss in our own favour?

We might presumably be richer rather than poorer to-day if we had imported cheaper coal from France or Germany instead of paying a subsidy. It is true that the cost of the dole would be increased as long as it is as easy to obtain relief as it is at present, but, assuming that no considerable proportion of the colliers were absorbed into other occupations, we can hardly assume that successive governments would pension them for the term of their natural lives!

Now similar arguments apply to the present condition of many industries in this country. If we take building it is clear that the building trades in producing a working man's house are producing what cannot be sold or let to the people it is meant for unless the Government pays a large proportion of the cost. In other words, building is being carried on at a loss as far as one of the most useful and important of its activities is concerned. And although great sums have been and are being expended in large commercial structures, these are in many cases undertaken because the firms concerned have capital locked up in their enterprises which might be jeopardised or lost if they did not equip themselves with newer and up-to-date accommodation despite the great cost of building. But we cannot estimate how many people might not have built under more favourable circumstances, neither can we tell how much money has been invested abroad in the attempt to obtain easier conditions and greater security.

In both the two great industries we have mentioned rising prices have been accompanied by lower output and, it is often alleged in the building trades, by the decreased quality of that output.

We are fighting here against conditions which do not obtain in France or Germany and which are absent in the United States of America, and it is chiefly owing to those conditions and not to others that the commercial conditions are unfavourable here.

In other countries working hours have been lengthened rather than shortened; in other countries there has been a conviction that the loss and waste of war necessitates from all classes greater energy and harder work, and to-day they are reaping the advantage of refusing to play with chimeras.

It has been left for the country that has suffered most financially from the results of the war to sacrifice more and more in the after days of peace. The taxpayer is left to shoulder not only the interest on the debts incurred by us for other nations to America, but the cost of our own swollen official departments and a constantly increasing network of legislation devised in the supposed interests of the working classes, but in fact preventing them from securing the direct benefits accruing from the greater employment of capital in business.

If we are asked for a real definition of what "a living wage" should mean, we should first ask ourselves what we should define commercial life itself as being. Surely we should not be content to say that as long as industries can stagger beneath their burdens for a few years longer we have achieved commercial success? We might equally well number the inmates in a hospital for the treatment of those who must inevitably die within a short period and quote the resultant figures as proving the health of the inmates! Our enterprises, whether coal mining, building, or the production of iron and steel goods, can only be said to be really alive if they can now and in the future be carried on with a reasonable margin of profit. If they can be there will be no difficulty in obtaining additional capital when required and less inducement to seek foreign investments.

Now after putting down the costs of raw material, management and interest on capital invested, and deducting these from the selling price of commodities, there will remain a sum which is the greatest amount that can be paid for wages consistently with securing a permanent commercial life to any industry, and it is this sum, and not one based on percentages on increases in cost of living since 1913, that is the only "living wage" industry can pay. If this sum does not satisfy men, there are only two real alternatives, the first of which is if possible to increase the production of every man employed in a working day, the other to shut down the industry and buy what we want from those who can produce the desired product more cheaply.

We believe our present evils arise from three main causes which it is wholly or partly in our power to

remove. The first and greatest is slack and inefficient work, the second unwise and unnecessary taxation, and the third the fact that all classes in the community have to a certain extent allowed themselves to be hypnotised by the expression " living wage " and have directly or indirectly encouraged the growth of a pernicious Socialism which, while it can never build up a State, may easily destroy it.

Our Illustrations.

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY MEMORIAL CHAPEL: SOUTH SCREEN, DURHAM CATHEDRAL. W. D. Caroe, F.S.A., Architect.

HOUSE NEAR LEAMINGTON, WARWICK: EXPLANATORY SKETCHES. P. D. Hepworth, Architect.

DOORWAY TO THE DIVINITY SCHOOLS, OXFORD. Measured and Drawn by E. L. Gunston, Architect.

BROADWAY, NEW YORK. From an etching by John A. Crabtree.

Notes and Comments.

From the Journal of the American Institute.

In " The Journal of the American Institute of Architects " we read : " You will remember that the engineers opposed the enactment of an architectural licence law until they had one enacted which preserved and assured to the engineers all the advantages and perquisites of both engineering and architectural practice, the latter of which consisted in the engineering mind, merely in cosmeticising the engineering structure, though to the architectural mind the practice involved the design of a structure upon which the beautiful exterior was to be imposed. The whole thing is producing a lot of class-conscious groups acting selfishly and sometimes perhaps a bit hypocritically, to no marked advantage to society—particularly along the line of cosmeticography.

" Am I making too much of a mountain out of this molehill of legal restriction ? It was with no slight feeling of disgust that I noted a suggestion to the Executive Committee of the American Institute of Architects that no one not disfigured with a licence tag should be admitted to membership in the Institute ! Pass that rule and we shall see another Boston Tea Party. I am not so far afield as it may seem in making these remarks, for the British architectural press is still discussing and urging registration of architects as a panacea for all professional ills, and that warrants me in discussing the matter here.

" And in England even before registration has become an accomplished fact, the fear that the augmented Royal Institute of British Architects will dominate registration has suggested the organisation of another large society, outside the Institute, which, entered freely at first though later by examination, shall protect the interests of those who are not members of the former body."

We think the writer overestimates the nature and importance of the new body of which we have heard a little, but his views on registration will appeal to a minority which still exists and which can make out a good case for their views, for to our mind it is very easy to overestimate the importance of registration and its effect either for good or evil.

"The Architect and His Work."

The Royal Institute of British Architects have issued a very short pamphlet under the above heading which we assume is intended to enlighten the general public. From the first section, which deals with the need for the employment of an architect, we quote the following :—

He is an artist, but is also a man of science and of business who is concerned with facts and figures, with Building Law contracts, prices and building materials, and a hundred and one practical problems which require practical solution.

For the due and proper erection of any building the essential requisites are the adoption of the most suitable design in association with the best construction and the most economical expenditure. It is the necessity of obtaining these that demands the employment of an Architect.

In other words, the Architect in his various capacities and qualities is the professional means whereby the expenditure on any given building may receive expert consideration; his function is the organisation of outlay in the interests of his client.

The owner will derive most benefit if, in his consideration of the projected building, the appointment of his adviser be made at an early period, and, if possible, before such points as the site and the limit of expenditure are decided upon. There will thus be obtained, as regards these two dominating factors, the experience and knowledge of a consultant and technical adviser.

This is quite good, though we are inclined to be chary of introducing the term " artist " in connection with an architect, as it is very liable to create prejudice which may do him harm owing to the public disposition to associate the artist with matters unpractical. The term " artist " is so often misapplied that it is almost safer for the architect to avoid it, since as a matter of fact his own title is a greater one and really means that and a great deal more. We wonder how many people call at No. 9 Conduit Street to enquire what an architect is and what his functions are.

As Australia Sees Us.

The Australian periodical " Building " in writing of Terra Cotta says :—

The development of terra cotta as a facing material in America —the home of giant structures—was a natural sequence and here again many interesting pages, among the advertisements told of its qualities and effects, and firms competed for the prominence they recognised would sell their goods.

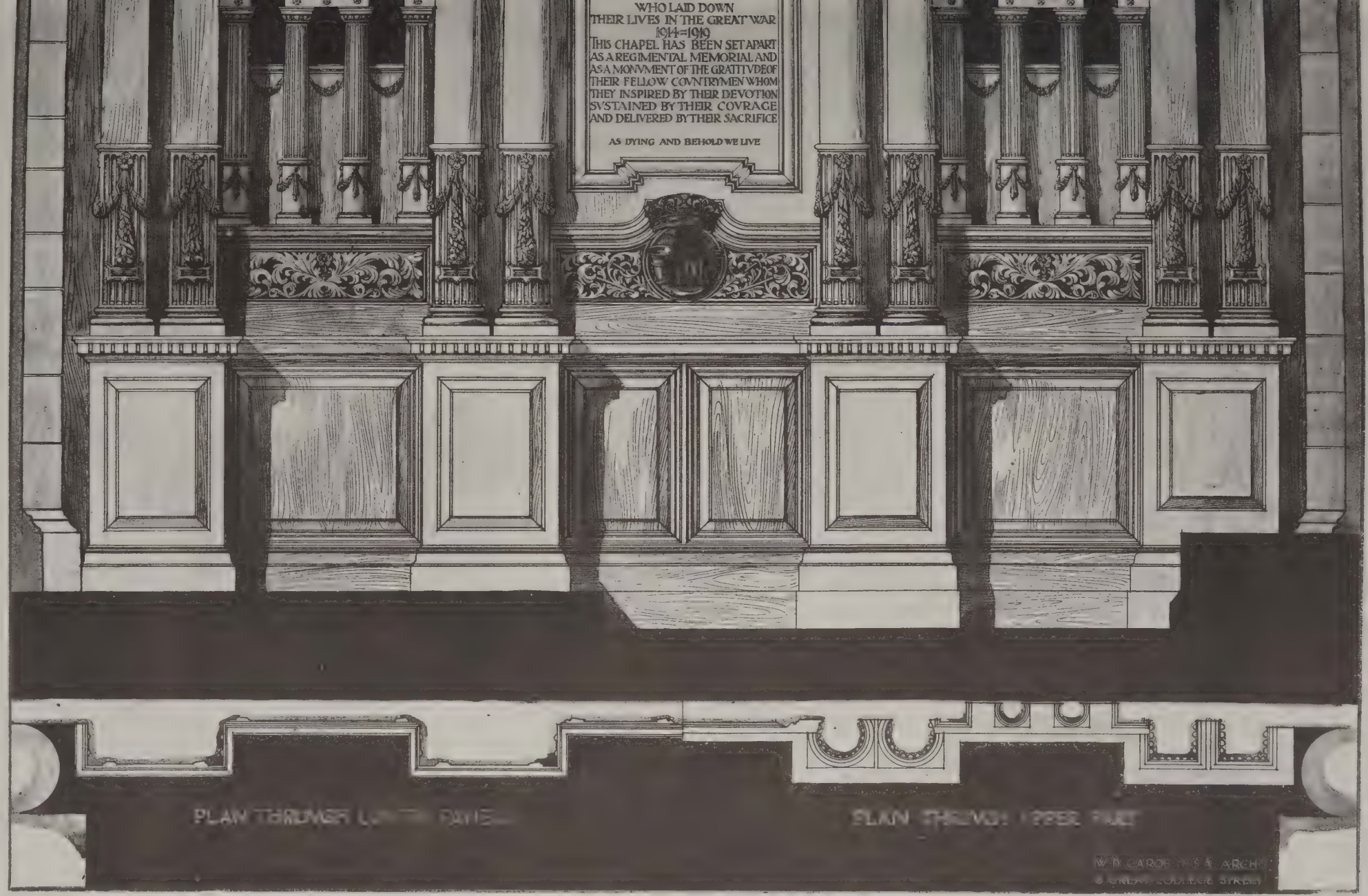
A comparison might here be made with England, where the architects, typical of the country, were more conservative, and were not as eager for progress as their American brethren ; for where the former openly declared their objections to having advertisements " thrust under their noses " in periodicals (and how could anyone hope to progress while taking up such an attitude) the more receptive American found the advertising pages as interesting, if not more interesting, than the pages of letterpress ; and thus left his English brother professionals far behind in the race for scientific achievements.

Even Australia left England far behind in the application of reinforced concrete, if not in terra cotta, as can be verified by Professor Warren and other authorities on the subject.

We are sorry that as seen from the Antipodes we are so unenterprising, but we admit that we are of all people nearly the most conservative, if we except the Coreans and a few others. We remember a solicitor telling us of his personal experience in building offices with very evident pride. " My architect," he said, " sometimes came to me with a suggested improvement. I always asked him if it involved an extra, and if he said yes I told him I did not want to hear of it or look at it." We had no wish to destroy his faith in his own acuteness, but we considered him as being a singularly foolish person. The American like the ancient Athenian, is always anxious to hear of some new thing and doubtless profits by his attitude of mind.

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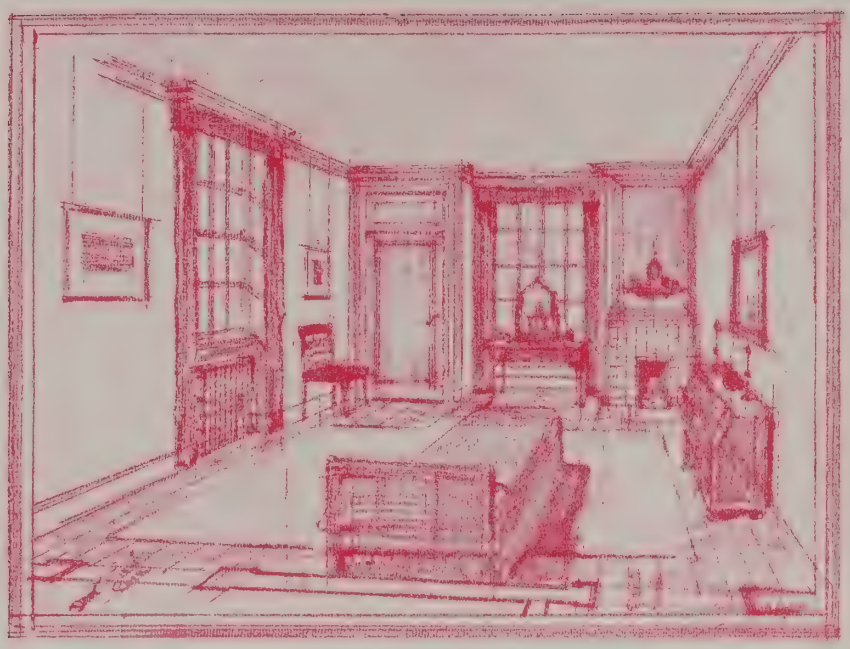


DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY MEMORIAL CHAPEL, SOUTH SCREEN, DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

W. D. CAROE, F.S.A., ARCHITECT

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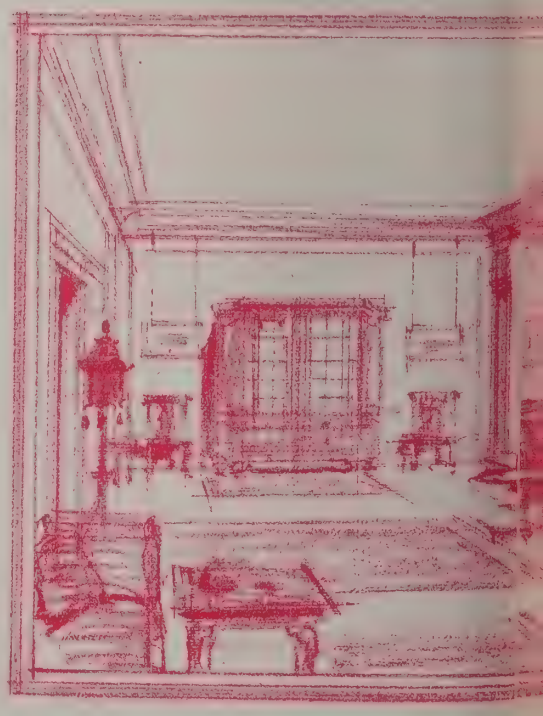
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Kitchen



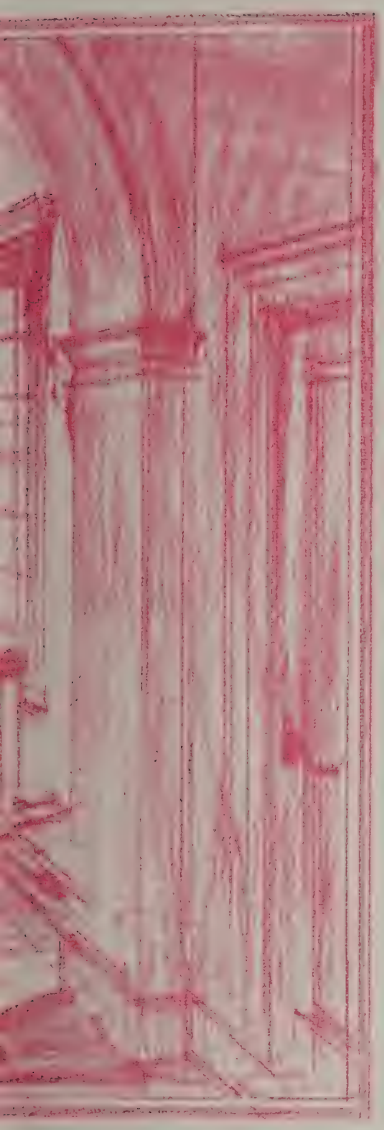
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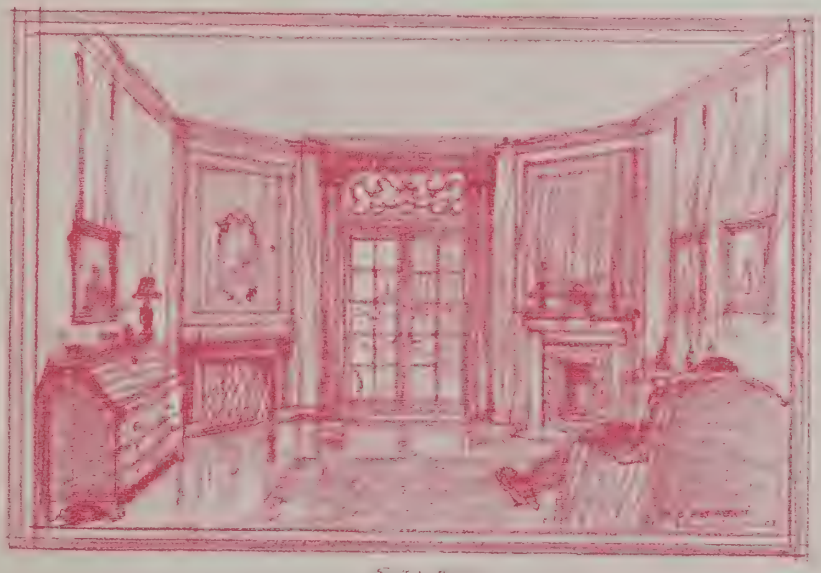
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DAUGHTERS BEDROOM





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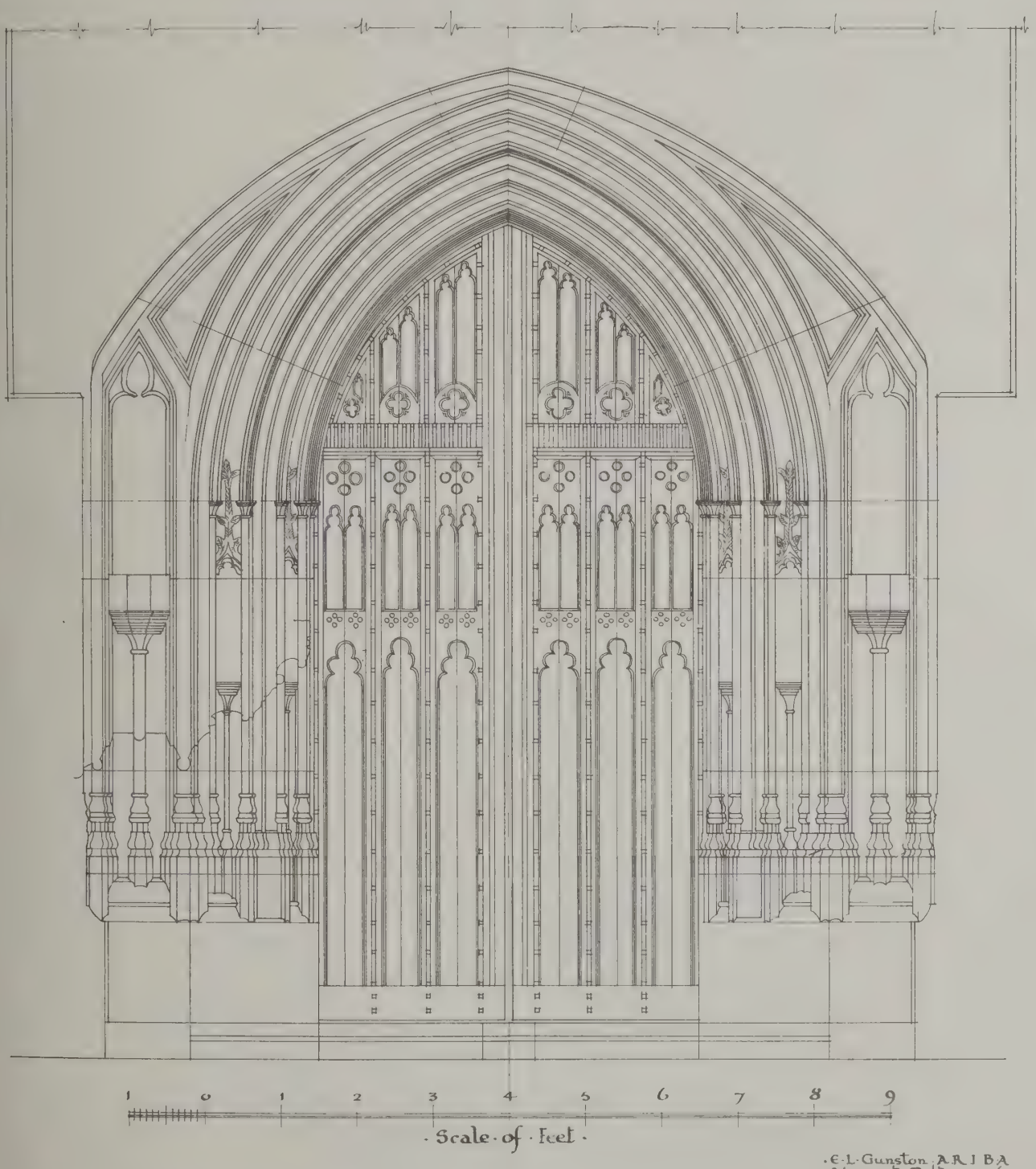
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DOORWAY TO THE DIVINITY SCHOOLS OXFORD 1445



E.L. Gunston A.R.I.B.A.
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DOORWAY TO THE DIVINITY SCHOOLS, OXFORD.

MEASURED AND DRAWN BY E. L. GUNSTON, A.R.I.B.A.

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The Work of Restoration in Flanders.

Ypres.



MODEL OF RESTORED CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN. J. Coomans, Architect.

Many articles have been written, many lectures have been delivered, during recent months, on the reconstruction of the devastated areas in Belgium. Many people have had the opportunity, during their holidays or otherwise, of visiting, or maybe revisiting, the Yser front and the Ypres salient, and have been struck by the complete transformation of West Flanders since the days of the Armistice, when this part of Belgium was still a shell-pocked desert partly covered with marshes and interrupted here and there, by patches of unsightly ruins. They have recorded these impressions in the Press, and it is scarcely necessary to emphasise once more the importance of the results achieved, and the sacrifices in labour and money which have been made to achieve them. It will be enough to remind the reader that the population of West Flanders which numbered 1,109,000 in 1914, numbers to-day more than 852,000; that the reclaiming of the barren ground (90,000 hectares) was already completed two years ago, and that very nearly all the 100,000 houses entirely or partly destroyed in Belgium have now been rebuilt. It will still be some time before important buildings, such as the church of Saint-Martin in Ypres, are completely restored, but for all intents and purposes we may consider that the architects have only to put the finishing touches to their work. The cost of reconstruction, apart from financial charges, may be roughly valued at Frs. 13½ milliards, and the good will displayed by the Belgian taxpayer to cover a great part of these expenses, has been no less valuable than the activity of the labourers, the talent of the architects and the foresight of the officials and the statesmen who superintended the work.



HOUSES IN THE MARKET PLACE (restored).

Thanks to the inquiry made in Ypres by Mr. G. Topham Forrest, chief architect of the London County Council, and to the series of lectures which he gave in this country in 1923, the difficulties encountered and the means employed to surmount them have already been explained. We know, for instance, that, in Ypres, no less than 4,000 workmen were employed, until January 1921, to clear the ground and to classify the materials, before the work of reconstruction could begin on a large scale. We know also that the first preoccupation of the State and Municipality was to provide temporary and permanent dwellings for these workers as well as for the great number of citizens who flocked back to their native town immediately after the Armistice. Small garden-cities rose outside the walls, and the unhealthy popular quarter, close to the Porte de Lille, underwent a



RESTORED RUIN OF THE CLOTH HALL.
(Left Wing).



LA POSTE, YPRES (restored).

complete transformation. The reservoir of the Dickebush lake being contaminated, a temporary water supply was set up until the reservoir could be restored. Important works had to be carried out to establish a satisfactory system of drainage and electric light supply. Mr. Topham Forrest also pointed out that, before any artistic restoration could be undertaken, a certain number of schools and hospitals had to be rebuilt. In other words, the material needs of the population had to be provided for, as a matter of urgency.

Now that the last stage of the work of restoration has been completed in other towns and is near conpletion in Ypres itself, we may be allowed to examine more closely the main principles which inspired the work of the Belgian architects and the results which they have obtained.

It will be remembered that during and immediately after the war, a good many people asked themselves whether the little town of Ypres would ever be re-erected in the same place. It was pointed out that, even before the war, the city was mostly a relic of the past. From the great industrial centre of 150,000 inhabitants, which it was in the Middle Ages, it had become a small agricultural town with a population of 18,000. Certain quarters stood on low ground liable to be flooded, and the war seemed to have dealt the final blow to an already dying city. It was urged that, instead of attempting the "impossible" task of restoring such architectural masterpieces as the Cloth Hall and the Cathedral, the architects ought to apply their minds to rebuild an entirely new town, on one of the surrounding hills, in an entirely new style.

Such plans, however, did not take into account the practical difficulties involved and the love of tradition so deeply ingrained in the Belgian people. As a matter of fact, in such a densely populated country as Belgium, where every square yard is owned by a farmer or a citizen, there is no available ground which might be utilised for the erection of modern towns, and any attempt on the part of the State to expropriate the landowners on such a large scale would have raised the strongest protests. Besides, most of the Ypres people own their houses and the ground on which they are built and, even if these properties were reduced to a heap of ruins, they were not entirely valueless. The first idea of the people of Ypres, an idea which amounted almost to an instinct, was therefore to re-erect their houses with the help of the State (Ypres was adopted by the Belgian State as early as 1919), and to efface every trace of the catastrophe which had so nearly wrecked their lives.

As early as August 1915, the Minister of Agriculture and Public Works, in a decree issued at Le Havre, mentioned that "nothing shows more strongly the nation's indomitable will to live again than the keenness with which the civil population bestirs itself, almost under the eyes of the destroyer, to rebuild what he has destroyed." In November of the same year, M. J. Coomans, architect of the town of Ypres, urged the necessity of rebuilding the old monuments in a style similar "in outline as well as in detail" to the designs of the old architecture by using, as much as possible, all the old materials available. In 1917, at the "Exposition de la Cité Reconstituée" in Paris, he showed a series of sixty plans and models based on the same principle. His idea was that all public and private buildings, both from the Mediæval and the Renaissance periods, which could be considered as architectural masterpieces,



LA POSTE, YPRES, 1914.

ought to be faithfully reconstituted. As far as such buildings are concerned, the architect ought, according to him, to adopt the frame of mind of an archæologist, ignoring his own personal tastes and concentrating all his attention

on the faithful interpretation of the documents at his disposal. The only cases where he might use his own discrimination are those in which several styles are mixed, certain additions or alterations having been made in modern times to a purely Mediæval or Renaissance building. In such cases he might consider the advisability of retaining or eliminating such additions or alterations.

As far as the other buildings are concerned, the architect can, of course, enjoy more liberty and initiative. If we may judge from the results achieved at Ypres, this initiative seems to increase in reverse proportion to the age of the building. While the XIVth century "Maison des Templiers" and the old "Maison de Bois" are scrupulously preserved, some façades in the styles of Louis XIVth, XVth and XVIth have been subjected to certain alterations which are not always to be regretted. There were, of course, in Ypres a great number of houses of no particular architectural value, the reconstruction of which could not be controlled in the same way. A certain amount of freedom had to be left, in such cases, to individual enterprise, and though, on the whole, the style of these modern buildings has been improved, the gable being substituted to the flat frontage, it is much to be regretted that two and three-storied houses have, in many instances, been built in the place of small, one-storied dwellings, and that the general effect of the principal monuments which dominated them has sometimes been marred.

It is, therefore, mainly on the principal buildings and on the houses of special architectural and archæological interest that the work of Monsieur Coomans and of the architects who worked under his direction ought to be judged.



THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER (restored).



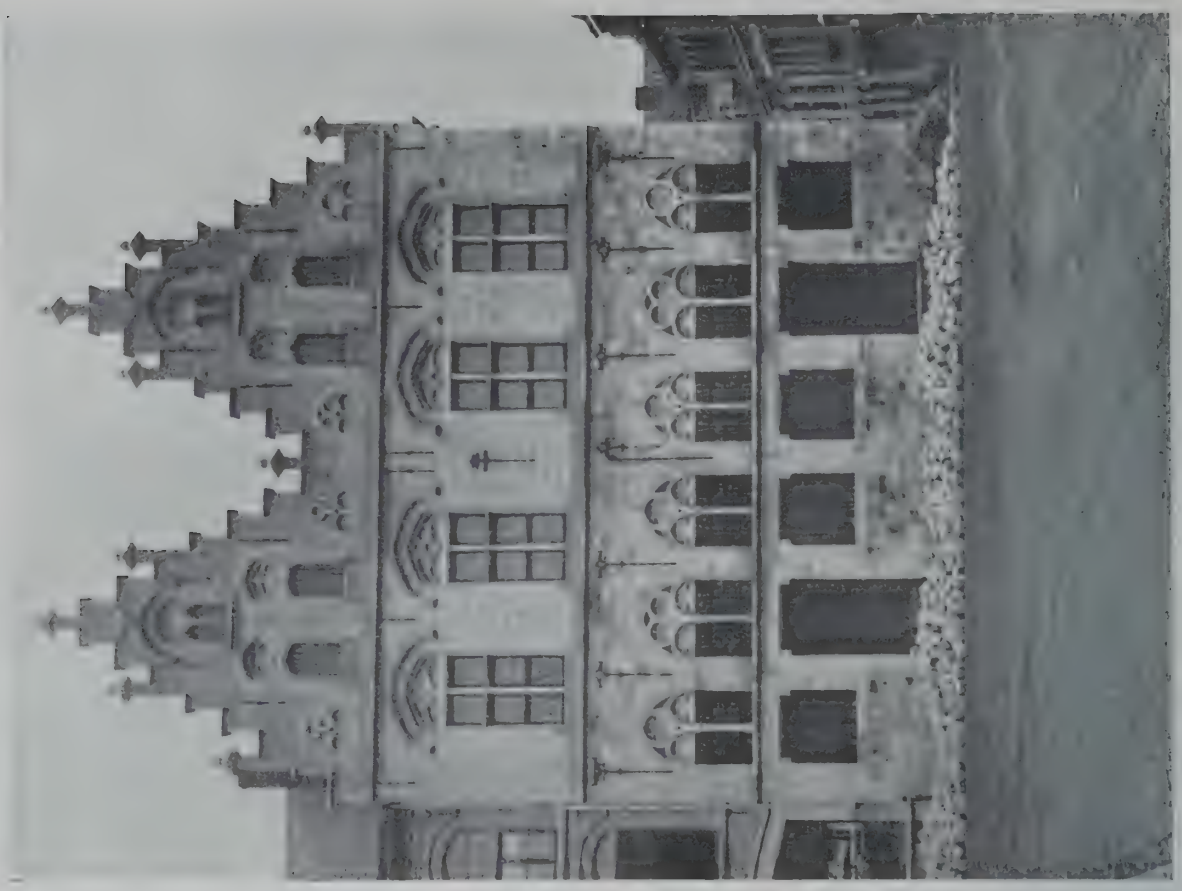
OLD WOODEN HOUSE, RUE DE LILLE (restored).
J. Coomans, Architect.

It has, until now, been found impossible to undertake the reconstruction of the great XIIIth century Cloth Hall and of the small Hôtel de Ville or "Nieuwerk" which was attached to it in the XVIIth century. The obstacle is not so much technical as financial, as the cost is estimated at no less than frs. 50,000,000 to 60,000,000, but the municipality still hopes to restore at least one wing of the great building which was considered one of the finest examples of mediæval civil architecture in Europe. Meanwhile, the efforts made to preserve the ruins ought not to be ignored. When the scaffolding surrounding the belfry is removed, the aspect of the ruins will be very different from what it was at the time of the Armistice. The shattered structure has been consolidated, parts of the masonry have been replaced, and it is possible to obtain a fairly good idea of the majestic proportions of the Great Hall owing chiefly to the partial restoration of the western wing of the façade.

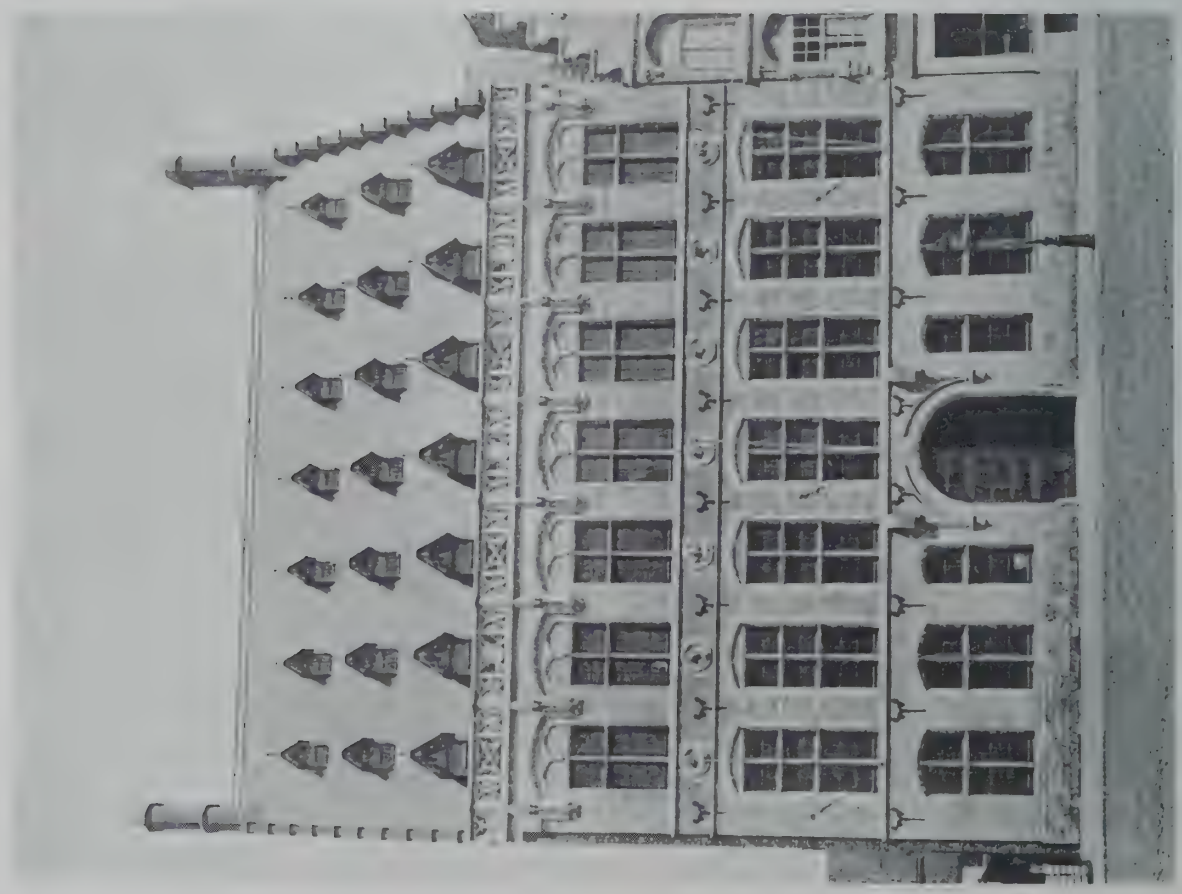
The "Collégiale" of Saint-Martin whose main body was built in the same period as the Cloth Hall and which afforded such an excellent contrast between early Gothic civil and religious architecture, will be entirely restored. The main tower was added in the XVth century and was never completed. A spire in the same style will be added to it, giving a total height of over 300 feet. The work undertaken two years ago, will be completed in 1928 and, when achieved, will remove a great deal of the feeling of depression caused by the sight of the ruined Cloth Hall. The broken outlines of the latter will then stand out against a brilliant background.

The three other churches of Ypres, though of early origin, were partly rebuilt in modern days and had not the same importance. The work of restoration is practically finished for Saint-Pierre and Saint-Jacques, and far advanced for Saint-Nicolas.

In a preliminary report, written in 1917, M. Coomans classified the buildings of Ypres under three headings: (1) The old "Steenen," or fortified mansions built entirely in stone, with their axis parallel to the street and their frontage surmounted by crenellated balustrades; (2) The wooden houses, with gables towards the street and over-



LE ANCIENNE BOUCHERIE
(restored).
J. Coomans, Architect.



L'HOTEL DE VILLE OU CHATELLENIE.
(restored).
J. Coomans, Architect.

hanging storeys ; (3) The brick houses, with ornate gables which were built from the begininng of the XVth century until the end of the XVIIth, when the main outline was preserved, but when Gothic made place to Renaissance tracery.

We can see from old plans of Ypres that, in the XVth century, the " Steenen " and the wooden houses were generally used by the nobles and by the burghers and were gradually being supplanted by the brick houses.

The best examples of " Steen " in Ypres, known as the Templers' House, in the Rue de Lille, has been so scrupulously restored that, if it were not for the adjoining houses, it would be practically impossible to distinguish between the pre-war building and the new. The " Châtellenie," on the Grand' Place, which is now the Hôtel de Ville, though partly built in brick, belongs to the same type.

It is most fortunate that it was found possible to restore at least one of the mediæval wooden houses in the Rue de Lille which were among the first to suffer from the bombardment.

The kind of brick used for the rebuilding of the brick houses is known in Flanders as " brique flammée." It lends itself easily to carving and presents a great variety of colours from pale yellow to deep red, which may be used on the façades with great effect. One of the best examples of restoration of this kind of building, is the " Ancienne Boucherie," on the Grand' Place, the lower storey being still built in stone, like the " Steen." To the same type belong the " Hospice Belle," and the double house known as the " Hôtel de Gand " which have also been scrupulously restored, every detail of the decoration of the new building corresponding exactly to that of the old.

The first impression gathered from a visit to Ypres must inevitably be one of admiration for the resurrection of this small town of 4,000 dwellings, 3,000 of which have already been re-erected under improved material and hygienic conditions. The present state of Ypres and the flourishing conditions of the once devastated Belgian area is certainly a testimonial of the eagerness which the Belgian people have felt all along to obliterate every trace of the war. It shows their willingness to carry out the work and their willingness to finance it, but, if we spend a few hours on comparing the pictures and plans of historical buildings of Ypres before and after the war, we realise the true cause of these efforts. They were not prompted merely by the natural desire to provide shelter and comfort to the homeless, but by the deep-rooted instinct of the Flemish population to carry on the tradition of their ancestors and to restore piously the great buildings which their fathers entrusted to their care and which they intend to entrust to the care of their children.

EMILE CAMMAERTS.

America's Absorption of Architecture.

By Loren H. B. Knox.

As America is absorbing all races, she is trying to absorb all architectures. No other country is attempting anything like it. Established forms, from the Doric fane to the Swiss chalet, are treated with a new content, and with practical, if not with entire æsthetic, success. After 1890, and inspired by " L'Art Nouveau," " Secessionist " and " Modernist " vagaries, " strong," " original," " sincere," " indigenous " designers asserted that they could " embody the personality of the owner " in the habitation they made for him, and at the same time " create " a new " honest " and " native " style, by their individual, intellectual strain to be " different " in affecting Chinese, Japanese, East Indian, Persian and Egyptian " motifs." They proved their vacuity, and are waning there now, just as they are rising in England with muddled ideas about the æsthetic value of " form following function " in steel, glass and cement. The result was there, and is here, " straight line " erections ; heavy, coarse, chopped off, gouged down, hacked into blocks and angles, badly proportioned and hideously " decorated " ; which posed as " daring," " courageous," " innovations." It was the universal delusion which " art authority " holds to-day that the distortion is the " vitality of art," " the expression of the new spirit," etc., etc.

In Germany the error is still indulged by such designers as Prof. Dr. Peter Behrens, F. Höger and, worst of all, by Hans Poelzig ; in France by the vulgarities shown at the " rebirth of art " in the Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs et Industrieles Modernes, Paris.

A common public model in the large cities of the United States mixes the psuedo-classic and the utilitarian. It consists of a great one or two-storey rectangular podium, from which rise, at the corners, sections of wall to support a vast classic entablature, with sometimes an attic above. Being useless thus, the sides and ends are filled with either Corinthian, Ionic, or Doric columns, each one often large enough for an emperor's triumph. Useless still as a colonnade or a peristile, the void is built up with storeys, the walls of which engage the columns and present window rows between them. These columns are worthless, more space and light being available if they were done away with. They are inserted to look grand and monumental from the street. Interiors of these buildings do not fulfil this imperial promise. Official and costly though they are, their essence is no higher than that of the business skyscraper.

Examples of this kind are the combined City Hall and County Building, Chicago ; the United States Treasury Annex, Washington ; the Public Library, Cleveland ; the Hamilton County Court House, Cincinnatti ; and, in smaller, modified form, the Maryland War Memorial, Baltimore ; and the Adirondak Trust Co., Saratoga Springs, New York.

Large high school plans are being carried out in many cities. Aside from ground space and light, their needs are commodious and multitudinous class rooms, reception halls, rooms for music, clubs, arts and crafts and editorial work, cafatarias and kitchens. The new Weaver High School at Hartford, Connecticut, is an " up-to-date " illustration. The main building has a long three-storey and basement façade composed of twenty-four uniform buttresses, space between each of which is filled by two windows, the top row having curved tops just under the widely battlemented parapet of the flat roof. A central entrance " tower " rises slightly above the roof, and is composed of two projecting wall buttresses, connected at the first floor and above the parapet line by horizontal bands. The entrance is flat arched and above that there are three high flat-arched spaces for windows of the second and third floors.

At each end of this front is a separated two-storey chapel-like building. But they are not rightly two storeys, nor is their purpose religious. The one at the left is a girls' and boys' gymnasium and the one at the right an auditorium. Each has a broad arched entrance porch projecting from the low front walls. Above this is a great flat-arched window. Unneeded buttress effects are everywhere, in clusters and singly, on the porch, on the corners, down the wall spaces and two even cross the large window.

This style is general, and, so far as it can be classified, it is coarsely Tudor. Wholly practical, it is without a trace of soul or beauty. Indeed, in essence, it is no higher than a Ford factory, which it resembles.

So far as my observation goes, the finest " adaptation " for this purpose in the country is the Roman Catholic Quigley Memorial Seminary at Chicago, the chapel of which is almost a duplicate of the Sainte Chapelle, Paris, the adjoining gymnasium almost equally good, and the connecting recitation rooms a fine French château design.

Club houses have sprung up everywhere in the United States. Their essentials are veranda, lounging room, dining room, writing room, locker room, office, grill,

kitchen, laundry. That of the Country Club at Roanoke, Virginia, is a comparatively inexpensive example. One storey and attic, save where gable projections give a second storey, its walls are variously of granite boulders, brick, plaster and half timber work. Chimneys, gables and porches are picturesque and useful.

Another type is the Community Playhouse at Pasadena, California. "Early Californian," or Spanish Mission, is its style. Its two-storey walls are plaster, and its roof is tiled. The entrance patio, colonnades, arcades, its gracefully curved outer staircase, the colour, harmony, its Spanish Baroque auditorium, are finely executed in the mood of the monks, without the harshness of the present. Romance of the pioneer priests bears fruitage in the local soil to-day.

Though there is no sign that Americans are aware that true architecture, like the other true fine arts, sculpture, painting, poetry and music, must be compelled by the soul of the time, and is beyond individual effort, they tend to adhere to fine old forms for their present spirit and use. New England and Southern Colonial are favourites; then come Elizabethan, Norman, Jacobean, Georgian, English cottage, bungalow, Italian villa, Spanish and a balanced horizontal-lined "original" evolution. The same house often has rooms of different "periods."

Tranquillity and refinement is reflected in the four-storey purely Georgian town house of John P. Wilson, a wealthy lawyer of Chicago. Stairways, halls, living room, dining room and salon are plastered and panelled with the taste of the period; bookcases, cabinets and mirrors setting in arched recesses in the walls. Though it is an architect's copy of the past, it is better suited to the personality of any civilised being than would be an "honest" agony of an unfructified designer to express the "personality" of the owner and "the spirit of to-day" in an "original" dwelling.

A less costly town residence is the two-storey abode of an architect, Felix J. Dreyfous, in New Orleans. Its white plaster exterior sets well in the foliage of that southern city. The entrance is through a four-arched loggia veranda, which is decorated by Corinthian pilasters and entablature.

Opposite extremes in church design in the United States are All Saints at Peterborough, New Hampshire, and St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church at Racine, Wisconsin.

The former, of New Hampshire granite, is as good a ready-made Transitional style from Norman to Early English Gothic as could be made to-day, though its regularity and artificial irregularity betray the exact mentality of the modern architect.

In the latter the priest agreed with the architects that it should be a "simple and natural development of the plan" and "reflect its national environment and the twentieth century spirit." The material is light gray brick, and in ground plan it is almost a square, with bevelled corners, which are bounded by string buttresses, terminating above the flat roof line in seven zigzagged and scalloped pinnacles. Four cutting triangular ribs, or string buttresses, run up the rectangular façade and project from the flat roof in like zigzagged and scalloped finials, which "give the spiritual purpose of the church." Between these harsh lines are three window slits, long with sharp triangular points, displaying coarse angular designs. Below, a ledge is corbelled out slightly as the flat entrance canopy. Four like pinnacles stick up from this. Its crest and that of the roof are adorned with three rows of saw-teeth ornament. The interior of the auditorium is salmon-toned raw brick. Niches behind the high altar and for side altars in the bevelled corners run up and cut into the slope of the roof in triangular gashes. On each side of the high altar the wall is perforated by fifty openings in the bricks. The octagonal ceiling slants up on all sides to the centre and is crossed and divided by five flat bands.

This "church" seems to me more "honest" than its priest or architects knew. It confesses that God is not in the hearts of men to inspire them to true building; that soul and beauty have gone from modernity; that even taste is of no force; that there is no knowledge in men as to what genuine architecture is.

Dwellings and club houses appear to me the most vital types of architecture in America at present. They are pleasing and practical. At best the others show logic rather than inspiration. But all betray themselves as architects' efforts at "picturesqueness" or "design," not as natural growths of beauty.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

JANUARY 29, 1876.

THE NEW STREET FROM CHARING CROSS TO THE EMBANKMENT

The new thoroughfare from Charing Cross to the Embankment which has for some months past been in course of construction on the site of Northumberland House and grounds, and adjoining property, is now fast approaching completion, and is intended to be opened for public traffic during the first week in April. Its length from Charing Cross to the Embankment approach is 1,000 feet, the width of the carriage-way is 60 feet, and of the footpaths on each side 15 feet, making the entire width of the street 90 feet, whilst the extreme width of the approaches at Charing Cross and the Embankment, respectively, are 160 feet. A tunnel or subway, 12 feet in width, and 8 feet in height to the crown of the arch, runs under the centre of the street from one end to the other. On either side of this subway other smaller subways, in connection with it, diverge right and left in the direction of the footpaths, which rest on vaults, these vaults and side subways connecting the basements of the houses to be built on either side of the street with the main central subway. A shaft at the Embankment end of the street leads down to the floor of the subway, admitting of laying down the gas and water main pipes, and connecting them by service-pipes, along the side subways, with the houses on each side of the street. This arrangement renders altogether unnecessary the breaking-up of the surface of the street at any future period for laying down new gas or water-pipes. It also applies to the drainage and sewerage of the street, the main sewer being carried under the central subway, and connected by the side subways with the house drains. From the Embankment end the street is already nearly completed to the extent of about three parts of its entire length. The level of the roadway is about four feet over the crown of the tunnel, and above a layer of concrete wood pavement will be laid down. At the Embankment end this final portion of the work has been going forward during the present week, and is already completed to the extent of about 300 feet in length. The pavement is being executed by the American Wood Pavement Co. With the exception of the short unfinished portion at the Charing Cross end, the flagging of the footpath is also completed; and the avenue of trees intended to extend the entire length of the street on each side is in course of being planted, at a distance of 40 feet apart. The trees are furnished by Mr. Weston, and Mr. Sinclair superintends the planting. The gas mains are already laid down in the subway, so far as it is completed, and we learn that the water company will commence laying down their pipes next week. The new street will admit of access to the Embankment from Craven Street by an inclined footpath.

The new street was planned by Sir Joseph W. Bazalgette and Mr. Vulliamy, and Messrs. Mowlem, Burt & Freeman are the contractors.

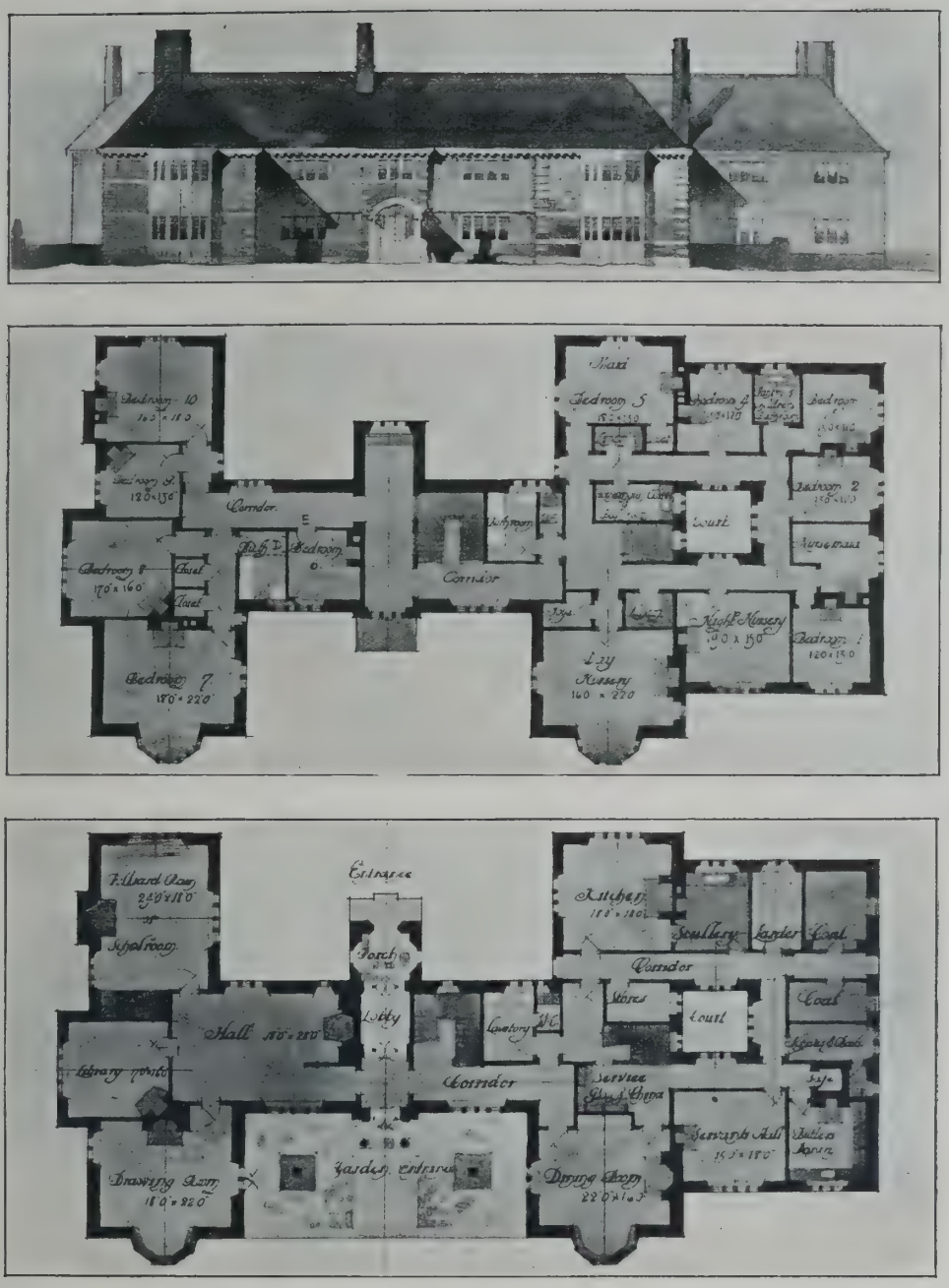
Legal News.

THE COURTRAI-DU NORD TILE CO., LTD., *v.* R. CORDONNIER

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on January 22, 1926, Mr. Justice Russell had before him a motion by Courtrai-du Nord Tile Co., Ltd. for an injunction restraining R. Cordonnier from using the word "Courtrai du Nord" as descriptive of or in connection with any tiles manufactured by him or any tiles (not being the tiles supplied by Courtrai-du Nord Tile Co., Ltd.) sold or offered or advertised for sale by him without clearly distinguishing such tiles from the tiles sold by Courtrai-du Nord Tile Co., Ltd., and from otherwise passing off or enabling others to pass off any tiles not sold by Courtrai-du Nord Tile Co., Ltd., as or for tiles sold by Courtrai-du Nord Tile Co., Ltd.

Sir Duncan Kerly, K.C., for the plaintiffs, said it had been agreed to treat the motion as the trial of the action and his Lordship made an order for a perpetual injunction against the defendant with judgment for £25 damages and costs accordingly.

The Work of Ernest Newton, R.A.

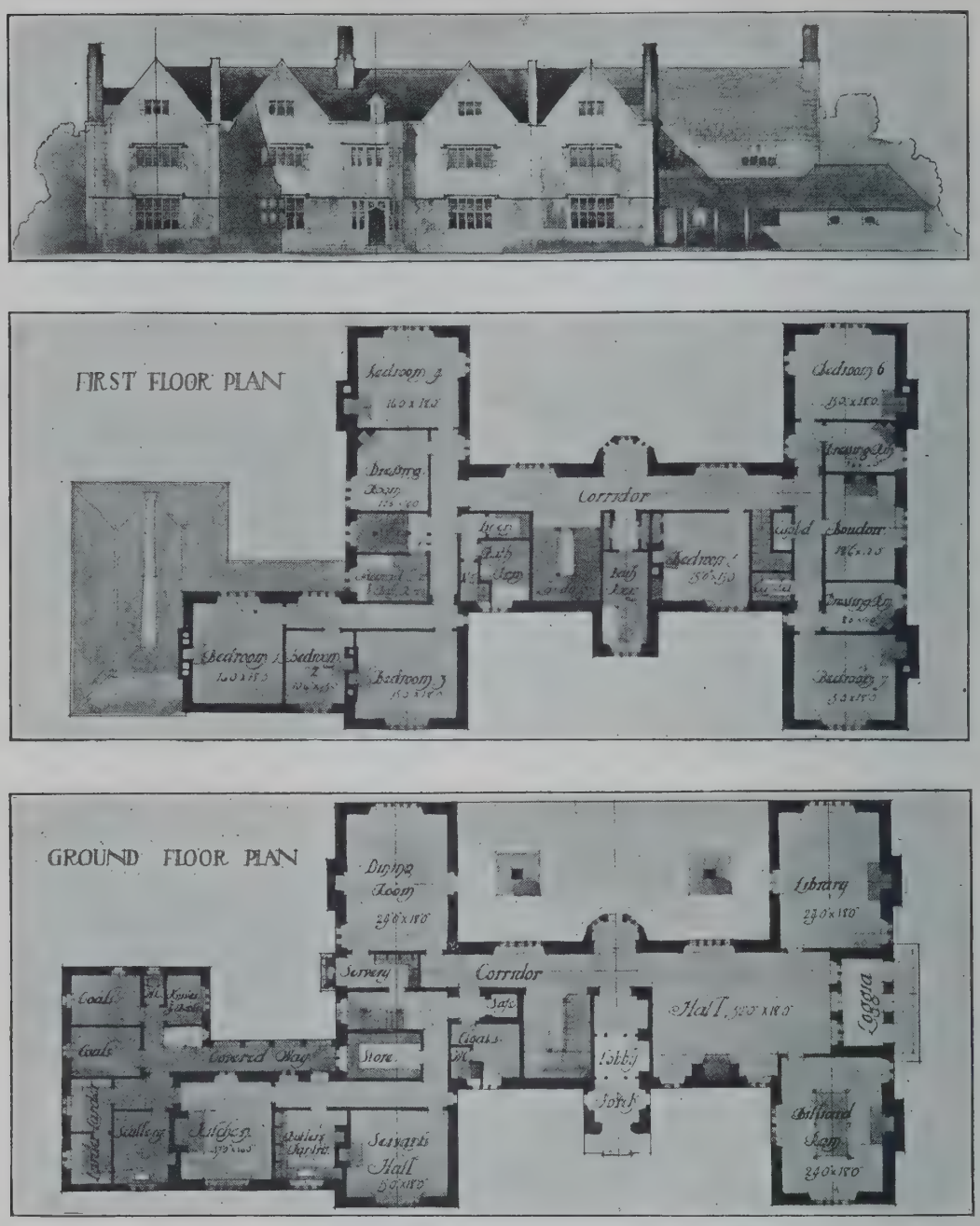


HOUSE FOR R. BARCLAY, ESQ. ERNEST NEWTON, R.A., Architect.

We are glad to have a book on the work of Ernest Newton, who will be remembered as long as his houses exist for their excellence of design, and it is very fitting that the letterpress should be contributed by his son, Mr. W. A. Newton, who was closely associated with his father during the latter years of his life. Ernest Newton's architectural experience dated from his entrance into Norman Shaw's offices in 1873, at a time when the Gothic Revival, though still expressing the prevailing tendency of design, was slowly, ebbing. Shaw's New Zealand chambers and Bodley's School Board offices marked the turn of the tide, and a group of Shaw's assistants, including Newton, Prior, Macartney and Lethaby, were naturally strongly influenced by the new changes. Newton, after completing his articles, worked for a further three years as an assistant in Shaw's office, part of his time being spent as a resident clerk of the works at Flete in Devonshire about 1879.

From the numerous illustrations given, the dates of works illustrated are :

Bullers Wood, 1889.
The Chapel House of Retreat, Clerkenwell, 1891.
St. Swithuns, Hither Green, 1892.
Red Court, Haslemere, 1894.
Glebelands, Wokingham, 1897.
Martin's Bank, Bromley, 1898.
Molescroft, Bromley } 1899.
Steep Hill, Jersey }
Four Acre, West Green, Hants, 1901.
A House at Boughurst, Hants } 1902.
Houses at Bickley, Kent }
Shavington, Shropshire, 1903.
Alliance Insurance, St. James's Street } 1904.
Triscombe, Somerset }
Begbroke, Oxon } 1906.
Ardenrun, Surrey }
Upton Arcy Manor, Hants }
Down House, Winchester } 1907.
Luckley, Wokingham }
Scotsmans Field, Church Stretton, 1908
The Greenway, Gloucestershire }
A House at Harefield }
Oldcastle, Dallington, Sussex } 1910.
Feathercombe, Sussex }
Apsley Paddock, Oxford }
Brand Lodge, Colwall, 1911.
Burgh Heath, Surrey } 1912.
Kingswood, Surrey }



HOUSE FOR F. GARRARD, ESQ. ERNEST NEWTON, R.A., Architect.

Various works at Overbury, 1899-1914.

Abbotsbury, Dorset	1913.
Longmere, Dorking	
A House at Goring	
Jouay-en-Josas, France	

Whiteley Homes, 1914.

Stevenage Rectory, Herts	1919.
Norsbury, Hants	

Monastery, Caen, 1920.
Hall, Uppingham School, 1921.

As will be noticed, the great preponderance of these consist of houses and additions to houses, but Newton was perhaps in his happiest vein when he was designing church work, which is distinguished both by its charm and pleasing dignity.

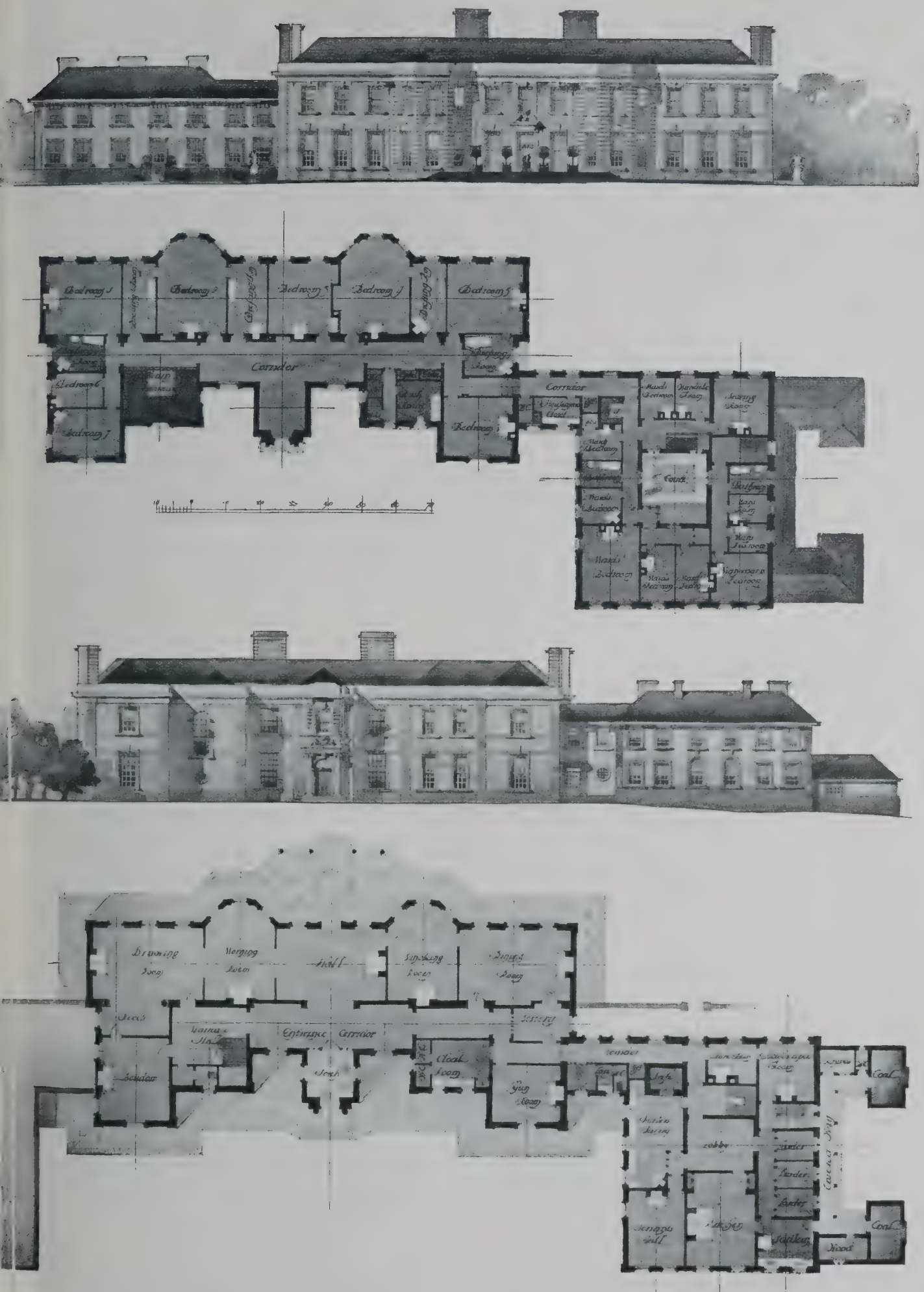
Martin's Bank at Bromley and the neighbouring shops are pleasant examples of quiet picturesqueness. His work at Uppingham is given emphasis by its resemblance to Kirby Hall of the design of which it is very closely similar, but the long range of houses illustrated perhaps show where his greatest originality lay. Without anything which could be characterised as unusual they are yet unlike the work of any other architect and are all marked by a dignified and pleasant homeliness, both rusticity and frozen correctness being equally absent from their composition. What is most remarkable, in the long range over 30 years' work in building, is their very uniform merit and treatment. Most men i such a period work through many phases. Newton seems t have had one *métier* throughout. It is true his larger work are somewhat more formal in treatment than the smalle ones, but the difference does not seem to have been a matte of date but of deliberate choice.

Of his larger houses the earliest one, Bullers Wood, bui in 1889, has the strongest resemblance to Shaw's work, bu Newton's own predilection was in favour of a somewha greater delicacy and lightness of treatment than characte ises Norman Shaw's design, which always suggests a deligh in vigorous and even heavy mass and emphasis.

Ernest Newton's untimely death, no doubt hastened b voluntary overwork during the years of the War, ha deprived English architecture of one who had done mo than almost any other architect to raise its character, an this collection of photographic views and drawings will b of the greatest help to many belonging to a young generation.

Newton's work shows his appreciation of the advantag to be gained by pleasant formality without ever becomi mannered and the great value of delicacy which in his hand never degenerates into weariness.

"The Work of Ernest Newton," with an introduction by S Reginald Blomfield, R.A., and a critical appreciation by Willia Godfrey Newton, M.A. London: the Architectural Press, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster. £2 2s. net.



A NEW HOUSE AT BURGH HEATH. Ernest Newton, R.A., Architect.

"Younger Architects."

The younger architects and "smaller fry" of the profession are constantly warned not to succumb to the natural temptation of taking work at inadequate fees, and so pursuing a policy of undercutting which is regarded as highly unprofessional.

The temptation is a real and serious one, for a man who has not an established practice and influential clients has to live, and in a slack practice the old saying, "Half a loaf is better than no bread," comes to him with an irresistible appeal.

I do not propose to moralise on this theme, nor to hold a brief for architects in a small way who fall to this temptation. But I am going to point out that many highly placed members of the profession include in their practices a class of business which should make them ashamed to condemn "undercutting" by their humbler fellow architects.

I can best explain this by a practical illustration, the facts of which I can vouch for. A little-known architect, urgently in need of professional work, was instructed by a builder to prepare him drawings for a pair of houses. No specification was required, nor any of the other services a private client would expect from his architect. The usual percentage on the value of the contract, therefore, did not apply, and it was a case for a special charge for the work done.

When these drawings had been prepared, to the satisfaction of the builder, and had received the approval of the Local Authority, the architect handed his client a working copy of the drawings and was asked to name his fee. Upon stating a very moderate amount, he was surprised to get this reply from the builder: "Dear me! I thought it would be much less than that. Why, Messrs. Blank and Co. (naming a well-known and old-established firm) only charged me half that amount when I put up a pair of houses last year."

The architect made it his business to obtain access to a copy of the drawings prepared for the earlier pair of houses. They consisted of a small sheet containing a plan of each floor, one section and one half-elevation. The plan betrayed a lack of sense of "lay-out," many of the arrangements being impracticable. A staircase window was so placed that nobody would be able to clean it without a ladder, the bedrooms were so arranged that a bed would either be encroaching on the fireplace or the window, and other equally serious defects were observable. The section was taken in such a way that the stairs were not shown, and these, in point of fact, turned out to be a problem when worked out from the dimensions shown on the plans. A very bad arrangement of chimney breasts was also noticeable here. The elevations were not particularly attractive.

Drainage was not completely shown, and the ground floor was shown to consist of inch flooring boards nailed to four inches of rough concrete, which is not a satisfactory method to employ as a rule, the nature of the site and type of house considered. The whole drawings betrayed the fact that they had been tackled in a slipshod manner, and apparently by someone who had little practical knowledge of construction.

Here, it is clear, the Local Authority may be presumed to be at fault, and I have little doubt that many officials of Sanitary Committees are inclined, when very busy, to give but a brief glance over the drawings which bear a well-known architect's name.

Now all this was exceedingly unsatisfactory from the point of view of the second (and less known) architect, whose work was very thorough and practicable, for he doubtless gained a reputation among the builder's friends as a man with a "salty" idea of charging. The builder himself admitted that he had had trouble with the previous drawings, and had altered them considerably in erecting the houses. "But, after all," he remarked, "I can always do that, and it was chiefly the sanction of the Local Authority that I wanted."

Now I have stated a true case, and I maintain that these things are being done constantly and by some well-established architects. It is certainly not as it should be, and is all the more regrettable in view of the superior attitude adopted by certain gentlemen who can write "Fellow" after their names, and who so often tell us that the profession ought to be limited to Fellows and Associates of the R.I.B.A.

The aim of this article is to call attention to this state of affairs and to suggest that it should be discouraged wherever possible by those members of the profession who have the fairness to admit that there are such things as architects, qualified only by articles and subsequent "assistant" experience, whose ability and practical knowledge are very sound; and that there are also such things as architects who have been "crammed" for an examination entitling them to letters after their names, but who are sometimes guilty of serious faults and failings in the carrying out of their professional work.

Let those of the last-named class set their own house in order before condemning those of the former. Let them make sure of the permanency of the knowledge they "crammed" for their examinations. Let them pay more attention to simplicity and proportion of design and to practical structural efficiency than they do to complicated and "fussy" roofs and so forth, and let them always be prepared to profit by the greatest teacher of all—experience.

And most important of all, let them avoid the unprofessional practice referred to above—that of turning out what one may descibe as "shoddy" and careless work at inadequate fees for this or that "builder chap." Better far for them to discourage builders from expecting this kind of service, and to encourage rather the proper state of things—the architect acting for his client, and the builder carrying out the work under the architect's supervision.

CHARLES H. CRAIK.

Book Note.

A Certificate Book is an essential in an architect's office. Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, of 77 and 78 Castle Street, Cirencester, have for many years published a book, the simplest and most efficient we have come across, the form of which was drawn up by Mr. Mowbray A. Green, F.R.I.B.A. Each book contains 100 Certificates, 84 of which are ordinary forms, printed on white paper, and 16 are final forms, printed on azure paper.

The forms are numbered and the books contain an index.

Attached to the Certificate is the receipt to be signed by the Contractor; and the Counterfoil, the Certificate and the Receipt are all spaced for numbering. The Final Forms are on the same principle except that they refer to the final payment due.

The books are published by Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son at 10s. each, post free.

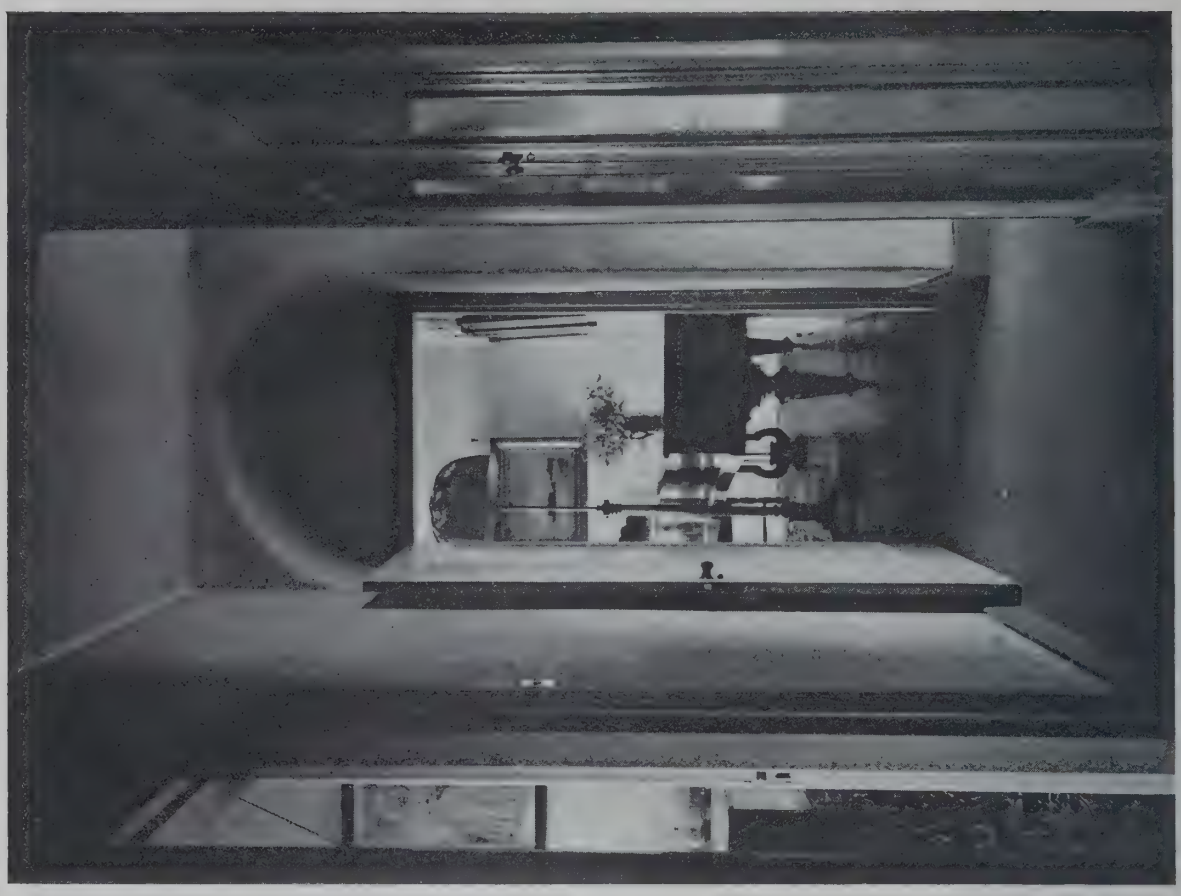
Trade Note.

One frequently reads that those who urgently need housing accommodation are unsuccessful in their efforts owing to the fact that others who might be expected to live in a different type of dwelling snap up houses before they are completed. The reason for this is not very difficult to trace. The houses being erected to-day represent the results of a concentrated effort on the part of the whole architectural profession. The country has never before possessed the practical data now in existence on the subject. Many devices to contribute to the comfort of the occupier without adding to his rental expenses have passed the severe test of daily use, and are incorporated in the present housing schemes. Amongst these few have contributed greater comfort and satisfaction than the "Magic Hurry Furnace." Hot water and plenty of it is a very essential factor to the well-being of a confortable household. And the Hurry Water Heater Co., 39 Broad Street, Birmingham, have a fine range of patents which meet the needs of architects, builders, and local authorities in a very forceable manner. Their designs are practical, of good quality and inexpensive.





EXTERIOR VIEWS OF A BUNGALOW NEAR HEREFORD. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect





INTERIOR VIEWS OF A BUNGALOW NEAR HEREFORD. P. D. Hepworth, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Correspondence.

Rapid-Hardening Cements.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

SIR,—Recent reports in the technical and general Press that a well-known French firm of cement manufacturers have established works in England contain the suggestion that the rapid-hardening cement in question is a new product which is likely to revolutionise road-making in this country.

May I point out that, while we give credit to the French as pioneers in the making of rapid-hardening cement, the French process, which was discovered approximately eighteen years ago, has been followed by the production of an ultra-rapid aluminous cement, entirely of British manufacture. This cement, known as Lightning brand, has been on the market for more than a year, and has proved equal to any of the cements that emanated from abroad.

Aluminous cement, however, is not the only example of British enterprise in evolving the rapid-hardening cement so necessary for street-making and repairs under modern traffic conditions. As long ago as December 1924 a section of Piccadilly was laid down in Ferrocrete, an all-British rapid-hardening Portland (non-aluminous) cement, which gives the same strength in 3 to 4 days as does ordinary Portland cement in 28 days. So satisfactory were the results that the Westminster City Council definitely adopted Ferrocrete as particularly suited to the requirements of the traffic of central London. Bond Street and Berkeley Street are notable recent examples of streets paved with rapid-hardening Ferrocrete.

Seeing that the British cement industry, in the quality of its products, has more than held its own against the keenest competition from abroad, I think it is rather misleading to suggest that the establishment of an English branch of the well-known French firm implies any new development that outstrips British enterprise.

Concrete construction of every kind is our brightest hope for the absorption of our unskilled labour, and British concerns and British products have been the backbone of this industry, which has made great and rapid development with this type of construction throughout the United Kingdom.—Yours, etc.,

A. C. CRITCHLEY.
Brig. Gen.
Vice-President British Portland Cement Association, Ltd.

January 25, 1926.

The R.I.B.A. (Anderson and Webb) Scholarship at Cambridge.

The scholarship is offered by the Royal Institute of British Architects for the study of architecture at Cambridge University by means of the three years' course in architectural studies, the successful completion of which carries with it the ordinary B.A. degree of the University and exemption from the Intermediate Examination of the R.I.B.A.

The administration of the scholarship is in the hands of the Board of Architectural Studies at Cambridge. It has an annual value of £70, is tenable for two years from October 1926, and is renewable for a third year if satisfactory progress has been made.

Every candidate must comply with the following conditions :—

(1) To have passed, or have been exempted from, the previous examination of the University, at latest in June 1926.

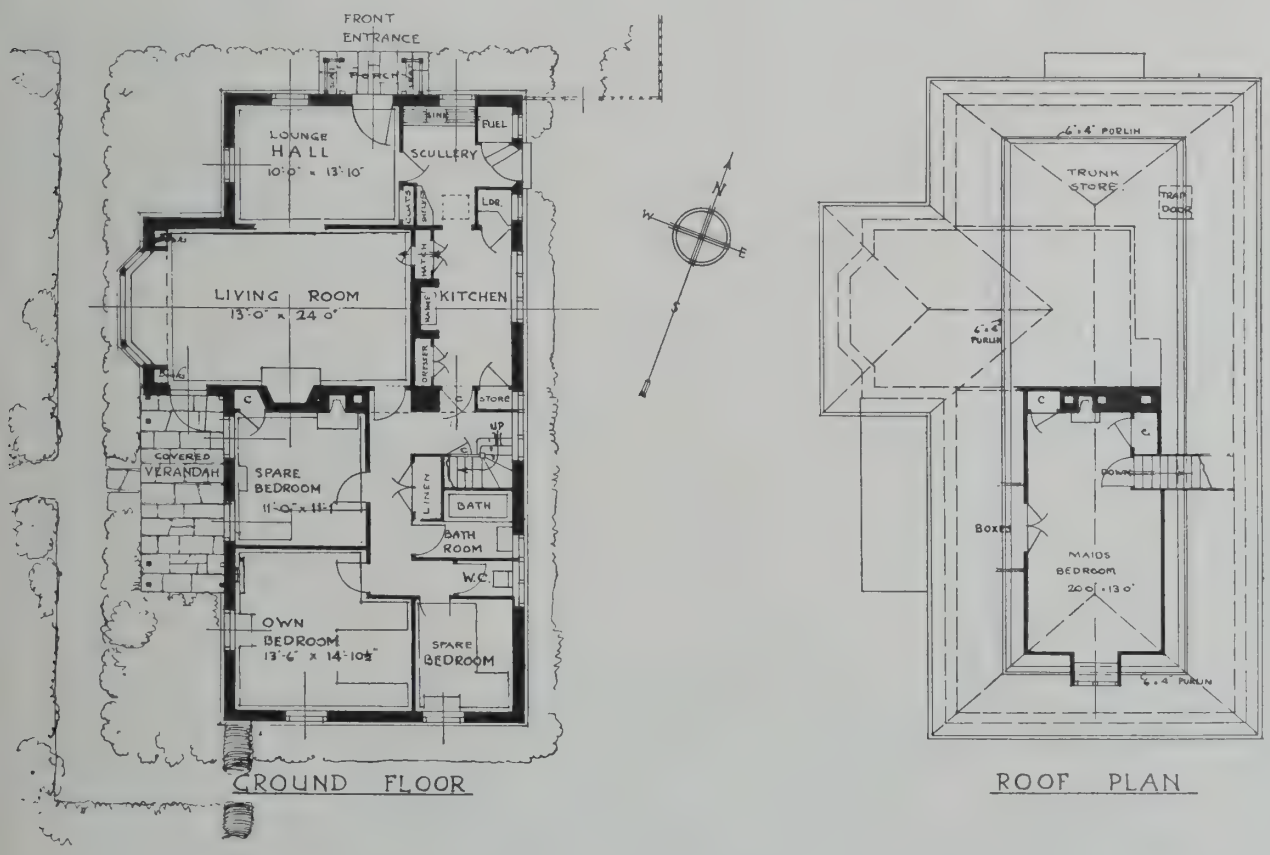
(2) Submit an application, with testimonials, to the Secretary of the Board of Architectural Studies not later than the 5th of June, 1926, containing :—

(*a*) Full name, nationality, exact age and concise particulars of education up to the time of application.

(*b*) Specimens of drawings, freehand or geometrical, and not less than three or more than six in number. The drawings need not necessarily be architectural. They should be sent rolled or flat (not folded) and be packed carefully.

(*c*) An essay, legibly written in ink or typed, on any subject selected by the candidate.

(*d*) A letter of recommendation from the candidate's director of studies, confirming the bona fides of the work he submits and giving evidence of his financial necessity. It is desirable that this letter should give some information on the mathematical abilities of the candidate.



PLANS FOR A BUNGALOW NEAR HEREFORD. P. D. HEPWORTH, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

R.I.B.A. Final Examinations.

Alternative Problems in Design.

1. The drawings, which should preferably be on uniform sheets of paper of not less than imperial size, must be sent to the Secretary of the Board of Architectural Education, Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, W., on or before the dates specified below.

2. Each set of drawings must be signed by the author, AND HIS FULL NAME AND ADDRESS, and the name of the school, if any, in which the drawings have been prepared, must be attached.

3. All designs, whether done in a school or not, must be accompanied by a declaration from the student that the design is his own work and that the drawings have been wholly executed by him.

4. Drawings for subjects (*a*) are to have the shadows projected at an angle of 45° in line, monochrome, or colour. Drawings in subjects (*b*) are to be finished as working drawings. Lettering on all drawings must be of a clear, scholarly character.

LXXXV.

(*a*) A design for *an Auction Room and Auctioneer's Offices*, to be situated on the ground floor of a block of office buildings occupying a site 150 feet deep with a frontage to a main street of 80 feet. The front part of the building, to depth of 40 feet, will be carried up an additional five storeys and a separate entrance and staircase must be provided to the offices on the upper floors. A back street gives access to the rear of the site, and this frontage may be carried up an additional three storeys to a depth of 30 feet. The Auction Room is for the sale of furniture, books and objets d'art which are displayed prior to sale. The accommodation should consist of :—

Entrance Hall. Clerks' Office and general information outer office with counter and space for the display of posters, etc. Large Auction Room with Auctioneer's private room adjoining, and Basement storage rooms beneath. Staircase and goods lift to basement and staircase to gallery, if any, of Auction Room.

Drawings required :—

Ground floor plan to $\frac{1}{8}$-inch scale. Basement storage plan to $\frac{1}{8}$-inch scale. At least two section through Auction Room, one of which is to be taken through the Entrance Hall, to $\frac{1}{8}$-inch.

(*b*) Working drawings for Subject No. LXXXIII(*a*), *A Private Chapel.* The design for a Private Chapel may, after it has been approved, be re-submitted with the addition of :—$\frac{1}{2}$-inch detail of the whole of the west front and a portion of the connecting colonnade. The drawings to show the vertical section through the wall and plans of the openings at various levels.

LXXXVI.

(*a*) A design for *a Shop Front.* The shop front is to be in an important street and suitable for a firm of high-class jewellers. The frontage is 24 feet between centres of 18-inch party walls. The building over will consist of offices 5 storeys high, one to be in the roof. Access to these offices need not be provided as part of the scheme. *Drawings required :*—$\frac{1}{8}$-inch scale elevation showing front of building. $\frac{1}{2}$-inch plan, section and elevation of the Shop Front. Detail of portion of ornament to $\frac{1}{8}$th full size.

(*b*) Working drawings for Subject No. LXXXIV(*a*), *A Garage.* The design for a Garage may, after it has been approved, be re-submitted with the addition of :—Complete $\frac{1}{8}$-inch scale working drawings showing all necessary details, including drainage, of the portion of the Garage containing the chauffeurs' flats. $\frac{1}{2}$-inch detail of the same portion.

LXXXVII.

(*a*) A design for *a Grand Staircase of a City Hall.* The staircase is reached from a spacious Entrance Hall and leads to a suite of Reception Rooms which run along the front of the building over the entrance. The first floor is 20 feet above the ground floor, which is itself 4 feet above the pavement level of the street. The design is to show the Entrance Hall and the Staircase together with the Ante-room and principal Reception Room at the top of the Staircase. No dimensions are prescribed for the space available for the staircase. It is to be appropriate to the dignity of a large City Hall of an important city. *Drawings required ;*—1/16th-inch plan of ground floor to show Entrance Hall and Staircase. 1/16th-inch plan of first floor to show Ante-room, and part of reception suite. $\frac{1}{2}$-inch scale section on main axis.

(*b*) Working drawings for subject No. LXXXV(*a*), *An Auction Room and Auctioneer's Office.* The design for an Auction Room and Auctioneer's Office may, after it has been approved, be re-submitted with the addition of :—Two complete $\frac{1}{2}$-inch scale sections through the Auction Room, sufficient to show construction and materials.

LXXXVIII.

(*a*) A design for *a Suburban Electric Railway Station.* The station will be built parallel to the main road, from which it is set back 50 feet. There are two lines in a cutting 14 feet below the level of the roadway. Entrance and Booking Hall of not less than 2,000 feet super. containing island booking offices and six small shops or kiosks. A left luggage office and cloak-room, small office for travelling superintendent, mess room for porters and booking clerks with kitchen, store, signalling room and lavatory accommodation for men and women. This accommodation will be on the up side, the down side having a covered platform only, to which access is gained by a bridge and staircase. Ample provision should be made for advertising, and this should be considered in conjunction with the scheme of decoration. Attention should also be paid to the following essential conditions :—Centralisation of control. Despatch in dealing with large crowds. Cleanliness and durability of materials. *Drawings required :*—$\frac{1}{8}$-inch scale plan, cross section and front elevation. $\frac{1}{8}$-inch detail of a portion of main front.

(*b*) Working drawings for Subject No. LXXXVI(*a*), *A Shop Front.* The design for a Shop Front may, after it has been approved, be re-submitted with the addition of complete $\frac{1}{2}$-inch details of the elevation, section and plan of Shop Front, to include also bulkhead construction and vaults under pavement, and one bay of reinforced concrete flooring to shop.

LXXXIX.

(*a*) *A Small Housing Scheme.* In a Suffolk village of about 1,000 inhabitants there is need for 30 new cottages ; half are for agricultural labourers, the other half for village artisans and labourers. The cottages are to be erected under a housing scheme with the aid of a subsidy under the 1924 Housing Act.

The village street runs East to West and is fairly level. On the north side of this street at the Western end of the village is a rectangular field sloping upward from the road at a grade of about 1 in 15. There is a frontage of about 450 feet to the road which is straight. The field contains 8 acres, the whole of which is available for the houses, gardens, etc. The North side of the field is bounded by a wood and common, to which access from the main road must be given for pedestrians and for occasional use by carts. On the South side of the road, on the central axis of the field, is the entrance to a large country house and park. *Drawings required :*—A lay-out plan of the whole to the scale of 1/500th. Detail lay-out plan and plans of the houses fronting the main road with elevation of the whole of that frontage to a scale of 16 feet to 1 inch. Complete plans, sections and elevations of one of the blocks of cottages to a scale of 8 feet to 1 inch. All the dwellings to be of such sizes, accommodation and economical design that they may be eligible for the Government subsidy. Two small village shops must be incorporated in the scheme. (*b*) Working drawings for Subject No. LXXXVII, *A Grand Staircase of a City Hall.* The design for a Grand Staircase of a City Hall may, after it has been approved, be re-submitted with the addition of :—$\frac{1}{2}$-inch scale details of section and part plan sufficient to show materials and construction.

XC.

(*a*) A design for *a Concert Hall.* The Concert Hall is to be erected in an inland "Spa" such as Bath or Buxton, a town which would have sufficient visitors to justify the provision of an attractive site for the building. The site is rectangular in shape with a frontage of 250 feet to a main road running East and West, and 300 feet to a side road running North and South. The South side overlooks a valley and river. The site is level for 200 feet, then falls steeply to the valley. The portion not covered by the building is to be laid out as lawns, gardens, etc. *Accommodation required :*—Concert Hall to seat 750 persons. Space for an orchestra of 80 performers. A small organ. A Green Room for Artists. Dressing Rooms for musicians and soloists of both sexes. Lavatories for both sexes (artists). Large entrance hall with Box or Ticket Office. Cloak rooms, lavatories for both sexes. A Refreshment room to seat 250 persons, with kitchen accommodation, and the necessary services. *Drawings required :*—To 1/16 scale, plans, 2 elevations, and 1 section. *Note.*—Students are to pay special attention to acoustics and to avoid circular or elliptical plans for the Concert Hall.

(*b*) Working drawings for Subject No. LXXXVIII, *A Suburban Electric Railway Station.* The design for the Railway Station may, after it has been approved, be re-submitted with the addition of complete $\frac{1}{2}$-inch details of booking hall including plan.

Dates of Submission of Designs in 1926.

Subject	LXXXV	27 Feb.	Subject	LXXXVIII	31 Aug.
,,	LXXXVI	30 Apr.	,,	LXXXIX	30 Oct.
,,	LXXXVII	30 June	,,	XC	31 Dec.

Floods!

Danger of Rot in sodden wood.

When restoring damaged buildings it is advisable to treat all the wooden framework, floor beams, floor boards, gate posts, fences, etc., with Exterior Solignum.

Rot will ravage all the wood saturated during the floods.

Exterior Solignum applied when the wood has dried off will entirely prevent rot and cure it if present.

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But it must be Solignum

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SOLIGNUM REG.

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Wood Preserving Stain, 18 Colours.

General News.

ABERDEEN.—Plans have been passed by the Town Council for 12 tenement houses, eight flatted houses, and 66 cottages in connection with the Torry housing scheme.

BAINTREE.—The Urban Council has passed plans for 54 houses in three types on the Crossing Road site. Mr. D. G. Armstrong, architect.

BALHAM.—Messrs. J. Carmichael (contractors), Ltd., have lodged plans for the construction of a railway station at the junction of Balham Hill and Nightingale Lane.

BALLYCASTLE.—The Rural Council has adopted a scheme to erect 60 cottages, consisting of 29 double cottages and two single ones.

BARNSLEY.—For the erection of conveniences for the Barnsley Corporation, the contract of Hodkin and Sons has been recommended for acceptance (£1,247).

BARNSTAPLE.—The Town Council are to erect 32 brick non-parlour type houses (four terraces of eight houses) at Fairview.

BATLEY.—For their Anne Street and Ealand Road site the Town Council have passed plans for 22 non-parlour type houses (comprising four blocks of four houses each and three blocks of two houses each).

BEDFORD.—Barclays Bank, Ltd., contemplate extensive alterations at the bank at the corner of Lurke Street and High Street.—Plans passed: Barley store, Ampthill Road, for Messrs. Mitchells & Butler, Ltd.; timber store, Ampthill Road, for Messrs. Astell Bros.; 6 houses, Goldington Road, for Mr. P. Mann; 9 houses, Goldington Road, for Mr. A. Palmer; new offices, Prebend Street, for Corporation electricity department.

BETHNAL GREEN.—The Board of Guardians are having extensive alterations made to the Bethnal Green Hospital in Cambridge Road, which includes a new storey to several ward blocks. Plans prepared by Messrs. Meaker, Osla & Co., architects.

BEXHILL.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned a loan of £10,500 for the erection of 24 houses in London Road.—A scheme is to be prepared for the erection of a swimming bath near the Museum.—The Borough Engineer has prepared plans for the erection of a new pavilion at the Polegrove at an estimated cost of £3,250.

BINGLEY.—The Urban District Council are recommended to approve the plans of J. H. & T. Cooper for the erection of 41 houses near Cottingley Bridge.

BOGNOR.—The Urban District Council are considering a scheme for the erection of a further 90 houses.

BRADFORD.—The Bradford Chamber of Commerce are to erect new and imposing premises in Cheapside. Mr. Eric Morley, of Messrs. W. J. Morley & Son, Bradford, has prepared plans of the structure, the estimated cost for erection being £60,000.

BURLEY-IN-WHARFEDALE.—Plans and specifications have been prepared for the erection of 18 non-parlour houses for the Urban District Council.

CARRICKFERGUS.—Plans have been passed for the erection of five houses and a shop at Albert Road by Henry Laverty & Sons.

CHESTERFIELD.—The Rural District Council has decided to erect 98 houses in their Southern area as follows: Wessington 12, Morton 30, Shirland 56.

COVENTRY.—A refuse utilisation plant is to be provided at the refuse destructor works at a cost of £8,500.

CROYDON.—A new secondary school is to be erected at Shirley Road, Croydon, from plans prepared by Mr. H. Carter Pegg, F.R.I.B.A.; whilst a large dance hall is to be erected in the London Road, Norbury, the plans for which were prepared by Mr. F. C. Mitchell, of Burdwood & Mitchell, architects.

CROYDON.—Property in Sandersead Road is to be adapted for housing at a cost of £250.—The Housing Committee have prepared a scheme for the further development of the Waddon estate, providing for the erection of 520 houses at a cost of £260,000.—Plans passed: Institute, Heath Road, for Mr. E. Law; laundry buildings and offices, Whitehorse Road, for Mr. E. Christmas; bank, Whitehorse Road, for National Provincial Bank, Ltd.; shop and flats, London Road, for Messrs. Bethell, Swannel & Durnford; alterations and additions, 14 High Street, South Norwood, for Maypole Dairy Co., Ltd.; 4 houses, Beauchamp Road, for Mr. A. H. Middleton; 4 houses, Grecian Terrace, for Messrs. Burgess & Fudge; drill hall, Sydenham Road, for Y.W.C.A.; 7 houses, Whitehorse Lane, for Mr. C. Keen.

DAVENTRY.—The Rural District Council have approved plans for 58 houses at Badsy, Long Buckby, Byfield, Flore and Weedon.

DONCASTER.—The Town Council are considering a proposal to erect an additional 136 houses on the Woodfield Lane site at a cost of £59,397.

DURSLEY.—The Ministry of Health has sanctioned a scheme of the Rural District Council for 100 houses; 24 each at Dursley and Wotton-under-Edge; Cann 20; Kingswood, North Nibley and Uley, 8 each.

ECCLES.—The Health Committee of the Corporation have passed plans for 12 houses of the parlour type, in two blocks, containing six houses in each block, in Gaskell Road.

EDINBURGH.—The Edinburgh Guild of Dean Court have granted full warrants to the Edinburgh and Dumfriesshire Dairy Company (Ltd.), for the erection of an ice-cream factory at West Bryson Road, Edinburgh. The plans of the new buildings were prepared by Mr. Purdon Smith, architect. The buildings consist of one long two-storey range in the centre, with wings on either side of the one storey part.—Other warrants granted were: The City, to reconstruct 52-58 Blackfriars Street and 232-234 Cowgate.—Dowell's (Ltd.), Canning Street.—David M. Duncan, Forrester Road, Corstorphine, eight flatted villas.—Education Authority of Edinburgh, South Bridge School, Infirmary Street.

EDINBURGH.—The Council are inviting tenders for brick, carpenter and joiner, steel, slater, plumber and plaster works of proposed additional storey over traffic office, to form new mess room and tailors' workshop, &c., at Tramway depot, Shrubhill; also mason, brick, carpenter and joiner, plumber, slater and glazier works of proposed addition to the Nurses' Home at City Hospital, Colinton Mains; also (1) excavator, brick, concrete, and steel; (2) carpenter, joiner and glazier; (3) plumber; and (4) slater works of proposed garages and workshops. Cleaning and Lighting Depot, King's Stables Road,; and Demolition of buildings at Dumbiedykes Lane. Plans, etc., have been prepared by Mr. E. J. MacRae, A.R.I.B.A., city architect, City Chambers, Edinburgh.

FAILSWORTH.—The Urban District Council have passed plans for the erection of 40 houses at Lord Lane. Mr. George H. Fletcher, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Mitre Chambers, Manchester.

FOLKESTONE.—Plans passed: six houses in Wood Avenue and nine pairs of flats in Ivy Way.

GILLINGHAM.—Plans passed by the Town Council for six houses, Canadian Avenue, and seven, Woodlands Road, for Mr. W. Stokes; shop, 68 Balmoral Road, by Mr. D. Hallett, for B. Rule; ten houses, Sturdee Avenue, by Mr. F. T. Mattocks, for A. H. Horne.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation propose the erection of 192 houses at Duke Street, and invite tenders for all works. Particulars from Mr. J. Lindsay, town clerk, City Chambers.

GLOUCESTER.—The City Council have received approval to proceed with the erection of 68 houses on the Tredworth site.

GREENOCK.—Plans have been passed for the erection of 104 houses at South Craigieknowe and 54 dwellings of the tenement class in the Sinclair Street area.

GUILDFORD.—The Ecclesiastical Authorities are asking the Corporation to reserve a site at Stoke Park for the erection of a cathedral and other buildings for the proposed new diocese of Guildford.—The borough surveyor has prepared plans for the erection of 56 houses on the Aldershot Road estate and tenders are to be invited.—Plans passed: 34 houses, Elm Side, Onslow Village, for Messrs. Knapp-Fisher, Powell & Russell; alterations and additions, premises, Woodbridge Road, for Surrey Nursing Association.

HARPENDEN.—Plans passed for the following houses: one in Longcroft Avenue for C. P. Wood; one in Dalkeith Road for H. A. Mence; six in Overstone Road, for C. Jayes, Luton.

HASLEMERE.—The Urban District Council have now decided to erect another 22 houses on the High Lane estate.

HERNE BAY.—Subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health, the Urban District Council are to erect nine pairs of semi-detached houses on the Spencer Road new housing site and 60 non-parlour type houses on the interior land.—The surveyor has been instructed to prepare a scheme for buildings and tea-rooms in the Park.

HINDHEAD.—"Central Deaconess House" is to be erected in accordance with the plans and specifications of Mr. Henry S. Sidebotham, architect, Hindhead.

HULL.—The Ministry of Health has sanctioned a scheme for 200 houses at East Hull. The Housing Committee is urging the Corporation to erect 500 more houses.

HYDE.—The Council have completed plans for 10 houses fronting Copeland Street, and 16 houses fronting Smith Street, Newton, Hyde.

ISLINGTON.—The L.C.C. are to erect three blocks of dwellings on the Hornsey Rise Estate, Hazellville Road, Islington.

KINGSTON.—The Board of Education have approved plans for the extension of the Kingston Grammar School, the cost of which is estimated at £14,500.

LAMBETH.—The Council has sanctioned the building of 108 houses on the old workhouse site in Princes's Road.

THE TRUSCON FLOOR

IN REINFORCED CONCRETE.



THE ENTRANCE HALL, ADELAIDE HOUSE, LONDON BRIDGE.

A view showing the Truscon floor with suspended ceiling.

Architects: Sir John Burnet & Partners. Contractors: Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons, Ltd.

The construction of long-span slabs with a flat ceiling can easily be carried out in this type of flooring. The absence of secondary beams increases the headroom and permits internal partitions being placed in any desired position.

BEFORE PLACING YOUR FLOORING CONTRACTS CONSIDER THE ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE TRUSCON FLOOR

THE TRUSSED CONCRETE STEEL CO. LTD.

REINFORCED CONCRETE ENGINEERS,

22 Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.7

LANARK.—The District Committee are about to issue schedules and forms of tender for the following works: excavator and brick; carpenter, joiner and ironmonger; slater and roughcast; plumber and gasfitter; plaster; glazier; painter; timber fencing; iron fencing and gates; for the erection of 60 houses at Garnkirk, Muirhead, and 36 houses at Chryston.

LEEDS.—Mr. K. Glass, architect, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has prepared plans for a Jewish Institute, which will include gymnasium, club rooms, smoke room, dance hall, billiards hall, lounge, cloakroom, offices, etc.

LEYTONSTONE.—Mr. S. M. Spoor, F.R.I.B.A., is responsible for the plans for extensive alterations to the Relieving Offices in Union Road.

LONDON.—New premises for the "Glasgow Herald" and "Glasgow Evening News" are to be erected in Fleet Street. Percy Tubbs, Son, & Duncan, architects.

LUTON.—The Corporation have decided to provide more filter beds at the sewage works at a cost of £4,250.—In connection with the need for an additional tank at the sewage works, the borough engineer has been authorised to make investigations as to improved methods of treatment of sewage by tanks and to inspect systems in operation elsewhere.

MANCHESTER.—Plans approved by the Manchester Corporation include the following:—E. Lancs Benevolent Institution, Masonic Hall and Club, Bridge Street and Wood Street; architects, Messrs. T. Worthington & Sons, 178 Oxford Road.—J. Moston & Son, addition to warehouse, Richmond Street; architects, Messrs. Cubbon & Haliday, 14 John Dalton Street, E. Cohen and others.—Ferguson Palin, revised plan and section of conveniences and offices, Melba Street, Openshaw; architect, Mr. J. Knight, 5 Cross Street.—Details of steelwork, etc., to concert hall, Market Street; architects, Messrs. J. W. Beaumont & Sons, 24 Brazennose Street.—Alterations to premises, Market Street and Fountain Street; architects, Messrs. J. W. Beaumont & Sons.—Manchester and Salford Corporations, shop, showroom and cafe, Downing Street and Gaskin Street; the Architect Dept., C.W.S., 1, Balloon Street.—Eighteen lock-up garages off Waterloo Road, Hightown; architect, Mr. B. Bailey, 206 Chapel Street, Salford.—Alterations to premises, 1 Dale Street and Spear Street, architects, Messrs. A. Brocklehurst & Co., 10 Norfolk Street.—Conversion of house into two flats, 27 Marshall Road, Levenshulme; architect, H. Hayes.—Shops and offices, Nos. 120–131 Wilmslow Road, Rusholme; architect, Mr. W. A. Banks, 119 Mile End Road, Stockport.—Beswick Co-operative Society, revised details of steelwork, alterations and additions to premises, Slade Lane, and Portland Road, Rusholme; architect, Mr. A. H. Walsingham, 62 Market Street.—Western Engineering Disposals Co., two houses, Austin Drive, Fog Lane, Burnage; architect, Mr. G. W. H. George, 4 Alexandra Road, Moss Side.—Twelve shops and houses, Slade Lane and Moseley Road, Rusholme; architect Mr. F. Fenn, North Parade.—Seven houses, Redcliffe Avenue and Lower Park Road, Rusholme; architect, Mr. R. Thomasson, Moseley Street.—Threlfalls Brewery Co., addition to the "Sherwood Inn," Clarement Road and Union Street, Rusholme.—Workshop off Cecil Street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock; architects, Messrs. Pendleton & Dickenson, 16 Brazennose Street.—Rt. Rev. Mons. J. Kelly, revised plans and section of Catholic Church, High Lane, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; architect, Mr. H. Greenhalgh, 15 Mawdesley Street, Bolton.—Withington Congregation, details of reinforced concrete staircase to Synagogue, Lansdown Road. West Didsbury; architect, Mr. D. Joseph, 72 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.—Salvation Army, meeting hall, Agnew Road, and Knutsford Road, Gorton.—Failsworth Co-operative Society, additional to premises, Church Street and Green Street, Newton Heath; architect, Mr. J. B. Thornley, 45 Market Street, Moss Side.—Alterations to "Waterloo Hotel," Waterloo Road, Elizabeth Street, and Cader Street, Cheetham; architect, Mr. G. Westcott, 13 Bridge Street.—Revised plan and section of works, Moulton Street, Strangeways; architect, Mr. A. McDonald, 71 Meadow Street, Moss Side.—Garage and office off Carnarvon Street, Cheetham; architects, Messrs. Leach & Ratcliffe, 7 Cheapside.—Four houses, Hornby Avenue and Symond Road, Blackley; architect, Mr. E. W. Wood, 62 Market Street.—Proposed Institute for St. Luke's Church, Sulbey Street, Lightbrown Martins Arch.—Revised block plan dwelling-houses, Alexandra Drive, Burnage; architect, Mr. W. Cheetham, Chapel Street, Didsbury.—A. Hartley & Sons, 15 shops and houses and 77 houses, Parsonage Road, Mauldeth Road, Weld Road, and Egerton Road, Withington; architects, Messrs. Mellor Speakman & Hall, 1 Cooper Street.—F. H. Woodfenden, 78 houses, Hardon Grove, Tabley Grove, Handforth Grove, Shelton Grove, Old Hall Lane, Rusholme; architect, Mr. H. V. Dyson, 48 Bridge Street.—Rev. J. Foster, church, Yew Tree Road, Rusholme.—J. Lane & Sons, Ltd., 201 houses, Egerton Road, South Wyverne Road, King's Road, Callington Road, Daventry Road, and Kildare Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; architect, Mr. G. Westcott, 13 Bridge Street.—S. Littler, houses, Badminton Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy; architect, A. Whitelegg.—Four shops and houses, Burton Road, West Didsbury; architect, H. F. V. Newsonn, 2 Blue Boar Court.—S. Patterson, 41 houses, Evington Road, Hayton Road, and Fowey Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy.

MANSFIELD.—Plans have been passed for a number of new houses by the Town Council, including the rebuilding of the Bull Hotel, which is to be transferred to the Woodhouse Road district.

MELTHAM.—Plans passed for erection by the Urban District Council of 21 houses at the top of the Recreation Ground, and six at the bottom of the same ground.

MIDDLETON.—West Riding C.C. have prepared a scheme for the erection of a nurses' hostel at the Middleton-in-Wharfedale Sanatorium at a cost of £14,250. It is also proposed to erect a house for the medical superintendent at a cost of £2,000, and eight houses for the staff at a cost of £6,250.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.—Mr. A. Glyn Sherwin, architect and surveyor, have prepared plans for considerable extensions to the Newcastle (Staffs) Motor Co., Ltd., which will include new premises of showrooms and workshops.

NEWMARKET.—Plans passed for three pairs of houses at Fordham for the Rural District Council.

NEWTOWN.—The Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn Urban District Council have passed plans, prepared by the Architect of the Welsh Town Planning and Housing Trust, Ltd., for the erection of 16 parlour type houses. Local architect, Mr. A. Stanley Hill, Severn Square, Newtown.

PONTEFRACT.—The Corporation are applying to the Ministry of Health for an order authorising the sinking of a well and establishing a pumping station at Eggborough.

RADSTOCK.—The Urban District Council has received sanction to erect a further 36 houses on the Wells Road site.

REDHILL.—Surrey Education Committee have made provision for an expenditure of £3,500 for the erection of engineering workshops at the Redhill Junior Technical School.

REIGATE.—The Corporation have decided to erect a filtration plant house at the swimming baths, and tenders are being invited.

SHOREHAM.—The Ministry of Health have approved the granting of a subsidy for the erection of another 60 houses, provided they are commenced by March 31 and completed by September 30, whilst similar approval was granted in respect of 30 workmen's cottages which Messrs. Tingley & Son proposed to erect.

SHOTTERMILL.—Surrey Education Committee have prepared revised plans for the erection of an elementary school at Shottermill, the cost being reduced to £13,650.

STREATHAM.—Messrs. R. H. Miller & Son, Ltd., have now prepared plans for the erection of 320 houses on roads on the Crooke-Elison estate, Streatham.—Messrs. Chapple & Utting are to erect 40 houses on the Gracefield estate.

SUTTON.—The Governors and the Surrey Education Committee have approved of sketch plans for the erection of a new secondary school for boys at Sutton. The cost is estimated at £42,000.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—The Municipal Charities are to build a row of ten almshouses to the designs of Mr. H. H. Farmer, F.R.I.B.A. (Hickton, Farmer & Farmer).

SWANSEA.—Messrs. J. Bloomberg & Son, propose to pull down and rebuild new premises in Waterloo Street. C. Thomas and Herbert Jones, architects.

TAVISTOCK.—The Rural District Council has decided to erect 50 houses of the non-parlour type on the following sites: Bere Ferrers, 4; Meavy, 4; Petertavy, 4; Walkhampton, 12; Buckland Monachorum, 4; Bere Alston, 22.

TOOTING.—The L.C.C. contemplate the installation of a filtration plant at the open-air baths on Tooting Common at an estimated cost of £3,750.

TOPSHAM.—Tenders are invited for the erection of 12 detached cottages at Topsham. E. H. Harbottle & Sons, architects, County Chambers, Exeter.

TRURO.—The Rural District Council have decided to erect 20 workmen's cottages in districts as follow: Tresillian four, Higher Lane four, Cuby two, Coombe two, Ruan-high-lanes four, Gerrans four. Mr. H. L. Butler, architect.

TYNEMOUTH.—The Corporation propose to grant a further 100 housing subsidies.—A scheme has been prepared for road and path improvements in the parks at a cost of £4,250.—Unemployment relief scheme under contemplation involve an expenditure of £55,000.—Street and sewer works are to be carried out at the Hospital Fields estate at a cost of £10,000.—The Cleansing Committee are considering the provision of central headquarters, stores and garages.—The Parks Committee have now arranged a scheme for various improvements at the bathing pool to cost £8,000.—Approval has been given to provisional plans for the

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erection of tenements on the Bell Street cleared area.—The Corporation are suggesting that the Dock Commissioners should construct a deep water dock in connection with the Northumberland docks to enable larger ships to use the quay and dock.—The Corporation express readiness to co-operate with the Duke of Northumberland in the lay out of land in the vicinity of the docks for business purposes.—The borough engineer is to prepare plans for the westward extension of West Percy Street which will involve the construction of a bridge over the colliery railway.—Plans passed: alterations, premises in Saville Street, for Messrs. Dixon & Bell; alterations, Little Bedford Street, for Messrs. F. R. N. Haswell & Son; 4 houses, Ashleigh Grove, for Mr. A. K. Tasker; shop and flats, Percy Crescent, for Mr. J. R. Wallace; 4 houses, Balmoral Gardens, for Mr. J. Frazer.

UXBRIDGE.—Approval has been given to the plans of the surveyor for the erection of 60 houses on the Greenway estate.

WANDSWORTH.—New school premises are to be built at Summerstown for the St. Mary's Parochial Council at a cost of about £2,500. Mr. G. Pinkerton, architect.

WARE.—The Rural District Council have passed plans for 12 semi-detached houses at Broxbourne, submitted by Mr. W. B. Hart.

WEST RIDING.—The County Council have made the following appointments to the architectural staff:—Mr. J. W. Jerden, of London; Mr. F. W. Knewstubb, of St. Helens; Mr. G. G. Howard, of Tollcross, Glasgow; and Mr. J. A. Ferrier, of Elgin.

WESTHAMPNETT.—The Rural District Council are to erect 54 houses on the Council's site in the parish of Lavant and on the Chichester to Arundel Road. Council offices, Chichester.

WIGSTON.—The Housing Committee report the approval of the Ministry of Health for an additional 100 houses (conditionally).—A plan of a lay-out for the erection of 11 houses for Mr. Clark was approved.

Tenders Accepted and Recommended.

J. Jarvis & Sons, Ltd., 8 Wormwood Street, E.C.2, hav secured the contract for the erection of two electricity substations, one at Gainsborough Road and one at Holley Street, for the Hackney Borough Council Borough Electrical Engineer (£18,492).—For the erection of 1,000 houses for the L.C.C. at Hendon, C. J. Wills & Son, 28 Victoria Street, Westminster, have secured the contract.—For the erection of 120 two-, three-, and four-roomed houses in Henderson Avenue and Shaftesbury Street, the contract of John Thomson & Son, 18 Claremont, Alloa, has been accepted (£49,152).—The tender of W. Swan, 105 Pitt Street, Leith, Edinburgh, has been recommended for acceptance for the erection of 144 three-apartment brick houses for the Edinburgh Corporation at £416 per house; and for the same authority the tender of W. Airey & Son, Ltd., Greek Street Chambers, Leeds, has been recommended for acceptance at £375 per house for 500 brick and 500 duo-slab three-apartment houses.—Holliday & Barker, Blandell Street, Hull, have secured the contract for the reconstruction of the concert hall, foundations, piling, retaining wall, and drainage work in connection with the Bridlington Spa improvement scheme (£38,766). Architects, Blackmore, Sykes & Co., Hull.—For the erection of 200 parlour houses and 50 kitchen houses for the Stockton-on-Tees Corporation Blue Hall Estate, the tender of H. M. Nowell, Bank Chambers, High Street, has been accepted at £435 and £377 per house respectively.—The tender of W. Simms, 137 Brook Street, Stepney, has been accepted for the erection of 32 tenements at Parmiter Street, for the Borough Council (£23,002). Architect, E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A. The same firm has also secured the contract for the construction of a flat roof, etc., at Block "E," Bethnal Green Hospital (£3,900). Provisionally accepted.—The Birmingham Estate Co., Birmingham, have secured the contract for the erection of 125 houses of the non-parlour type at Morcom Road, for the Birmingham Corporation.—Thomas Rowbotham, Coventry Road, Birmingham, has secured the contract for the superstructure for the new buildings at the University of Birmingham at Edgbaston, comprising brewery and fermentation laboratories, zoology and bio-chemistry departments, botany classrooms, lecture theatre, etc. Architects, Sir Aston Webb & Son, 19 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.—For the erection of 10 houses at Chew Magna, for the Clutton Rural District Council, the tender of Mr. Clements, builder, Dundry, Bristol, has been accepted (£5,087); whilst for 10 houses at Farrington Gurney for the same authority the tender of Leonard & Thompson, Bristol, has been accepted (£4,350). Architect, Mr. Hawker, Council Houses, Temple Cloud, Bristol.—Luton Corporation have accepted the following tenders for the erection of houses in Maidenhall Road: Messrs. A. Cole, Ltd., 18 houses, £9,932; Luton Building Co., 24 houses, £13,036; Mr. C. H. White, 8 houses, £4,320.—Surrey C.C. have agreed to the acceptance b the Education Committee of the next lowest tender, in lieu of withdrawn tender, for the erection of the Epsom secondary schoo for girls, of Messrs. Cropley Bros. of Epsom, at £36,112. Th withdrawn tender was £35,161.—Surrey C.C. have accepte the tender of £18,315 of Messrs. Soole & Son, of Richmond, fo the completion of the Wimbledon county school for girls.

Erection of 30 houses on the Kingsdown Road, Abran site; Mr. W. H. Roby, surveyor; Messrs. Darbyshire & Co. Wigan, £450 per house.—Erection of combined chapel and Sunday school, Huddersfield Road, Barnsley; architect, W. T Turner, Barnsley; brickwork, Moorhouse Bros.; joiner's work Hey & Pashley; plumber's work, S. Rushworth & Son; plasterer's work, H. Shockwood & Son; tiler's work, Dawlor Townley & Co.; painter's work, C. Turner & Sons, Wakefield.—Erectio of new office buildings, Peel Street, Barnsley; architect, Chas. F Moxon, Barnsley; mason and bricklayers, C. W. Squires, Ltd., Barnsley; joiner's, Wm. Goodyear & Sons, Barnsley; slater's Kemp & Co., Swinton; plasterer's, Dryden & Sons, Barnsley plumber's, etc., Wilkinson Bros., Barnsley. Cost about £6,000. —Erection of shops and offices, corner of Abingdon Street Church Street, Blackpool; architects, Messrs. Lumb & Walton L. and F.R.I.B.A., Clifton Street; contractors, Messrs. Keenan & Yates, Ltd., St. Annes.—Erection of shops, Warbreck Road, for the Blackpool Corporation; Mr. Francis Wood, surveyor; contractors, Messrs. Chadwick Bros., Little Layton, Blackpool. —Colne: New plant for Pumping Station, Wycollar; Messrs. Sulzer Bros., £2,740, accepted.—Erection of 68 houses at Turf Hill, for the Borough of Rochdale; S. H. Morgan, surveyor; W. H. Ashworth & Son, contractors.—Erection of 28 houses on the Bolton Road, North site, Ramsbottom; plasterer and painter, Messrs. J. A. Worsick, £98 per pair of houses; concreters, drainers and bricklayers, Messrs. J. & T. Foster, £477 10s. per pair of houses; slater, Mr. G. E. Warner, £70 per pair of houses; carpenter and joiner, Mr. O. Elton, £263 10s. per pair of houses.—Erection of a police station and court house, Rotherham; architect, Percy O. Platts, A.R.I.B.A.; contractors, Messrs. W. H. Treherne, Ltd., £25,408.—Erection of 50 non-parlour 3 bedroom houses on the Oozewood site, Royton; surveyor, J. Pattison, Royton; contractors, Messrs. S. & J. Smethurst.—Painting of 24 houses on the Heywood's site, Mr. A. Watkinson.—Chimneys. Steel for the U.D.C.; Mr. T. Robey, surveyor; Messrs. John Booth & Sons, Bolton. £374 12s. accepted.—Erection of 28 houses, Alton Street site; E. G. Timbrell, architect; T. Smith & Sons, Crewe.—Erection of 50 houses for the Nantwich Council; architect, P. H. Paton; contractor, Peter W. Lachlan, Warrington.—Extension of the Oldham Technical School, Ashcroft Road; architects, Messrs. Joseph Stott & Son, 34 Clegg Street, Oldham; excavator, bricklayer, and concreter, Whitworth Whittaker & Co., Ltd.; mason, A. Mackay; carpenter and joiner, S. Ashton, Ltd.; plumber and glazier, Enoch Shaw & Son; plasterer, Edward Pearce; slater, J. Jackson; painter, R. Chadwick & Sons;—Cinema, Ropergate, Pontefract; architects and surveyors, Hustler & Taylor; Messrs. H. Taylor, Pontefract. £14,647 accepted.—For the construction of new tramway offices and conveniences in Faulkner Street, for the Corporation Borough Surveyor, Mr. S. H. Morgan; J. E. Rangeley, Rochdale. About £7,000.—Erection of large £50,000 store for the Bolton Co-operative Society, Ltd., on the Oxford Street and Victoria Square; architects, Messrs. Bradshaw Gass & Hope, 19 Silverwell Street, Bolton; contractors, Mr. R. Mosley, Charnock Street, Bolton.—Extensions to branch bank at Chesterfield, for Messrs. William's Deacon's Bank, Ltd., 38 Mosley Street, Manchester; architect, Mr. Cecil Jockson, 6 Stephenson Place, Chesterfield; Messrs. James Collis & Sons, builders, Salter Gate.—Converting the Pythorn Mill, Littleborough, into a mill for manufacturing artificial silk; Messrs. Dobson & Barlow, Ltd., machinists, Kay Street, Bolton.—Erection of a maternity and child welfare centre, Llandudno; architect, Mr. A. Hewitt, Town Hall Buildings; Mr. R. L. Roberts, builder, Llandudno.—Erection of an ice cream factory at 430 Oldham Road and Hayes Yard, Manchester, for Mr. E. Truglis; architects, Messrs. W. Johnson & Sons, 27 Oldham Road; contractor, Mr. W. Ramsden, 6 Grenson Street, New Cross, Manchester.—Erection of extensions to warehouse for Messrs. F. Parkinson & Sons, 8 Masonic Street, Manchester; architect, Mr. A. W. Chadwick, 294 Wellington Street; Mr. W. Ramsden, 6 Grenson Street, New Cross, contractor.—Modernisation of premises including reconstruction of new shop windows, 41 Market Street, Manchester, for the Rainwear Co., Cobden Street, Pendleton; Messrs. Davies & Newman, "Craft in Wood," Ashted Row, Birmingham.—Additional storey and rope race to Wellington Mills, Greenfield, Oldham; architect, Mr. A. J. Howcroft, Priory Buildings, Oldham; contractor, Mr. Charles Winterbottom, building contractor, Dowry Cottage, Delph, near Oldham.

VOL. CXV.—2981. THE ARCHITECT FEBRUARY 5, 1926

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THE KNOWLE, WARWICKSHIRE. OLIVER HILL, Architect.

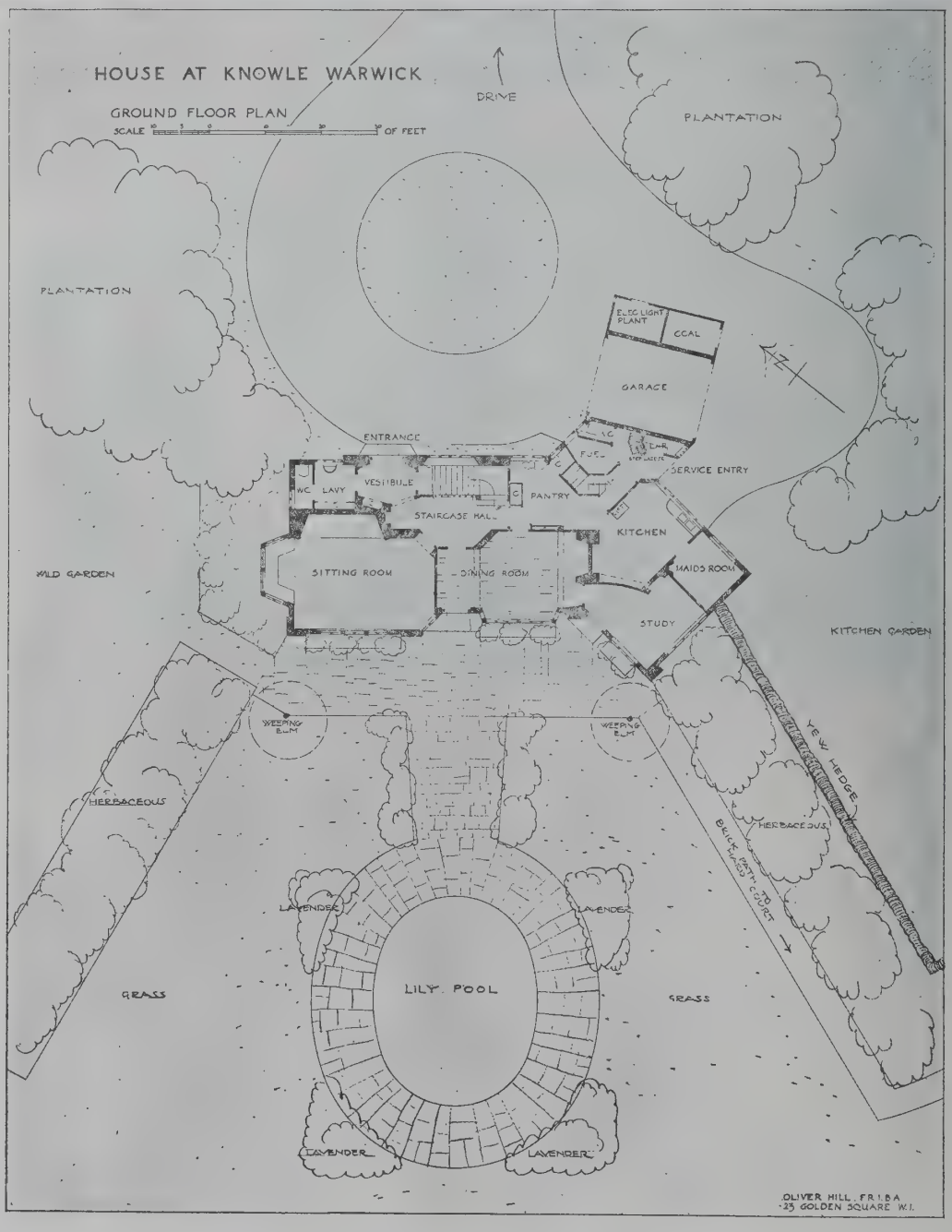
The Reform of Competitions.

There have been many attempts to modify the conditions under which architectural competitions are held, and much attention has been given to what we may call minor matters, but still we frequently hear of awards being made which give rise to unfavourable comments which usually arise out of the interpretation of binding conditions and the question whether they have been duly regarded by the assessor in giving his decision.

An assessor in a competition under the existing circumstances has two clear functions to perform: The first is to decide points of fact which should necessitate the throwing out of any design in which a binding condition has been broken, whatever the excellence of that design may be. The second and far more important one is to make the best choice among the designs the authors of which have complied with the binding conditions laid down. This is entirely a matter of the assessor's judgment, and no decision he may make can be considered as being unfair, though we may have reason to doubt either his competence or taste.

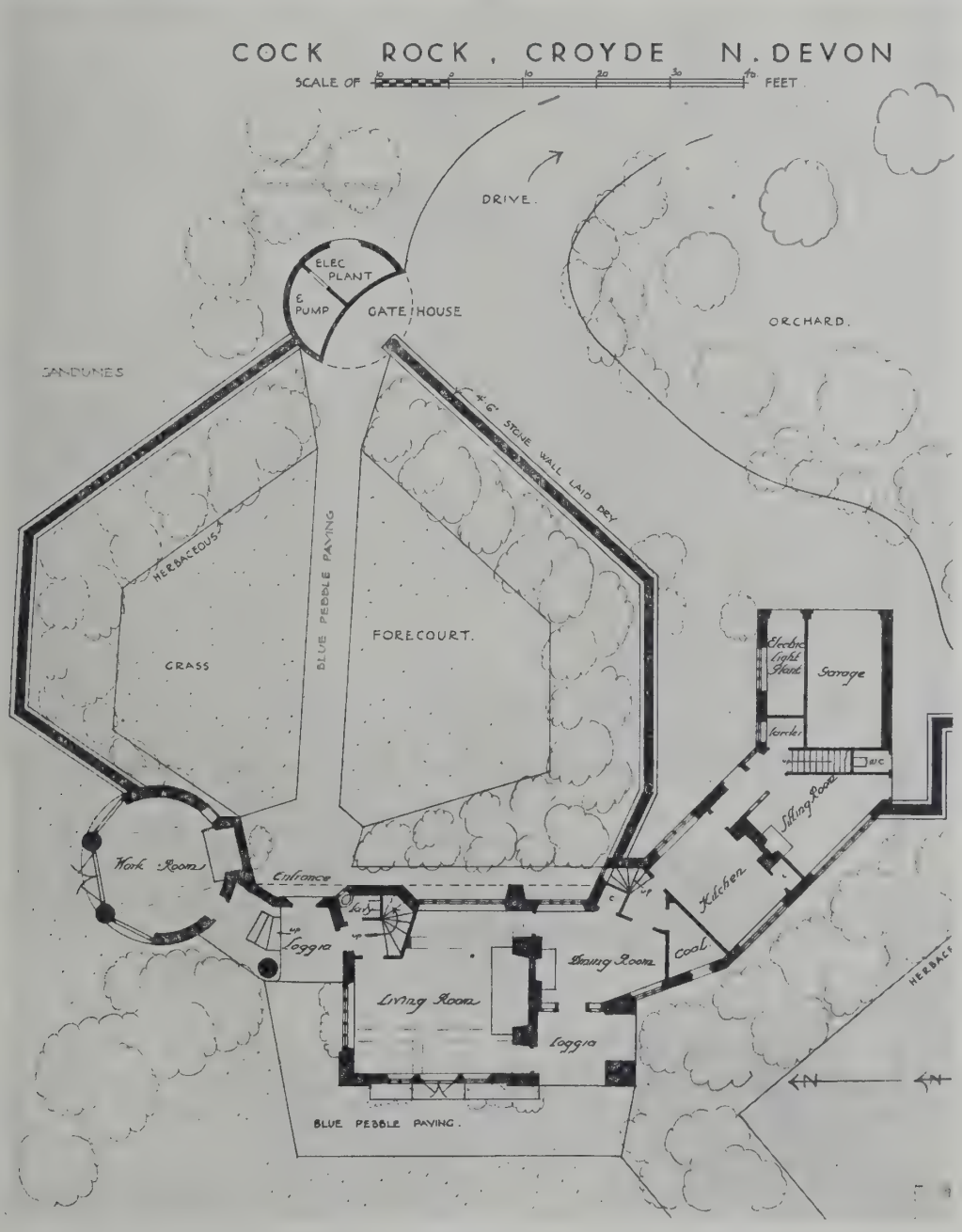
But binding conditions must be regarded as introducing an element of fact about which there can hardly be any question of opinion, and when they are overlooked or disregarded it is very necessary that competitors should have a means of redress by making an appeal, just as a litigant has a similar remedy.





HOUSE AT KNOWLE, WARWICKSHIRE, Oliver Hill, Architect.





HOUSE AT CROYDE, NORTH DEVON. Oliver Hill, Architect.

The analogy is made still stronger because an assessor only occasionally occupies a judicial position and is far more likely to fall into error on points of conditions than a judge is. The latter's professional training safeguards him; the architect's does not, and there is more, and not less, reason why the procedure of appeal is necessary. It has been urged that the existence of such a right would make public bodies chary of trusting assessors, but in our view it would have exactly the reverse effect.

We have urged that such appeals should be made to the Secretary of the Institute, accompanied by a monetary deposit in every case, which should be returned where the objection was found to be valid, and forfeited where it was discovered to be a wrongful allegation.

The Competitions Committee of the R.I.B.A., or a committee appointed by them, are clearly the body who should investigate the facts, and if they decided that the objections raised were valid the award should be quashed and another assessor appointed to adjudicate anew on all the designs submitted.

And as an assessor is paid after, and not before, he has made an award it would, to our view, be perfectly fair to pay nothing to the assessor whose judgment had been put aside on the ground that he had not done his work in a competent manner.

But we believe architects as a body seldom prove themselves among the most logical of men, and that in some cases, tempted by the æsthetic excellence of a design, the author of which has clearly broken conditions, yet wish to make an award in his favour, though the hampering clauses are of their own creation; and after full consideration we believe there is a much better solution, which is to free both the assessor and the competitors from binding conditions.

If we do this, the whole of the programme drawn up will form a series of recommendations, with the added clause that competitors and assessors may or may not adhere to them as they think fit.

We can conceive in such a case that the majority of competitors will closely adhere to the recommendations, and the majority of assessors will be guided by them also, but if any clause militates against a competitor's solution he will be justified in going his own way.

In many cases it is almost impossible for an assessor to know where the shoe will pinch until he has worked out the problem himself. As this would in most cases involve some weeks of work, it is absurd to suppose that the average assessor has either time or inclination to do it. More than this, the best conditions could only be laid down after the assessor had seen the whole of the designs submitted for a given subject, as he would not clearly know till then along what lines the best solution of any problem could be effected.

Almost every competition may be likened to a new game for the proper playing of which rules of its own should be applied, and it is because of this that most conditions are somewhere harassing and objectionable to some competitor or other. Everything should be free, the suggested cost, the nature and extent of the accommodation required, and its arrangement and architectural treatment; and then, and then only, will the assessor be free to choose what is wanted—the best design which in his judgment has been submitted.

If this were done we think the Institute would be justified in asking public bodies to accept the assessor's award as being final and binding. Though they do so under existing conditions, we have always felt the clause to be somewhat arbitrary as long as binding conditions are laid down and no appeal provided for in cases where they are overlooked or broken.

Most of us remember many such cases: corridors lighted along the whole of their length being demanded, and a design chosen in which they were lighted alone at the ends; a room of an area which could only be given on a small site if it were made rectangular, and an award given to a competitor who had made a better plan by giving a semi-circular hall of about two-thirds the requisite area; competitions in which a certain sequence of rooms was asked for, and a design awarded first place in which the rooms were arranged differently. But anyone with much experience of the working of the system will remember case after case in which something of the kind mentioned has occurred.

The information given in the requirements of any competition should be made far more informal, more detailed certainly, and better thought out than the requirements mentioned to us by our clients, but of a similar nature and character.

A competition result should leave no suggestion of unfairness in the mind of anyone, and all we should be able to allege is that someone else might have acted with greater knowledge or competence. This last factor cannot be entirely eliminated, though it may be kept within narrow limits if the most careful choice of an assessor is made.

We are continually coming across similar errors of judgment on the part of the public, who frequently build up the success of a mediocre architect and neglect to give their work to a good one; on the part of our clients, who sometimes compel us to do what our judgment condemns, and in countless other incidents of our lives; but though we cannot completely reform the universe, we need not hamper ourselves by needless mistakes of our own.

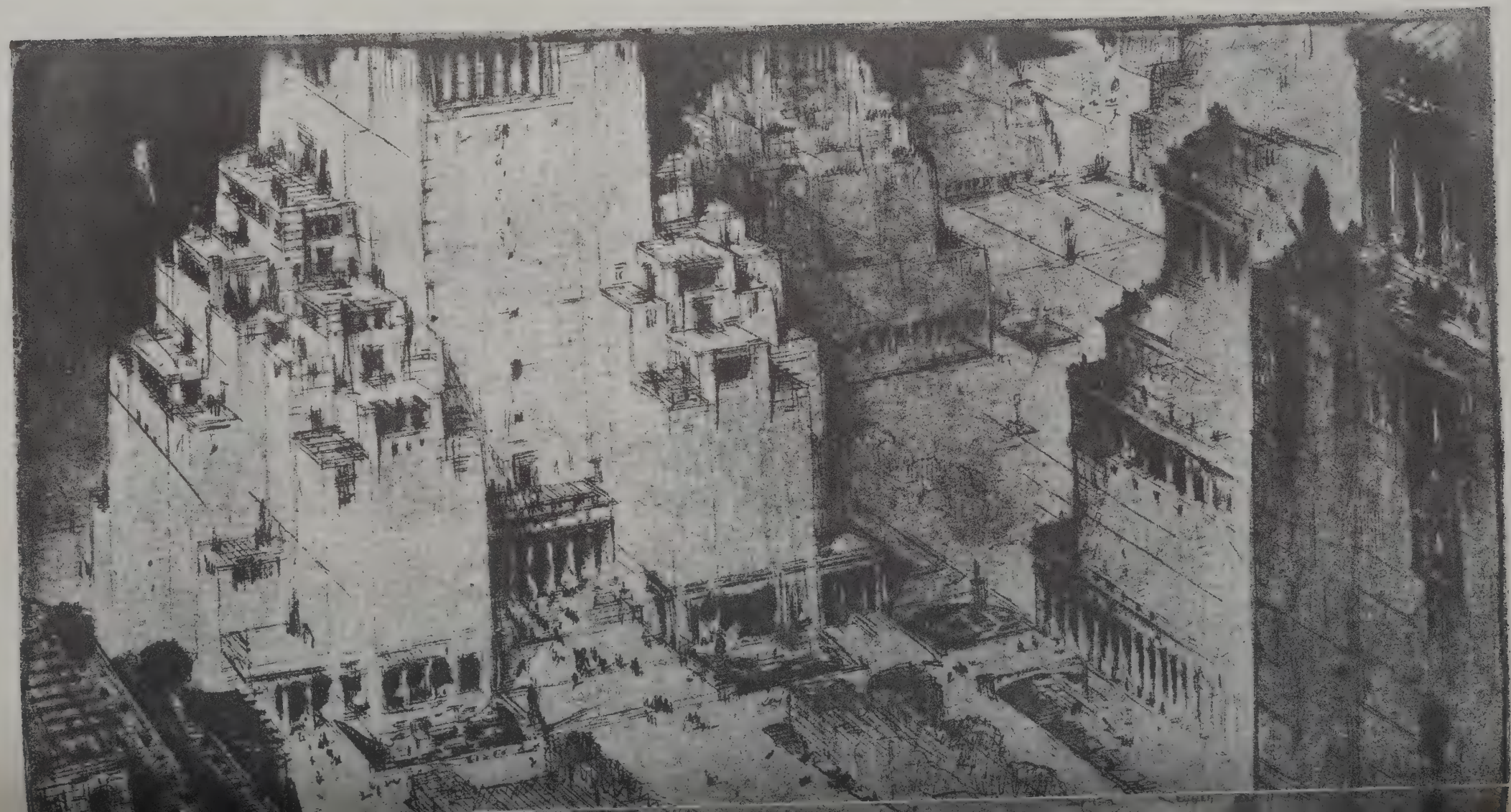
Our Illustrations.

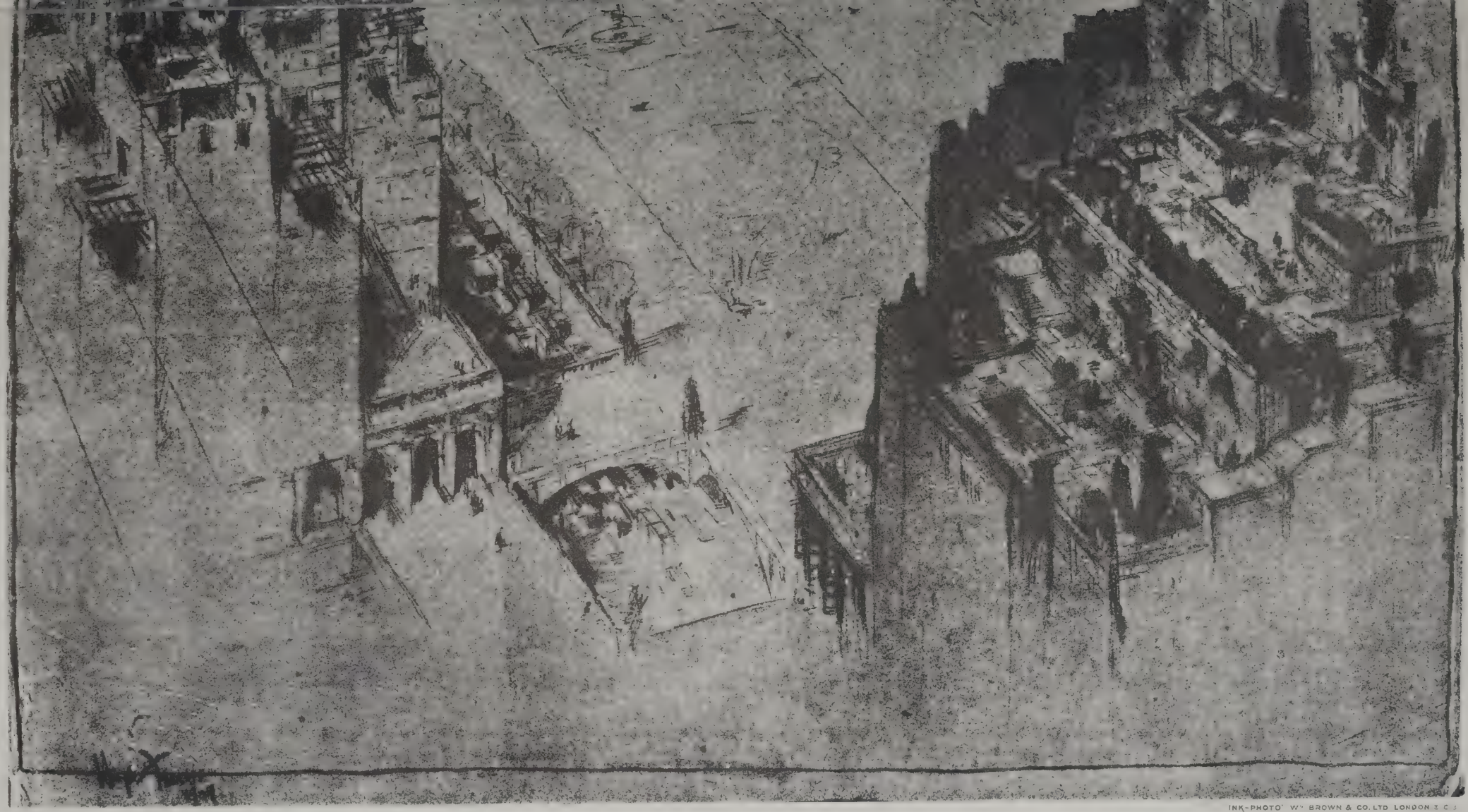
A PICTURE OF THE CITY AS IT MAY BE. From a Drawing by Hugh Ferriss, Architect.

HOUSE NEAR IVYBRIDGE, DEVON. P. D. Hepworth, Architect.

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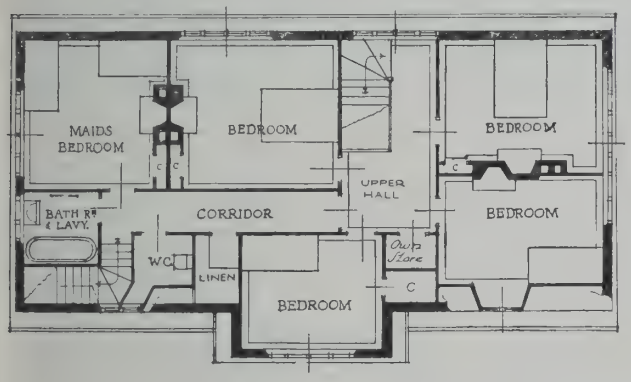
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Notes and Comments.

"The High Expense of Choosing an Architect."

Under this heading Mr. Alfred C. Holden writes an interesting article in "The Journal of the American Institute." Architects are, he says, chosen informally in the following manner:—1. Because of Free Sketches. 2. Because of Cheap Price. 3. Because of Financial Connections. 4. Because of Real Estate Connections. 5. Because of Social Connections. 6. Because of Acquaintance. 7. Because of Friendship. 8. Because of Relationship. 9. Because of Reputation. 10. Because of Special Ability. Secondly, they are chosen formally by means of competition, open, restricted, or a combination of the two. The writer says it is theoretically splendid for architects to maintain that a selection should be made on the basis of professional qualifications, but they have to recognise that not one man in a thousand has the information on which to base such a judgment. It is suggested that the holding of competitions is an extremely doubtful process for anything but monumental buildings, and that the architect is put to so much trouble in developing of detailed plans that the time spent in preliminary conferences is relatively unimportant, though none can afford to give much free advice.

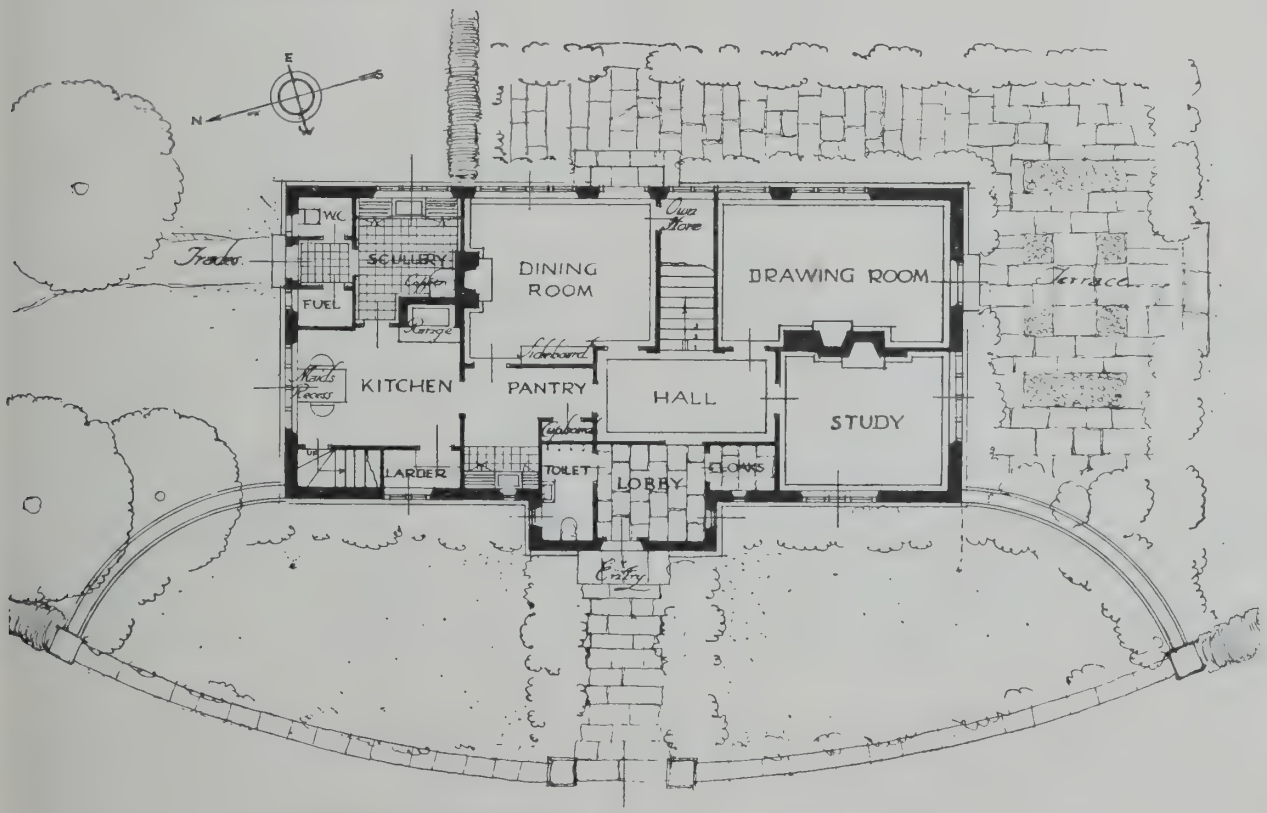
His suggestion is that one or two conferences should be arranged with several architects who should be asked to confer with the client and discuss his needs with him and a memorandum of the points agreed upon should be sent to each competitor. At certain of the conferences all the architects should be present in the spirit that whoever got the work the group should be prepared to discuss the best way of doing the work. The writer asks whether the Institute should attempt to protect the individual rights of the architect or throw its weight towards creating a relationship which will encourage the owner to believe that architectural advice is worth having, and that it is easy and not difficult to get all the advice he is willing to pay for. All this is very interesting, but, like all endeavours to obtain what is really beyond our reach, is rather futile. The suggestion that architects, like mediæval communities, should do their work in conjunction with each other, is beautiful as a paper proposition, but has this inherent weakness, that the very men who would make the success of a group are precisely those who will do best if they act independently. Any organisation of men will only be stable if it is really controlled by an individual and not organised on the lines of a free republic. There is thus ample room for such building organisations as the Fleet Corporation, who employ competent designers who are paid salaries, organisers who allocate the work, and constructors who carry it out, but the voluntary grouping of men of varying occupations and the pooling of the results of their labours is bound to end in disaster, as it conflicts with the individual ambitions of the men who compose it, the least qualified and efficient of whom alone are content to be borne on the backs of others. We admit with the writer that many men get far more than they deserve and others much less, but we do not see any way of altering this besides attempting to make men more careful when they are making a selection of someone to carry out their work.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Cheap Flats.

Sixteen one-roomed and two-roomed flats are to be opened at Brighton to be used exclusively by women. These are built and owned by the United Women's Homes Association, Oxford Street, and is an attempt to solve a part of the housing question. The one-room flats are complete with a gas cooker, hanging cupboard, bed alcove, and gas fire, and are let at an average rental of 5s. 6d. a week, one bath being provided for every two flats.



HOUSE NEAR IVYBRIDGE, DEVON. P. D. Hepworth, Architect.

The present series of flats, which are contained in four blocks, with ample garden space, are part of a £250,000 scheme. Several hundred similar houses are being provided in London and the southern counties, which will be let for the lowest rents possible.

We are glad to hear of self-supporting movements of this kind, which are badly needed all over the country.

Irish Humour.

It is stated that at Ballybay in Ireland a party of men visited a miserly old farmer and represented themselves as being inspectors from the Local Government Department. They ordered him to put the dilapidated cabin in which he was living into a state of proper repair. The farmer confessed that he owned £2,000 and the inspectors ordered him to proceed with the building of a new house without delay, with the result that he made arrangements with a contractor to build for him on the following day. The inspectors, not content with their good work, called again a few days later and told the farmer they wanted "a substantial house with plenty of windows erected." This is a really good way of bringing about housing reform in a manner economical to the ratepayers and might with advantage be imitated here, though we are sorry to hear no mention of an architect in connection with the conspiracy. One of the "inspectors" might, on a similar occasion, be an architect also and book his commission on the spot!

Converted Housing.

A correspondent to "The Morning Post" calls attention to the greater congestion caused in the West End among the wealthier classes because they no longer wish to occupy great houses but take smaller ones and even convert slum property into "fashionable cottages," while the estate conditions frequently render the cutting up of the bigger houses into tenements an impossibility. We frequently hear of such cases, but should suppose that as time goes on most owners of estates will, in their own interests, be compelled to alter provisions which prevents them from letting their houses. We frequently hear it suggested that legal compulsion should be invoked to deal with the case, but we should doubt it is necessary to do so as owners will not long be content to be saddled with unproductive property. As a matter of fact, conversion is in some form or other being rapidly effected all over central London, and we may even live to see a time when it will be as difficult to get a really large house as it is now said to be to get one of moderate size, and it is conceivable that the great demand for flats in lieu of houses may not be a permanent feature in the future.

The Late Society of Architects.

The final act of the fusion of the Society of Architects with the Institute has now been carried through by the transfer of the Society's property, estimated at £10,000, to the Institute. This includes their premises in Bedford Square, £836 in cash, and invested sums amounting to £4,588, £3,263 of which is devoted to maintaining architectural scholarships which the R.I.B.A. presumably will be bound to continue. The 1,400 new members transferred will represent an additional income of about £4,000 to the Institute, who will probably benefit in this way by something like £4,200 a year. It is to be hoped that some of the very useful activities of the late Society will be also taken over by the Institute, as we have always understood that much and efficient help was given to its members on legal points. We also trust that it may be found possible to pursue a more liberal policy with regard to the R.I.B.A. Library, the loan collection of which might be much better supplied with books, and we should like to see money spent on the production of a printed catalogue of the whole collection, even if money had to be saved to effect this object by being more sparing of printing of more ephemeral publications.

Steel Houses.

We are still puzzled at the attitude of the Government with respect to steel houses as we cannot see why they should have any special preference for the Weir type over and above those known as the Atholl and Telford houses, to the erection of which the trade unionists raise no objection. Their point is that the Weir houses involve the use of sweated labour, whereas other types do not. The whole discussion is an enigma to us, for either labour can be obtained to build Weir houses on the conditions laid down or it cannot. In the first case, why talk about it; in the second, it cannot be done. The Prime Minister is very earnest in the matter and it is quite possible that with all the resources of the Government behind him a few thousand Weir houses may be erected, but this does not seem to us a matter of the first importance. The chief object we should aim at is to prevent trade unions in any way interfering with the free choice of men to work under any conditions which suit them, and one of the legitimate ways of procuring this end is to lessen the political powers of the unions by making it necessary to contract in to pay political levies instead of having to contract out; the other, to make any form of intimidation, such as peaceful picketing, illegal. To effect these two ends would be far more useful than to build a few thousand steel houses in Scotland or anywhere else.

The Work of Mr. Oliver Hill.

Of the younger men in the profession, Oliver Hill undoubtedly has very good claims for a position amongst the leaders.

He combines originality with critical taste. Some of his detail is unusual and may by some be considered bizarre, but it is always marked by an element of refinement which conveys a sense of rest and harmony.

On the matter of colour and interior decoration, Mr. Hill has very decided views. He can be truthfully described as a modernist. Textural effects are more pleasing to him than flat tones. As an architect, he spares nothing to ensure the best result and on the faithful execution of all his details from drawings supplied. These drawings are most carefully prepared and rendered in such a manner as to permit of no doubt as to his ideas and intentions. In spite of his well-established reputation for demanding the best, many of his houses have been erected at low prices. He will undoubtedly have a very great influence on the work of the future.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

FEBRUARY 5, 1876.

THE REFORM OF THE INSTITUTE.

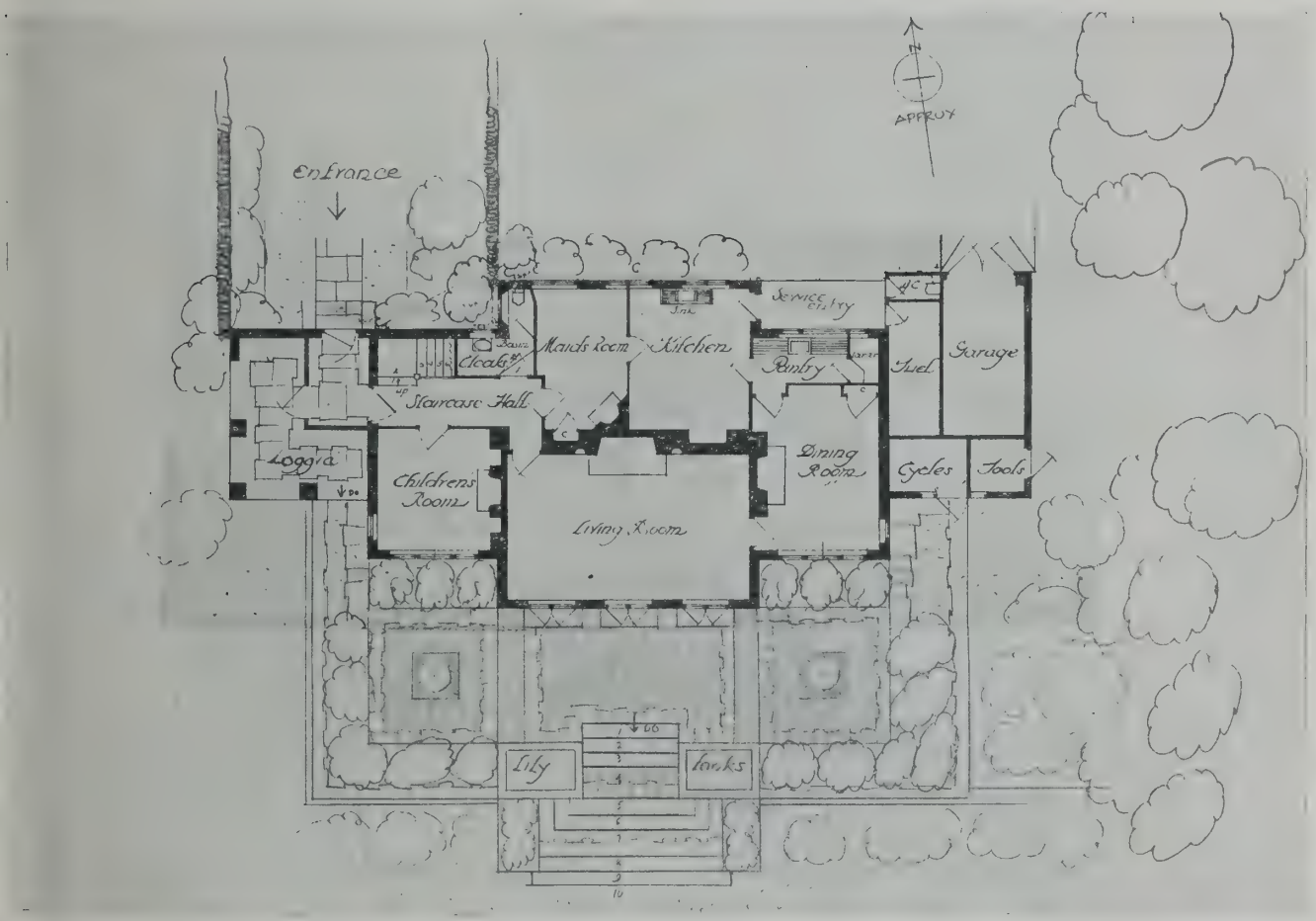
It has been suggested by Mr. Arthur Cates (with the concurrence of Mr. Horace Jones and Mr. F. C. Penrose) that, in the event of Mr. Horace Jones's amendment being carried as a substantive resolution, the reference to the Council should take the following form, viz.:—

That the subject of the steps which should be taken to improve the efficiency and ensure the prosperity of the Institute, together with the report of the committee, the minutes of the proceedings at the special general meetings at which such report has been considered, the several amendments and proposals submitted, and such further suggestions as may be submitted, be referred to the Council for consideration, and to report thereon to a special general meeting.

And that the Council be requested to act on the authority of Bye-Law 30 A, and invite the past vice-presidents to attend their meetings on this subject, and to take part in their deliberations; and also to appoint sub-committees (not necessarily exclusively members of the Council) to consider the several heads into which the inquiry would divide itself, and to report thereon to the Council. Each sub-committee to appoint a chairman, who *shall* be a member of the Council, and a secretary who *may* be an Associate, and to be subject to such regulations as the Council may lay down.

Mr. W. G. Davies, School Architect to the Belfast Corporation, has been appointed City Architect of Sheffield at a salary of £1,000 per annum.





HOUSE AT ALDEBURGH. Oliver Hill, Architect.

The New York Skyscraper of Yesterday and To-day.—I.

By R. W. Sexton.

Twenty Years of Progress in Skyscraper Architecture.



The Skyline of Lower New York seen from the Brooklyn side, with Brooklyn Bridge in the foreground. Reading from left, the pointed Skyscraper is the Bankers' Trust, followed by the Equitable, the Singer, the Park Row, the Woolworth, and the Municipal Buildings.

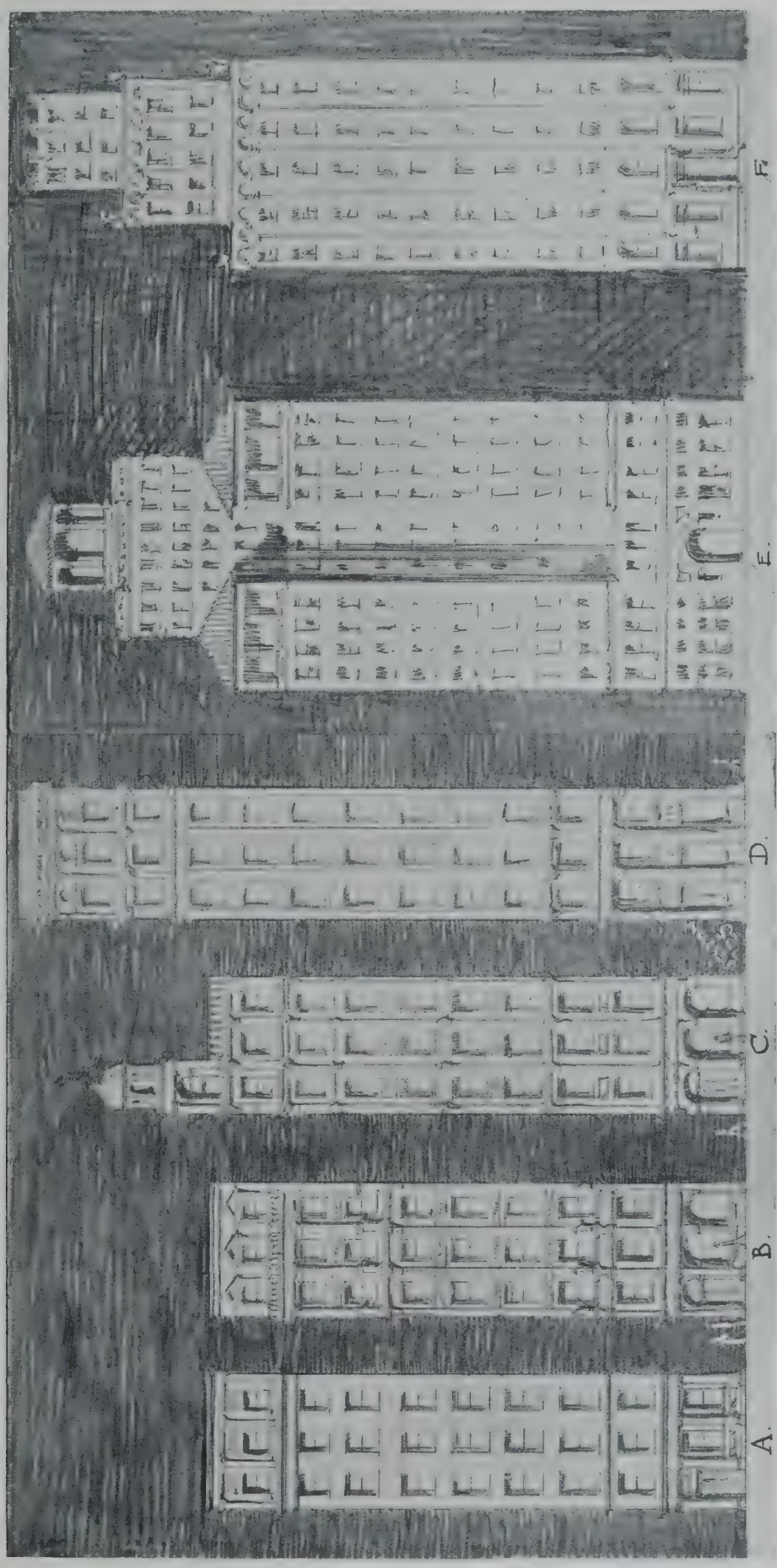
The American skyscraper, considering it as a type of building, represents a style of American architecture. It was originally evolved as a means of relieving the congestion of a great city whose geographical status and increasing population, combined with a naturally increased demand for space, seriously threatened its development. At one time, its commercial growth, beyond a certain limitation, seemed well nigh impossible. The skyscraper solved successfully the problem which in the latter part of the nineteenth century confronted the city that is now the greatest commercial and financial centre of the world, as well as the second in size of population—New York. The skyscraper is a New York institution. It was there it originated and developed to its highest state of perfection. It might also be called a commercial institution, by reason of the part which it played in the development of commerce and industry in this country. It typifies in no uncertain terms the commercial spirit of the present age.

Gradually replacing old-time inadequate structures of three, four and five storeys, buildings of ten, twenty and thirty storeys lined the city's streets, especially in the down town district, at first, making deep canyons of the thoroughfares, to which a direct ray of light from the sun seldom found its way, and, if it did, only for an hour or two in the very middle of the day. But that was only one of the problems which the skyscraper presented. Moreover, this particular problem was never solved, nor, for that matter, was any attempt made at solving it, until the set-back law was introduced a year or two ago, by which skyscraper architecture in every phase was revolutionised. Primarily a practical proposition, its artistic side—the problem which its design offered—was, at first, somewhat neglected. The problem in architecture which this type of building created was one in the solution of which tradition and precedent offered no aid whatever. While American architects had been thoroughly schooled in the principles of architecture and their adaptation to new conditions, as evidenced in the designs of the old styles and periods, this new problem seemed to find no inspiration at all in historic motives. In fact, the commercial tendencies which this type of building represented aggravated its artistic development, for art and commercialism had ever been at sword's point, and making friends of them seemed like mixing water and oil.

In the early skyscrapers commercialism seemed to have won out in a walk. It had made some little concessions to architecture, perhaps, allowing of a certain introduction of architectural motives here and there, which forecasted the possibility of further concessions. But the earliest skyscraper was actually nothing but an elongated box. With a series of Doric or Ionic columns arising from the street level, and some other columnar treatment supporting a huge overhanging cornice, introduced perhaps twenty storeys above, the intervening space being a symmetrical series of windows, the effect was awkward and disconnected, to say the least. The design lacked any structural significance. That was the first skyscraper. Knowing it, one will better understand and appreciate the strides made during the last twenty years in its further development. For from this as a nucleus we have developed the modern skyscraper—a building which not only meets all the demands of the ever-increasing population of the metropolis, but which has been influential in bringing about the first really distinctive style of architectural design which this country can claim as its own.

By going back again to the earlier forms and quickly tracing their development, we find art and commercialism being drawn closer and closer together. An attempt to unify the design of the earliest form, in which a columnar treatment at the street level and an overhanging cornice at its extreme upper story was the only suggestion of architectural design that it possessed, brought about the all-over design type, as we shall call it, the second type of skyscraper architecture. This was in effect a victory for art again. But all the while the height of buildings was being increased, and the "box"—for it was still a box form—grew to such exaggerated proportions that the overhanging cornice, originally intended to dwarf the height of the building, appeared unnatural and out of place. Reaching higher and higher up towards the clouds, for skyscrapers were even then actually striving to outdo one another in height, something was needed to accentuate its ascendency rather than to dwarf it. The taller buildings were more like towers than anything else that the world had ever seen before, and this fact of similarity perhaps gave the inspiration to the next type in the development of the skyscraper, whereby the box-like structure was surmounted by a tower, or a part of the structure itself took the shape and form of a tower. This gave more of the soaring quality to a tall building. It seemed more natural for its most characteristic feature was its tendency to soar.

But commercialism had not yet been entirely won over. There was still much to be desired in the design of the skyscraper. This "combined tower type," as we shall call



GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE SKYSCRAPER FROM A BOX-LIKE BUILDING.

it, gave architects another idea. The proportion of the building, so high in relation to its width, were actually the proportions of a tower itself, or could be made so by adding another floor or two. It therefore seemed feasible that the entire design, the entire building, take the form of a tower, rather than surmount a box-like form with one, or even combine a tower with it. The nineteenth century ended in a blaze of glory for architecture, for shortly before

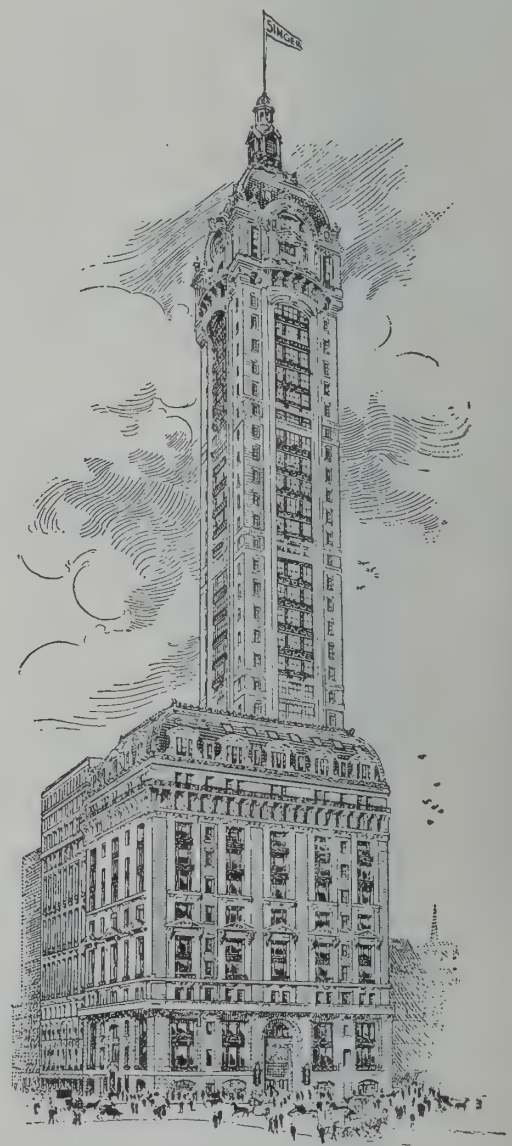


A STUDY IN CONTRASTS SHOWING OLD TRINITY CHURCH SURROUNDED BY SKYSCRAPERS.

its close the Park Row building appeared, the work of the architect, Robert H. Robertson. Otherwise, it closed a period of experimentation in skyscraper architecture which, however, aided materially in the future development of the tall building, as will be soon pointed out. The Park Row building was the exception. For probably the first time since the skyscraper had appeared and presented its problem, architectural principles and architectural motifs had been successfully adapted in creating form. Two seemingly surmounted towers gave emphasis to the ascending quality of the building which had always before been concealed.

It stood then, as it still stands, as a direct reply to the arguments advanced by those that claimed—and there were many in those days that did—that a skyscraper could never be the embodiment of good architecture. At that time the Park Row building was in a class by itself. It seemed to have reached the goal that architects had for so long been urging toward, but instead of calling a halt on the development of skyscraper architecture, satisfied that the zenith had been attained, this masterpiece of architecture served to inspire architects to greater accomplishments. It acted as a stimulant and forecasted even greater achievements.

This brings us hurriedly to the beginning of the twentieth century and from now on we will be more accurate and specific in marking the progressive steps, for they can be more readily recalled. As we look back over the last twenty years—years in which the development of architectural design in this entire country has progressed in leaps and bounds—we see evidence of the forms in which even the very earliest skyscrapers were designed, which, in its modern interpretation, would never be recognised. The Trinity building, erected in 1905, adjoining old Trinity Church, designed by Francis H. Kimball, was a modern interpretation of the all-over box type, as we have already designated it. Countless other buildings which might be mentioned recalled forms of the 1890's, but emphasised at



THE SINGER BUILDING ON LOWER BROADWAY.
ERNEST FLAGG, Architect.

the same time the progress that had been made in the interim. Then, it was almost exactly twenty years ago, in 1907 to be correct, Ernest Flagg designed the Singer building, which, fashioned after the form of the surmounted tower, may well be considered a milestone in skyscraper history.

(To be continued.)



PEN AND INK SKETCH OF THE CHURCH OF S. PINTO, FLORENCE. FRANCIS UNWIN.



STI. APOSTALI, VENICE.

Francis Unwin Memorial Exhibition at the St. George's Gallery, Hanover Square.

Those who appreciate real talent and draughtsmanship will feel more than a passing sense of regret at the early death of Francis Unwin. The Exhibition will establish the artist's place amongst the true exponents of his art.

The general impression after passing round the exhibition gallery and examining the drawings in the portfolios is that the artist possessed a complete mastery over technique. He produced what he desired. In none of the drawings is there any evidence of a mind seeking to express something not clearly understood. On the contrary, the conclusion forced on the visitor is that Unwin not only understood the tendencies of modern thought in art, but depicted them in their correct relation to the realities of life as understood by the people.

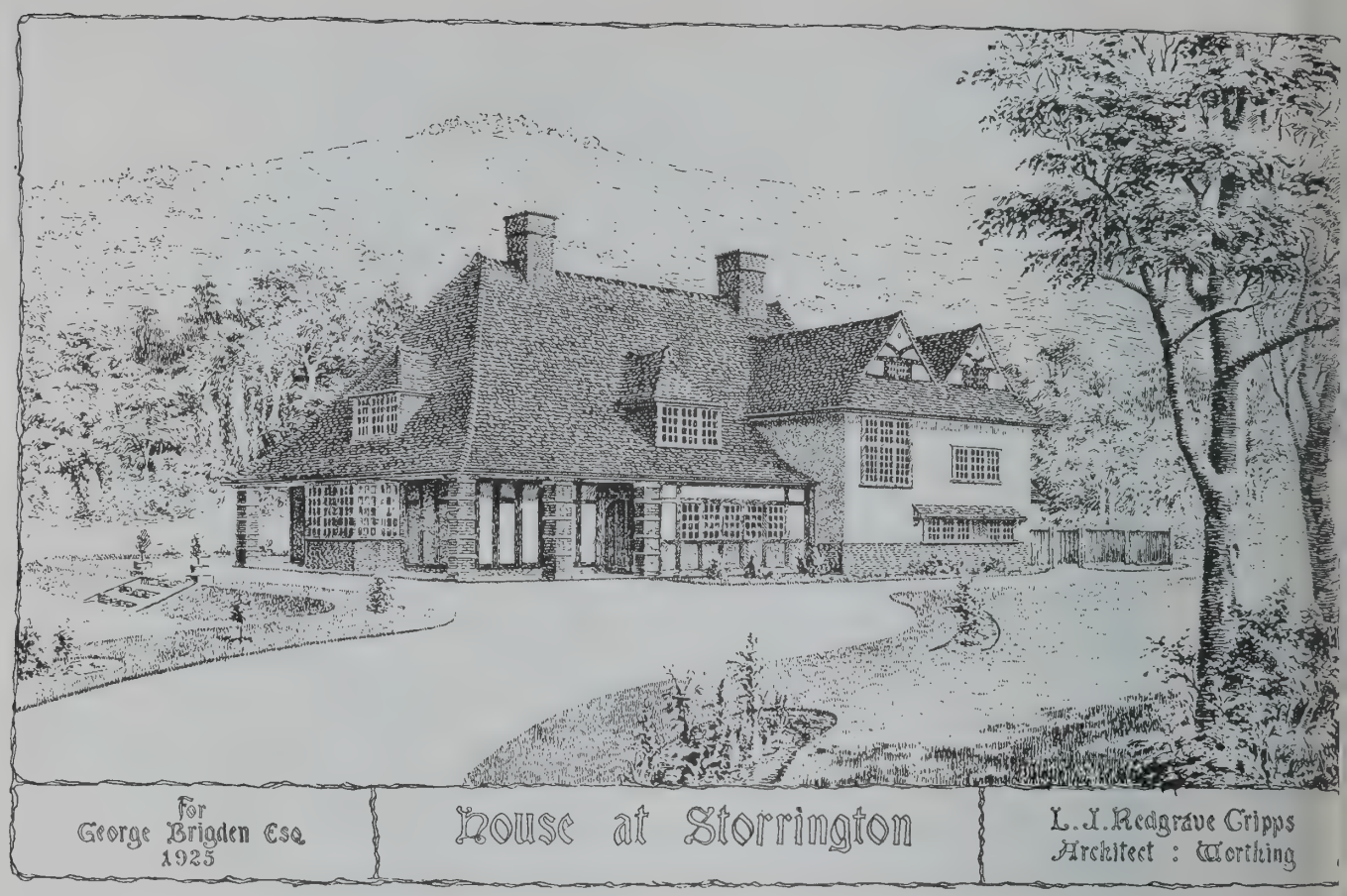
No. 20.—The Lyde Bledlow is very like many of the attempts of Paul Nash and others of the modernists, only with the great difference that Unwin in a conventional style and manner depicts sense, whereas the effects produced by the modernists frequently defy identification.

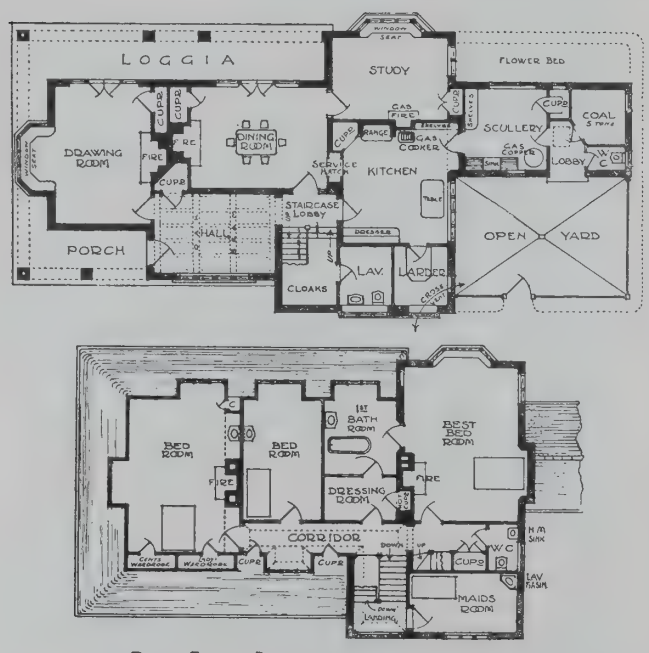
No. 28.—Cromer back gardens. This is a subject frequently selected by futurists, impressionists, &c. Unwin has thought it best to express this kind of view by means of correct draughtsmanship and by the introduction of a large variety and quality of line values, with the result that one sees before one a picture rendered in a masterly manner, uninteresting as far as the subject goes, but intensely interesting from a point of technique.

The exhibition includes some striking pictures of Alpine scenery. The monochrome treatment is effective and pleasing, adding to the stark realism of these views, but small lithographic prints of these Alpine subjects are not so successful. They lack the vitality of the original pictures. H.W.M-K.



PONT D'AVIGNON.





FIRST FLOOR PLAN

"Merryfield," Storrington, West Sussex.

The site of "Merryfield" is a particularly fine one of about ten acres on an elevated position near the old-world village of Storrington and commanding extensive views to the south towards the South Downs, from Chanctonbury to Amberley Down.

In order to take full advantage of the site the plan of the house was so arranged that all the principal rooms have a southern aspect and only a few unimportant windows (such as those of the entrance hall, staircase, larder, etc.) face north, which is to the road. Thus all the principal rooms are not only secluded from the road and sheltered from the cold north winds, but also they enjoy the maximum amount of sunshine and the best views.

Consistent with the dictates of the site, the plan of the house has had to be very carefully considered in order that it might harmonise with the special needs, tastes and idiosyncrasies of the owner. Thus :—

(*a*) The house contains an abnormal number of cupboards, all of quite a good size and built-in, thus reducing the furnishing bill. Altogether there are upwards of 20 built-in cupboards in the house, all of which are so contrived that they do not project into any of the rooms.

(*b*) Although only a comparatively small house, it is provided with *two* bath rooms, one being planned "en suite" with the best bedroom and dressing room and also on the *south* side so as to be as sunny as possible. All the other bedrooms are fitted with fixed lavatory basins and hot and cold supplies, and means are provided in the first floor w.c. for drawing hot and cold water without recourse to the bath taps.

(*c*) All principal doors have been made hospitably wide and low (3 feet by 6 feet 2 inches) and the staircase has an extremely easy pitch (10 feet by 5 feet).

Having fulfilled, therefore, the dictates of the site and the personal wishes of the owner, the whole house has been studied throughout with a view to giving full comfort to the occupants combined with ease of running. On reference to the plans it will be at once noticed that absolutely no space has been wasted ; the planning is straightforward and logical, every room having been considered first separately and then in conjunction with the other rooms. Thus, for instance, it will be seen that the kitchen is of ample size, with correct side lighting and also with a definite place allocated for the various fitments necessary for its efficient equipment. It is in direct and easy communication with the spacious and cross-ventilated larder, the scullery and the dining room ; and it is also quite close handy to the stairs, thus permitting easy access to the upper floor without having to pass across the lounge hall.

With regard to the general accommodation it will be seen that there are three good-sized reception rooms, whilst, as the hall is also fairly roomy and quite separate from the stairs, it thus constitutes in itself another sitting room. A convenient place for hats and cloaks is provided under the staircase, and adjacent to this and conveniently secluded is a quite fair-sized ground floor lavatory and w.c.

Upstairs are four bedrooms, a dressing room, two bath rooms and a separate w.c. The two principal bedrooms are of ample size, each being just over 20 feet long and each having the advantage of windows on two sides. These rooms have been so planned that the beds command not

only the views from the windows but also a sight of the fireplace in each room. It will also be noted that although the maid's bedroom is planned on the upper floor, it is quite separate from the principal bedrooms, its entrance being from the half-space landing. By taking advantage of the different floor levels the second bath room has been contrived over the maid's bedroom, the floor of this second bath room being less than 5 feet above the main upper floor level, and reached by a short flight of steps.

But the chief feature of the plan is the large covered loggia which runs around the main portion of the house. This is of sufficient width (7 feet) to be really serviceable for meals, etc. This loggia is formed under the main roof, the ceiling being panelled out in oak and plasterwork to match the half-timbering of the walls. On the south front the loggia has a length of over 40 feet and on the north it forms the covered porch to the main entrance.

Externally the design is old English in character, simplicity being the key-note, and local tradition has been as far as possible adapted to modern requirements. The whole of the half-timbering is in genuine oak with the panels between in " Atlas White " Portland cement stucco. The whole of the floors of the principal rooms and also the staircase are likewise in solid oak, and tiled dados have been provided in the bath room, lavatories, kitchen, scullery and larder. The roof is close boarded, felted with " Ruberoid " and tiled with Collier's Reading dun-coloured hand-made sand-faced tiles, all valleys being well " swept " in the old style and the hips finished with bold " Granny Bonnet " hip tiles. The facing bricks are the Dorking Brick Co.'s thin hand-made purples, and all windows throughout are fitted with Crittall's metal casements set in wooden frames and with lead glazing. The house drainage is on the semi-septic tank system, installed by Messrs. Tuke & Bell, Ltd.

With regard to labour-saving contrivances, all fancy gadgets have been rigidly barred, only really genuine contrivances being permitted. Under this heading mention should be made of the patent combined gas or coal fires (supplied by Messrs. Wakelins, Ltd.) which are installed in the bedrooms, these being real labour-savers as they are readily convertible from gas to coal (or vice-versa) in less than a minute, and furthermore, when a coal fire is required it can be instantly lit by gas, thus avoiding the use of any paper or wood.



The Little Green Shop on Cornhill.

In the march of " modern improvements " no relics of Old London have disappeared with more rapidity during the last fifty years than the old shops and shopfronts of almost every kind of business ; and now it is the turn of what is probably the oldest of those still left—namely, the small but charming example of late Queen Anne or Early Georgian work so well known to our immediate ancestors by the title above given, of which we give an illustration, and which is shortly to give way to an extension of adjoining banking premises.

The original owner of this quaint bit of Old London was one Samuel Horton, who was afterwards joined by the Samuel Birch whose name has continued to be used down to the present day. Quite a notable city character in his time, he was born in 1787, and was for many years a member of the Common Council, an alderman of the Ward of Candlewick, and Lord Mayor in the early part of the nineteenth century. But in addition to his civic activities and his conduct of the confectionery business at No. 15 Cornhill, he was Colonel of the City Militia, an orator, a poet, and a dramatist of no little fame in his time, his drama of " The Adopted Child " having remained a stock piece down to Victorian times. He also wrote the inscription on Chantrey's statue of George III, now in the Guildhall Council Chamber. Owing to his multiplicity of associations he appears to have been at times the subject of a good deal of good-natured raillery, being nicknamed " Mr. Pattyman," in allusion to his Cornhill business, from which he had the custom of sending, every year, a large Twelfth Cake to the Lord Mayor of the time.

He died in 1840, having been succeeded in the business, in 1836, by the firm of Messrs. Ring & Brymer, under whose title it has been carried on ever since, and who will remove it in April next to Old Broad Street, where, we understand, there will also be erected a replica of the quaint old front. For many years the delicate relief work of the latter was hidden under coat upon coat of paint, but a few years ago this was all carefully removed by the present owners, and the whole revealed in good preservation, as shown in our illustration.

Drinkwater Butt, F.R.P.S.

General News.

ABERYSTWYTH.—23 acres of land are to be acquired at Penparks, by the Town Council, for the erection of workmen's cottages on Garden City lines.

ARMAGH.—The Regional Committee has adopted a report recommending that a new school be erected to accommodate 800, at an estimated cost of £20,000.

ATHLONE.—The Urban District Council proposes to erect 20 cottages at £300 each.

AYRSHIRE.—The Education Authority have agreed to proceed with the erection of a special school at Kilmarnock for physically and mentally defective children at an estimated cost of £9,000, and of a special school and clinic at Saltcoats, at an estimated cost of £6,600.

BATTERSEA.—Plans have now been prepared for the third block of tenements on the Plough Road area, the cost being estimated at £4,150.—The Office of Works propose the erection of an Employment Exchange in Beechmore Road.

BELFAST.—The Government of Northern Ireland are to erect 134 cottages for ex-service men as follows: Belfast 40, Carrickfergus, 4, Bangor 16, Holywood 12, Lisburn 6, Larne 12, Ballymena 4, Portrush 2, Strabane 10, Omagh 4, Dungannon 4, Enniskillen 10.—The Belfast Celtic Football Club are to have a covered stand erected to provide accommodation for 8,500. The structure will be of steel and reinforced concrete and will cost £10,000.

BERMONDSEY.—The Office of Works are to erect a telephone exchange on a site between Fort Road and Monnow Road.—Messrs. Galbraith Bros., Ltd., are to erect buildings on the site of 464–474 Rotherhithe Street.

BEXLEY HEATH.—The Bexley Urban District Council has passed the following plans:—10 houses, Little Danson Estate, Mr. T. H. Jones; 27 houses, Woodlands Estate, Messrs. H. G. Cooper, Ltd.

BLACKPOOL.—The Corporation propose to erect 110 houses on the Hoo Hill site, for which Mr. E. D. Dennis, architect, Clifton Street, has prepared the plans. Tenders are to be invited.

BILSTON.—The Education Committee propose to erect two new junior schools, one for Bradley and the New Town district of Bilston, and the other for the Green Lanes district. These, together with plans of alterations to St. Luke's C.E. School, are to be submitted to the Board of Education.

BO'NESS.—The Bo'ness Dean of Guild has passed plans for the Town Council housing scheme at Deanfield Road and Cowdenhill Road; under the scheme 36 houses of three apartments are to be erected at Deanfield Road and eight at Cowdenhill Road. The estimated cost per house is £390.

BOSTON.—It is proposed by the Holland County Council to erect new office buildings of reinforced concrete. Plans have been prepared by the Council's Architect (Mr. W. E. Norman Webster, F.R.I.B.A.), 1a New Road, Spalding.

BRADFORD.—Messrs. Walker & Collinson, architects, 12 Exchange Buildings, have a scheme on hand for the conversion of the Armley Skating Rink into a dance hall, café and public hall.

BRADFORD.—Tenders are invited for the erection of 28 houses and shops, 12 on the Bradford Moor housing site, and 16 on the Brierley housing estate, to the plans of the City Architect (Mr. W. Williamson).—Sanction to borrow £30,000 has also been received for the erection of 74 additional houses at Bradford Moor; whilst a tender has been provisionally accepted for the erection of 482 additional houses for the completion of the Lower Grange scheme at an approximated cost of £240,000.

BRIDGEND.—Shop premises are to be erected at Bridgend for the Dunraven Lodge of Oddfellows. P. J. Thomas & Son, A.R.I.B.A., architects and surveyors.

BRIGHTON.—The Town Council are inviting tenders for the erection of about 200 brick houses on the Beershop Field housing site, whilst the borough surveyor has prepared plans for the layout of 420 additional houses at North Moulscombe, and also the new school to be erected in the same district.

BRIGHTON.—The Corporation have agreed to do all possible to support the scheme for the establishment of film studios on a site of 78 acres at Whitehawk Bottom in accordance with preliminary details given by Capt. E. Beddington Behrens.—Mr. Steward Smith, A.R.I.B.A., has been appointed architectural assistant at a salary of £300 a year.—The borough engineer has prepared a scheme for improvements at Black Rock at a cost of £6,500, provision being made for gardens and tea rooms.—Lloyds Bank are to rebuild their premises adjoining Pavilion Buildings.

BURGH OF BURNTISLAND.—The Town Council have passed plans for a proposed erection of 20 houses on the Haugh Site, Burntisland. Mr. James A. Waddell, surveyor.

CAPE TOWN.—The Corporation have prepared a scheme for the erection of 3,000 houses at a cost of a million pounds.—The Corporation have decided to embark upon a scheme of market extensions to cost £85,000.

CASTLEFORD.—Messrs. Blenkinsopp & Scotchard, architects, Midland Bank Chambers, are preparing plans for a new branch bank for the Bank of Liverpool & Martins, Ltd., to be erected at Castleford.

CHURCH WARSOP.—The Staveley Coal & Iron Co. have commenced building operations on the big scale, the first contract being for nearly 300 houses.

CILFYNYDD.—Tenders are invited for the erection and completion of pavilions, sanitary accommodation, etc., with appurtenant works for the Cilfynydd Welfare Association. Haydn M. R. Burgess, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I., 77 Taff Street, Pontypridd.

CROMPTON.—The District Council have approved plans for additions to the offices of the Wye Mill Co., of Shaw. Architect, Mr. A. Turner, 11 Clegg Street, Oldham.—The District Council have decided to erect a further 50 houses in the district.

DERRY.—A new public elementary school at Enagh, County Derry, for the Very Rev. W. B. MacFeely, P.P., B.D., Waterside, is to be erected to the plans of Mr. William J. Doherty, M.R.I.A.I., architect, 12 Castle Street, Derry.

DERBY.—The County Council propose extensions to the County Mental Hospital, and additional land is to be purchased for £2,900, from the Westminster Bank and Mr. A. Attwood. County architect, Mr. G. H. Widdows, F.R.I.B.A.

DUBLIN.—The Dublin Commercial Public Utility Society are to erect 16 houses (in eight pairs) on the Malakide Road. Messrs. McDonnell & Dixon, architects.—The Dublin Corporation invite tenders for the construction of a tunnel under the River Liffey, the tunnel is to be 7 ft. internal diameter and about 813 ft. in length, and the shafts to be 12 ft. internal diameter; the same authority are recommended to construct an up-to-date abattoir at a cost of £17,500.

DUDLEY.—The plans have been passed for the erection of 40 non-parlour houses on the Church Road site, and 20 on the Belper Row site, for the Borough Council.

DUN LOGHAIRE.—The Irish Sailors' and Soldiers' Land Trust invite tenders for the erection of a block of 4 houses at Library Road, Dun Loghaire.

EAST GRINSTEAD.—16 houses are to be erected at Three Bridges for the Rural District Council.

EPSOM.—The Committee of Management of the Epsom Grand Stand Association invite tenders for the erection of new stands and buildings on Epsom Racecourse. Messrs. Elcock & Sutcliffe, FF.R.I.B.A., Avenue House, 21 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

FALKIRK.—The Dean of Guild granted a warrant to J. G. Callender, architect, Falkirk, to erect at the Nurseries, Falkirk, at a cost of £7,300, 12 flatted houses, each of four apartments, kitchen and scullery.

GLASGOW.—For works required in connection with the proposed erection of shops at Tolcross, tenders are invited for excavator, brick and terrazzo works; slater; plumbing and plaster work, and glazier work. J. Lindsay, town clerk.—The Corporation also invite tenders for excavator, mason and brick works; carpenter, joiner, and ironmongery works; slater work; plumber and gasfitter works; plaster work; and glazier work, in connection with a scheme to erect 282 houses at Govanhill rehousing scheme.—Plans have also been passed for the erection of a Masonic Hall. Mr. W. F. Valentine, architect.

GREAT HARWOOD.—The lay-out plans have been submitted to the District Council for the erection of 260 cottages near Harwood Lane, for Mr. Parker, builder, Barnoldswick, and 150 houses near Harwood Barr, for Mr. Yates, of Blackburn.

HANWELL.—Plans have been approved by the District Council for the rebuilding of the Prince of Wales tavern, Boston Road, and the White Hart, Lower Boston Road.

HARROGATE.—The Town Council are seeking sanction to borrow £16,000 for the erection of 30 A type (non-parlour) houses on the Clab Lane and Bilton Lane estates.

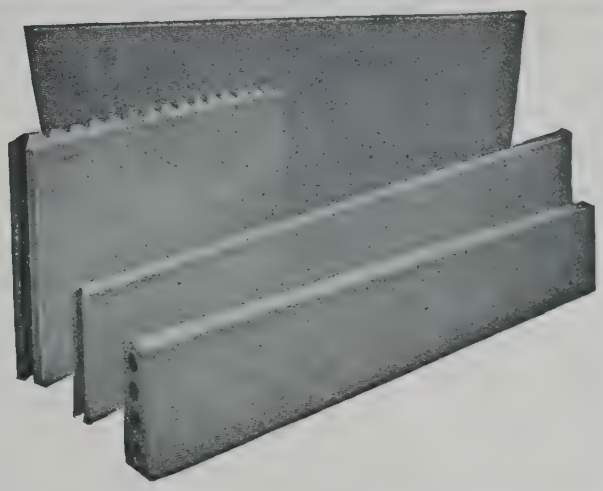
HELENSBURGH.—The Town Council has received approval for the erection of 24 houses. The scheme will consist of 18 houses of two apartments and 6 houses of three apartments, and will be erected on a site in West King Street.

HOLYWELL.—The Rural District Council invite tenders for the erection of 28 houses at Ffynnongroew and 12 at Pentre Halkyn. Architect, Mr. F. A. Roberts, L.R.I.B.A., Earl Chambers, Mold.

HYTHE.—The Town Council is to erect 20 more workmen's dwellings.

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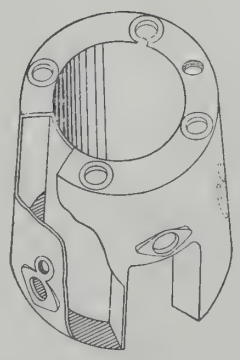
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—less risk of fracture.

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IRVINE.—The Dean of Guild has passed plans for 100 new houses, to be erected by the burgh to the South of Bank Street.

JEDBURGH.—The Town Council has decided to complete its Bongate housing scheme by the erection of 8 houses, at a cost of about £400 per house.

KILMARNOCK.—Plans for a new masonic hall have been prepared by Mr. W. F. Valentine, 5 John Dickie Street, Kilmarnock.

LANCHESTER.—The Rural District has passed plans for the erection of 40 bungalows at Craghead and 12 bungalows at Ebchester. Thomas E. Taylor, Architect's office, Council offices, Lanchester.

LEEDS.—Messrs. Marks & Spencer are to erect new bazaar buildings at Leeds. Plans by Ambler & Son, architects.

LEITH, EDINBURGH.—The Commissioners for the Harbour and Docks of Leith are inviting tenders for the provision and erection of a new grain warehouse and silos of reinforced concrete. The building is to occupy an area of about 170 ft. by 110 ft. on ground adjoining the East Quay of the Edinburgh Dock, Leith, the highest part of the building being about 150 ft. above sea level.

LEWISHAM.—Plans passed: 6 houses, Bellingham Road, for Mr. H. R. Watt; 21 houses, Shell Road, for Messrs. Thos. H. Sawyer & Son, Ltd.; central school, Rangefield Road, for Mr. J. C. Stephenson, on behalf of L.C.C.; 16 houses, Polsted Road for Mr. George Watt; 4 houses, Amblecote Road, for Messrs. J. Parrish & Co.; 8 houses, Newquay Road, for Mr. T. A. Boughton; 72 houses, Downham estate, for Mr. J. G. Stephenson, on behalf of L.C.C.; 6 houses, Coniston Road, for Mr. Albert Frampton; 15 houses, Ashwater Road, for Messrs. Eaglen Bros.; rebuilding Railway Tavern, Fambridge Road, for Messrs. J. D. Cook & Sons.

LIVERPOOL.—Plans prepared by the L.M.S. engineering staff have been approved for the construction of Adelphi Garage to accommodate 100 cars, with lock-ups and supply facilities. The Public Utility Society, which has for its main object the dealing with overcrowding, proposes to erect about 20 or 30 houses in blocks of four, non-parlour, each will contain good living room, kitchen, scullery, three bedrooms and bathroom.

LONDON, WEMBLEY.—A new Primitive Methodist Church is proposed to be erected at Ealing Road. Architect, Mr. K. Armitage, 130 Haverstock Hill, N.W.3. Quantities by Mr. T. Sumner Smith, F.S.I., 25 Cross Street, Manchester.

LONGRIDGE.—Scheme and plan approved for the erection of 43 houses on the Wheatsheaf Estate.

MERTHYR.—Tenders are to be obtained for the erection of 66 houses at Aberfan.—Tenders are shortly to be invited for the erection of 50 houses at Heolgerrig.—Approval has now been given to plans for the erection of an institute for the blind at Swan Street.—The Anglo-American Oil Co. are to erect a petrol depot in Dynevor Road.

NEWCASTLE.—A block of over 200 flats on the London style, with tennis courts, shops, large dance hall and cinema hall, to seat 1,500 to 2,000, is a scheme projected through Messrs. Pearson & Whitfield, architects and surveyors, of St. John Street, Newcastle, in conjunction with Mr. Williams, of Blackett Street, Newcastle. The site is at the junction of Portland Terrace and Jesmond Road, over 15,000 square yards being involved. The total expenditure is estimated at £250,000. The flats are to be up to date, and the dance hall is to be divided in two floors. There is also to be lock-up garage accommodation.

NEWMARKET.—The Rural District Council have passed plans for 10 pairs of houses at Soham, one pair at Lode, and three pairs at Isleham, subject to approval by Ministry of Health.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Housing Committee of the City of Nottingham invite tenders for the erection of 132 houses of the smaller type on the Colwick Road estate (Lund's Allotments).

OKEHAMPTON.—The Rural District Council are to erect 8 houses (in pairs) at Hatherleigh, and 2 or 4 houses (in pairs) at Bondleigh.

PECKHAM.—The L.C.C. Education Committee are preparing plans for the erection of a new secondary school at Peckham.

POPLAR.—The Borough Council are to erect 24 flats on a site in St. Leonard's Street.

RHYL.—The plan for a new amphitheatre, which will form part of the new pier scheme is the design of Mr. A. A. Goodall, of the Town Hall staff.

RUNCORN.—Messrs. John Russell & Co., of the Alma Steel Tube Works, Walsall, are to erect new works in the Clifton District adjacent to the Weaver Canal.

SCARBOROUGH.—The Cricket Club Committee have decided to proceed with the improvements to their ground, the main work being the construction of stand capable of seating an additional 3,000 people, to be constructed in reinforced concrete. The architect, Mr. G. H. Fawcett, of 3 York Place, Scarborough, has prepared the plans.

SEFTON.—The Urban District Council have passed plans for the erection of 18 cottages: six in Victoria Road, Blundell, and 12 described in quantities as Lydiate Lane, Runnell's Lane, Sefton. Architect, Mr. E. B. Bailey, 9 Cook Street, Liverpool.

SHEFFIELD.—An elementary school and public hall is to be erected at Sheffield Lane Top, for Rev. Father White, according to plans prepared by Messrs. Holton & Fox, architects, of Dewsbury.

SHIPLEY.—Plans passed: 22 houses, Nab Wood Rise, for Messrs. William Pitts & Son; 24 houses, Shipley Fields Estate, for Mr. A. Chippingdale; 8 houses, Gaisby Mount, for Mr. F. Dalby.

SIDMOUTH.—For the erection of 70 houses on the Arcot Estate, the Urban District Council have agreed to borrow £41,965.

ST. AUSTELL.—The Urban Council have passed plans for the erection of nine houses.

ST. IVES.—The Town Council has decided to apply for sanction to borrow £6,300 for laying mains in various parts of the borough and the provision of new plant at the gasworks.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—In connection with the proposed new works for the Michelin Tyre Co., the corporation propose to erect 300 houses, provide electrical power for the factory, and the construction of railway sidings.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Tenders are to be obtained for a new floor at Victoria Hall, Hanley.—The city engineer is preparing a scheme for the reconstruction of Burslem Old Town Hall.—The Sutton Trustees have purchased seven acres adjoining Stoke Lodge for a housing scheme.—Sanction has been given for a loan of £120,000 for the completion of the gas centralisation scheme.—Plans passed: 6 houses, Oakhill Avenue, and 10 houses, Trentham Road, for Mr. W. Ball.

STROUD.—The Urban District Council invite tenders for the erection of 28 houses on the Council's housing site, Stratford Road, Stroud. Frank S. Cutler, surveyor, Town Hall, Stroud.

SUNDERLAND.—Arrangements are now in hand for the enlarging of St. Benet's Schools, Monkwearmouth, to provide additional accommodation for 260 children. The architect for the scheme is Mr. W. Dent, 49 Frederick Street, Sunderland.

TIPTON.—A proposal to erect houses on the Furnace Lane site has been approved by the Urban Council.

TORQUAY.—The Town Council have resolved to buy 36 acres of land at Hele, St. Marychurch, from the City Estates Trustees, and to erect 181 houses for the working classes at an estimated cost of £116,075.

UXBRIDGE.—Plans have been approved by the Council for 4 houses in Lorne Road for Mr. W. Pratt; offices and flats in Kenton Road for Messrs. F. & C. Costin; and 8 houses in Bethecar Road for Mr. A. J. Lambert.

WALLINGFORD.—The Rural District Council have passed plans for the erection of 12 houses, viz., 6 at Long Wittenham and 6 at West Hagbourne. Architects, Messrs. J. G. T. West & Son Abingdon, Berks.

WARRINGTON.—The Warrington Savings Bank propose alterations to premises in Lovely Lane. Plans are Messrs Segar Owen, Palmyra Square Chambers, architects.—Messrs R. S. Smith, builders and contractors, Orford Saw Mills, are proposing to erect a further 300 houses on the Garden City Orford Road, known as Alder Lane Estate.

WILLESDEN.—The U.D.C. have prepared a scheme for the completion of the development of the Brentfield estate by the erection of a further 140 houses at a cost of £98,000.—Plans passed: Dance room, High Road, for Messrs. Troy & Co. 6 houses, College Road, for Mr. H. R. Curner; 4 houses, Wrottesley Road, for Messrs. Crocker & Hall; factory, Acton Lane, for Mr. R. S. Jellings.

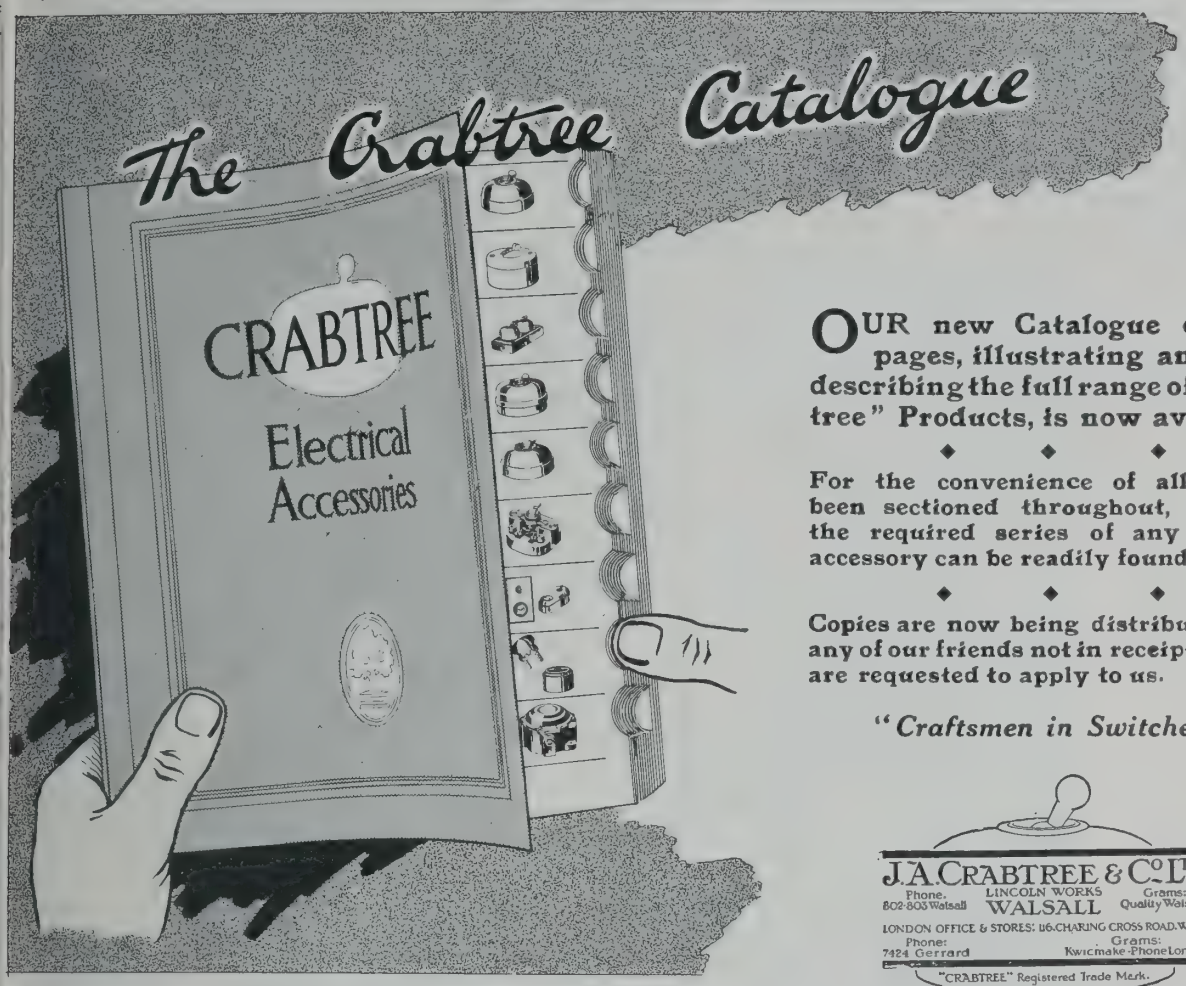
WINDLESHAM.—The Urban District Council has passed plans for the erection of ten non-parlour type brick houses with slate roofs at their Windlesham site in Thorndown Lane.

WINDSOR.—The Town Council has passed plans for 8 houses Clewer Green, Messrs. Briginshaw & Varney; and alterations and additions to the Royal Albert Laundry, Bourne Avenue Mrs. S. R. Barrow.

WOMBWELL.—The Urban District Council are to erect 6 houses on a site in King's Road, Wombwell. Mr. D. H. Roberts L.R.I.B.A., Park Street, Wombwell, is the architect.

WORKINGTON.—The Rev. Father D.C. Standish, O.S.B rector of Our Lady and St. Michael's Church, has given formal notice to the Education Committee on behalf of the managers of his intention to erect a Catholic Central School.

WORTLEY.—Plans have been passed for six non-parlour type houses, Yew Lane, Ecclesfield, for the Rural District Council.



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Statement of Accounts

December 31st, 1925

LIABILITIES	£
Paid-up Capital	12,665,384
Reserve Fund	12,665,384
Current, Deposit and other Accounts (including Profit Balance)	350,407,209
Acceptances and Engagements	35,747,790

ASSETS	
Coin, Notes and Balances with Bank of England	53,590,604
Balances with, and Cheques on other Banks	17,026,057
Money at Call and Short Notice	18,679,349
Investments	34,791,276
Bills Discounted	41,888,022
Advances	196,747,548
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances and Engagements	35,747,790
Bank Premises	6,637,169
Capital, Reserve and Undivided Profits of Belfast Banking Co., Ltd.	1,291,167
The Clydesdale Bank, Ltd.	2,667,608
North of Scotland Bank, Ltd.	2,069,578
Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co., Ltd.	349,599

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The Midland Bank, Ltd.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Midland Bank, Ltd., was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.4, on January 26 last. The chairman, the Rt. Hon. R. McKenna, made one of his characteristically sound and well-reasoned speeches. To the lay mind the chief feature of his speech lay in its general hopeful tone. The hint that more gold would be available and would produce the basis of additional credit in this country, which in turn would stimulate trade as it had done in America, was very welcome. He pointed out to those present when reviewing the bank's activities, that the upward trend in net profits was continued. This in itself again is a good sign. If the banks are doing better business it must mean that the nation's business dealings are improving. From an architectural point of view the Midland Bank is building fine premises all over the country. Their new head offices by Sir E. L. Lutyens and Messrs. Gotch & Saunders, will be a building worthy of a fine and progressive enterprise.

Charles Winn & Co., Ltd.

On Saturday, the 23rd ult., the male employees of Charles Winn & Co., Ltd., Birmingham, were entertained by the directors to a dinner and smoking concert at the Metropole Hotel. During the course of a very pleasant evening (to which Messrs. Arthur Skinner, baritone, Albert Genner, tenor, Harry Leo, comedian, Syd. Tricketts, entertainer, and Edgar Jones, pianist, contributed), the managing director, Mr. Arthur Mousley, M.B.E., himself an employee of 35 years' standing, congratulated both staff and workpeople on the length of service of the great majority of their numbers. Twenty-six of the workmen and seven of the staff have each been with the firm for more than 30 years, their combined service totalling nearly 1,200 years, and many others have well over 20 years to their credit. One employee has now served nearly 50 years, and seven others more than 40.

This is a record of which any firm can be proud, and is an indication of the happy relations existing between employers and employees. It is also of interest as illustrating the steady demand that exists at all periods, good and bad, for the better quality articles in every trade. Charles Winn & Co., Ltd., have always supplied, and still supply, only the highest grade goods in each line they manufacture.

R.I.B.A. Examinations.

The following are the dates for the forthcoming R.I.B.A. Examinations:—

Intermediate Examination.—May 28, 29, 31, June 1 and 3, 1926. (Last day for receiving applications, April 23, 1926.) November 19, 20, 22, 23 and 25, 1926. (Last day for receiving applications, October 16, 1926.)

Final and Special Examinations.—July 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15, 1926. (Last day for receiving applications, June 4, 1926.) December 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9, 1926. (Last day for receiving applications, October 30, 1926.)

Examination for the R.I.B.A. Diploma in Town Planning.—June 30, July 1, 2 and 5, 1926. (Last day for receiving applications, March 1, 1926.)

Statutory Examination.—October 20, 21 and 22, 1926. (Last day for receiving applications, October 2, 1926.)

Tenders Accepted and Recommended.

For the construction of a wharf, railway sidings and roads at Ellesmere Port, a contract has been signed between the Manchester Ship Canal and Sir Robert McAlpine, Ltd. (£200,000).—Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd., of London and Blackpool, have secured the contract for the construction of new headquarters for the Royal Corps of Signals, Aldershot Command. The contract is for construction of the complete installation of buildings, roads, and drains (nearly £400,000).—The Newton Abbot Urban District Council has accepted the tender of the Universal Housing Company, Ltd. (Rickmansworth), for the erection of 100 houses, subject to the sanction of the Ministry of Health.—The Carmarthenshire County Council has provisionally accepted the tender of T. Evans, Burry Port, Carmarthenshire, for the erection of a new elementary school at Pwll, near Llanelly (£13,250).—The tender of H. Gough & Son, 530 Dudley Road, Wolverhampton, has been recommended for acceptance by the Wolverhampton Education Committee for the erection of a new block for girls and infants, and alterations to the present premises, at the Willenhall Road School (£22,412).—For the erection of 45 houses at Crookgate, Burnopfield, Tanfield (Co. Durham), for the Urban District Council, the tender of Wm. F. Rendle, Stanley, has been accepted; whilst for the erection of 60 houses on the South Stanley Estate for the same Authority, the tenders of Peter Heel, contractor, Stanley, for 44 houses of the non-parlour type at £395 and £430 per house and T. W. Raper, Stanley, 16 parlour-type houses at £455 per house.—The Margate Corporation has accepted the tender of A. T. Whittle, Grosvenor Road, Broadstairs, for the erection of 72 non-parlour type houses on the Dane Valley Estate (£34,014).—The tender of J. H. Durrant & Son, 282 High Street, Rochester has been recommended for acceptance for the erection of 60 houses on the Maidstone Road site, for the Corporation (£31,863).—The West Riding C.C. have accepted the tender of W. H. Treherne, Ltd., Wellgate, Rotherham, for the erection of a new court house at Moorgate, Rotherham (£25,408).—For a pavilion at the sports ground, Cheriton Road, Folkestone, for the Corporation, the tender of C. Jenner & Son, 53 Broadmead Road, Folkestone, has been accepted (£6,800).—The tender of the Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalte, Ltd., 34 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, has been recommended for acceptance for the laying of an artificial asphalte carpet on the existing granite sett pavement in (1) Gayfere Street and (2) Rochester Street for the City Council. (1) £190, (2) £211 8s. 5½d. per yard super.—Bolsover.—The construction of detritus and screening chambers, Dortmund settlement tanks, storm and humus tanks, percolating filter beds, mud drying beds, and other incidental works on the disposal site, together with the laying and jointing of sewers, as follows:—17½ tons 12 in. C.1 pipe sewers, 900 yards lineal 12 in. stoneware pipe sewers, 2,300 yards lineal 9 in. stoneware pipe sewers, 80 yards lineal 6 in. stoneware pipe sewers. Also the construction of manholes and other appurtenant works, for the Bolsover Urban Blackwell and Worksop Rural District Councils. Engineer, Mr. A. H. Elliott, A.M.Inst.C.E., engineer to the Council, Mansfield. Contractors, Messrs. Adam Eastwood & Sons, Warsop.—Erection of 20 parlour-type houses and 20 non-parlour houses on Heath Grove Estate, Buxton. Contractors, Messrs. A. Keenan & Yates, Ltd., St. Annes-on-Sea. Contractor, Mr. B. J. Blackburn, Ltd. Worsley.—Alterations to "Egerton Arms Hotel," Liverpool Road, Chester. Architects, Messrs. J. H. Davies & Sons, Newgate Street, Chester. Contractor, Mr. W. Tilston, Crane Bank, Chester. Erection and completion of transformer house at the Corporation Electricity Works, Rochdale, for the County Borough of Rochdale. Contractors, Messrs. R. & T. Howarth, Rochdale.

Brighton Corporation have accepted the tender, £10,109, of Messrs. Saunders for the reconstruction of 164 and 165 Western Road. Stoke-on-Trent Corporation have accepted the tender, £31,209, of Messrs. Finney & Broadhurst, of Burslem, for the erection of 64 houses at the Cowper site, Fenton. Dover Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. G. Lewis & Son (Dover), Ltd., for the erection of 35 houses at £400 each. Poplar B.C. have accepted the tender, £36,225 2s. 6d., of Mr. R. A. Reader, of Hackney, for the erection of 24 houses and 40 flats in Glengall Road.

Middlesex.—For the erection of Manual Training and Cookery Centre and Clinic at the Kingston Road Council School, Staines, for the County Council of Middlesex, from plans prepared by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect. Lacey, W. Hounslow, £4,798, recommended for acceptance. For proposed additions and alterations to the Harrow Council School for Boys, for the County Council of Middlesex, from plans prepared by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Maddison W. J., Ltd., Minories, £9,705, recommended for acceptance.

York Corporation Housing Committee recommend the tender of £89,380, of Messrs. Sabin & Young of Scunthorpe, for the erection of 190 all-brick houses on the Tang Hall estate. The same Corporation have accepted the tender, £1,287, of Messrs. J. Hodsman & Sons for alterations at Corporation premises in Parliament Street, and the Housing Committee recommend the tender, £102,590, of Messrs. F. Shepherd & Son, Ltd., for the erection of 216 houses on the Tang Hall estate. Birmingham Corporation have accepted the tender, £28,980, of Messrs. C. Bryant & Sons of Small Heath, for the erection of new building at the Little Bromwich hospital. Middlesex County Education Committee have accepted the tender, £23,830, of Mr. A. Monk, Lower Edmonton, for the erection of additions at the Kilburn Grammar School, and if this tender is not sealed the tender of £24,126, of Messrs. H. Knight & Son, of Tottenham, is to be accepted. For the construction of 98 houses and 48 flats on the Barkingside estate the Ilford U.D.C. have accepted the tenders of Messrs. Walter Jones & Sons, Ltd., at £74,000. Stoke Corporation Housing Committee recommend the tender of £3,050, of Messrs. Finney & Broadhurst for the erection of six houses at Massey Square, Burslem.

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No. 45. FRAMLINGHAM. J. J. Joass, Architect.
Photographed from the original now on exhibition at the Paterson Gallery, 5 Old Bond Street, W.1.

Waste Space.

The greatest of sins may be undiscovered and the smallest of offences receive publicity, so it is often the architect's lot to be blamed by a client for exceeding a sum laid down or allotted while his worst offence remains uncommented on. This arises because planning is a great art, of which the public is completely ignorant and in which many architects are incompletely trained and experienced.

Let it be remembered that in building we pay for the space occupied between the outer walls and the foundations and roof, and it may be very broadly stated that eliminating all questions of decorative finish and other elaborations we pay the same amount whether that space is well or badly utilised. More than this, good planning, like other good things, tends to be more simple and direct than bad planning, and so is, if anything, cheaper. The public often concerns itself more about what the architect is to be paid—a small percentage on the total cost—than on the nature of the whole sum which represents that cost, and so a man may congratulate himself on his cleverness in striking a favourable bargain while he has in reality made a very bad one, for it would be no exaggeration to say that an unskilful architect will easily waste 30 per cent. or more of the total amount spent on building which, added to whatever percentage he may get on the work, constitutes a most expensive bargain for the client. For the greatest of an architect's extravagances is the unskilful utilisation of space. A small room may give, *de facto*, more space than a larger one if it gives room for a greater number of people to sit, dine or work in comfort; while, referring to a more æsthetic issue, a large staircase may, by its planning and disposition, be actually less effective than a well-planned smaller one would have been. The placing of a fireplace on a wrong wall may almost make a room un-



No. 12. THE HARBOUR, S. JEAN DE LUZ. Alexander Patterson, Architect.
Photographed from the original now on exhibition at the Paterson Gallery, 5 Old Bond Street, W.1.

inhabitable in comfort, while the efficient lighting of a room will render it more useful for every purpose. Windows, too, must be introduced in exactly the right place if a room is to be well lighted for any purpose. We can often, it is true, secure this by overlighting a room, but since a window interrupts wall space, unnecessary windows spell waste, as they unduly diminish it.

Then, too, there is the question of the best utilisation of space solely as a means of getting the highest æsthetic values, such as we meet with in the design of a church. The insistence on height in such a building is not an evidence of waste, but a deliberate and necessary step to get a certain effect without which the money spent in building may be given a lesser value. Space in excess of what is required for practical purposes may be wanted to give full effect to a vestibule or hall, and seeing that in many buildings the æsthetic effect is at least as important as the serving of some utilitarian end, space used for effect cannot be held as being space wasted. Neither is it necessarily waste to make one portion of a building more spacious than necessity required, if by this means symmetry or some other important æsthetic value is secured.

Wasted space, therefore, in a building arises out of defective skill on the part of a designer, and may be defined as space which is neither needed for a practical nor an æsthetic purpose. Naturally we often see designs which have a distinct æsthetic excellence to which ample space contributes a charm. This is only waste if by the exercise of more thought or skill something of equal quality might have been attained with greater economy.

We live in a period which during the last forty years has been separating itself from any of the earlier ages of architectural development. Past remains are mostly those of great monuments or buildings in which the ceremonial requirements of religions had to be expressed. In the Egyptian and Greek Temples, and only to a smaller extent in the Roman forums and the mediæval churches, almost the whole object of the designers was to express themselves with æsthetic emphasis. But the smaller domestic buildings of these earlier times, where we have traces of them, show no careful consideration of convenience. Up till a comparatively recent period every building was more or less a congerie of rooms often connected together in a very haphazard way. We might have before us a series of plans of buildings which in their day might have been hospitals, schools, or almost anything else, and we should, in the absence of a knowledge of facts, hardly be able to guess their purpose. To-day, any architect, and even many members of the public, could, without prompting, say from a plan whether it was that of a church, municipal building, school or hospital. The difference is that they are shaped to their needs. But the change has in its completeness been one of very modern growth. The younger men of to-day could not plan so badly as the most experienced of architects 60 or 70 years ago did, and with our new knowledge has come the greater power to eliminate all wasted space from our buildings. It is here that the architect scores heavily over the speculative builder, who by consulting him would save large sums which would far more than cover full professional fees. It is in this that the competence and knowledge of a well-trained designer is shown and the fallacy of trying to cheapen building by refusing to consult architects demonstrated. It is this saving which is now more important than any other, for building is too dear to be lightly undertaken.

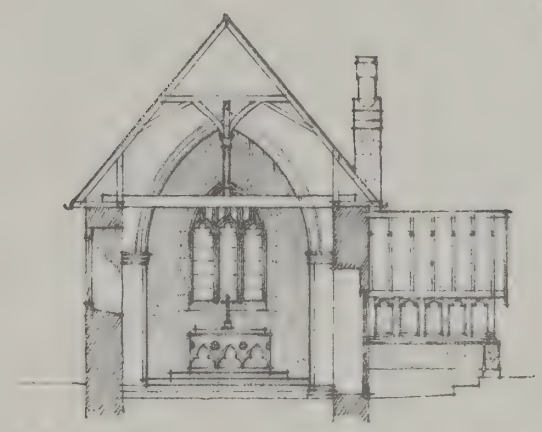
We have spoken of wasted space, but there is, of course, the question of wasted material. To build a

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CHURCH OF ST. MARY

Scale of 10 5 0 10

Half Full Size
Section of Moulding
of Plinth of Plinth



Section A.B.

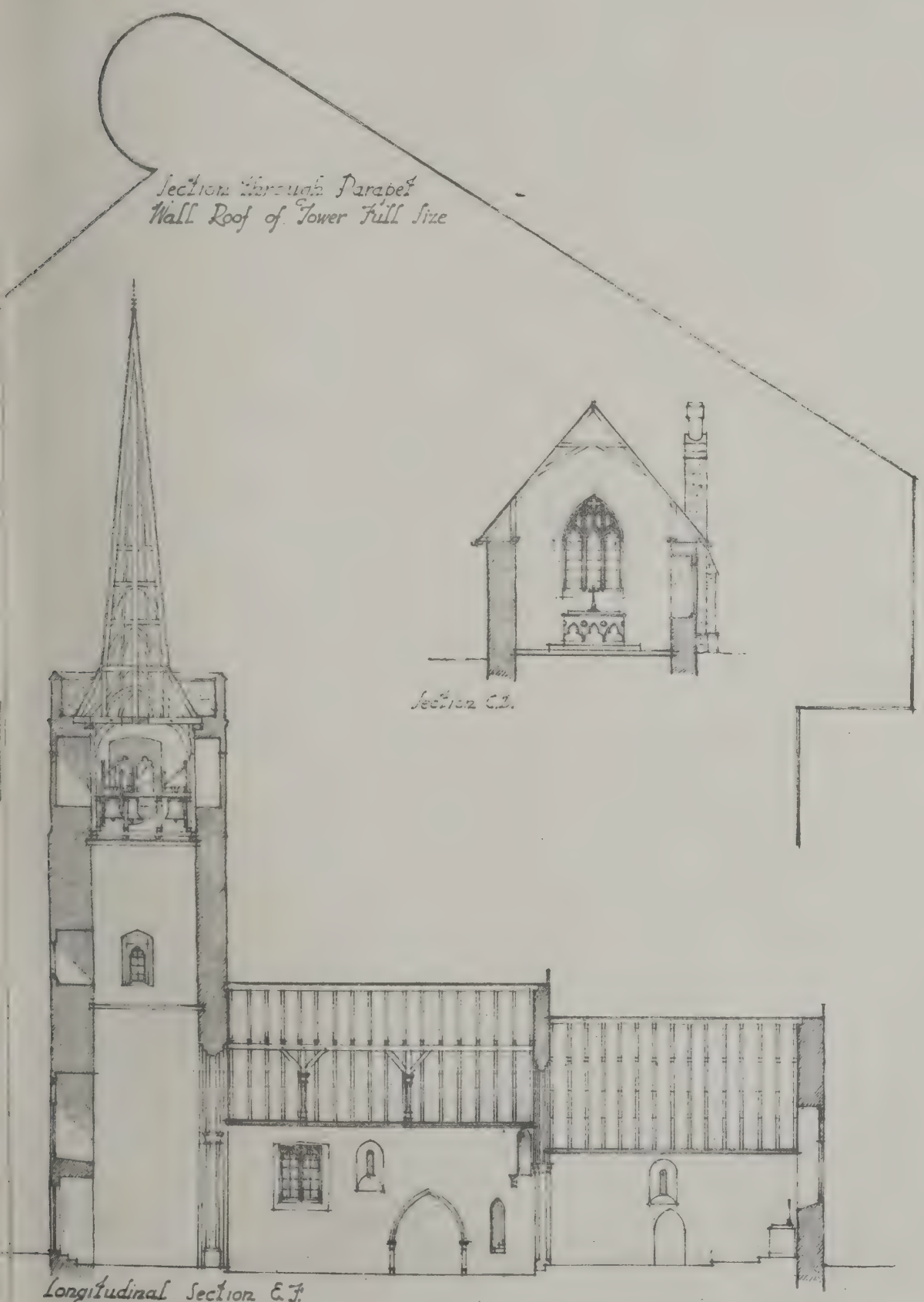
North Elevation.

CHURCH OF ST. MRY

MEASURED AND DRAWN BY C.I. M

TLE WAKERING, ESSEX.

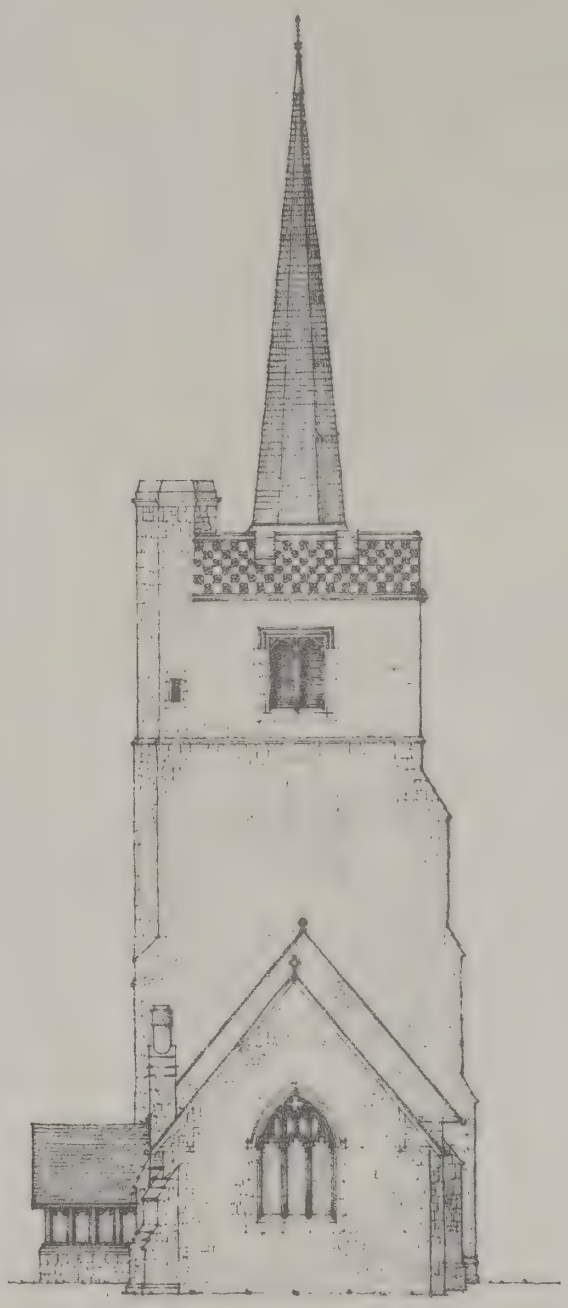




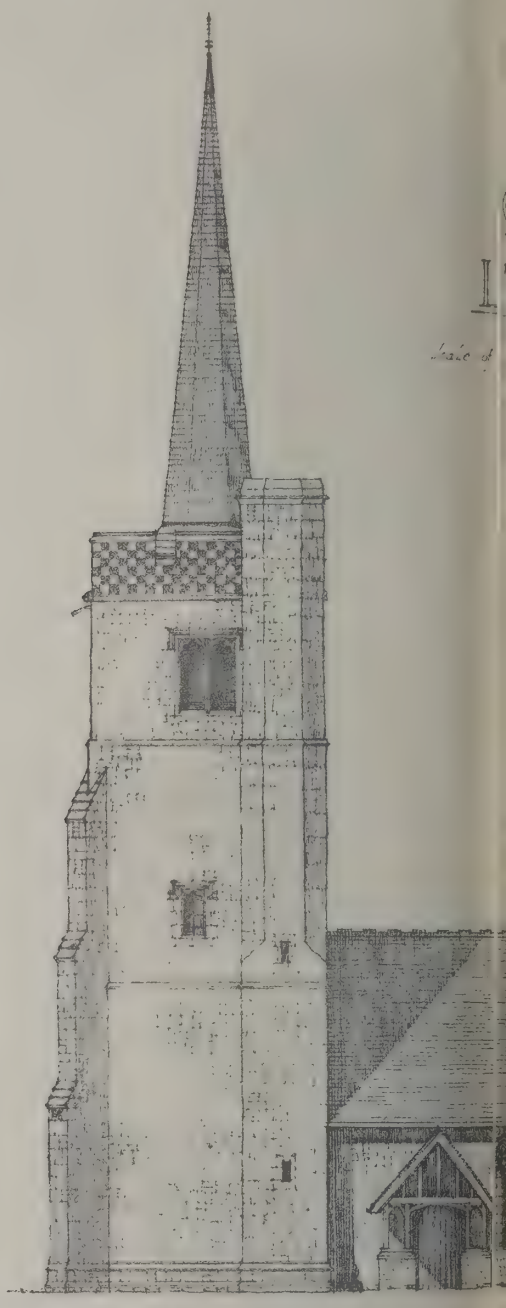
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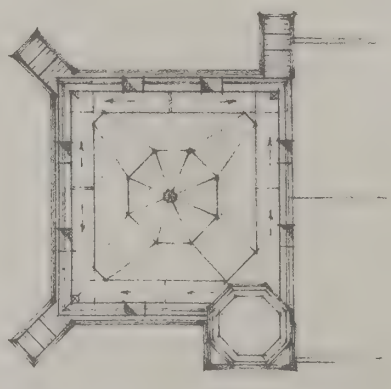
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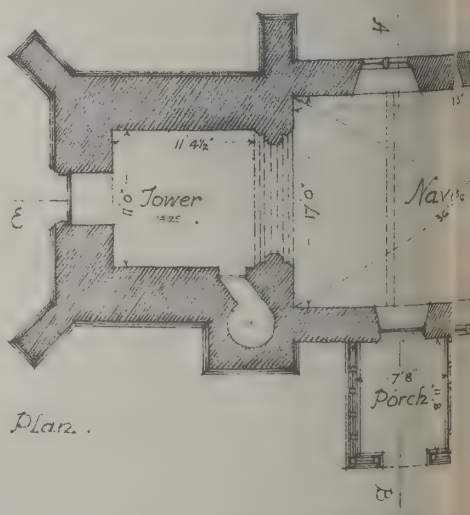
East Elevation.



South Elevation.



Tower Roof Plan.

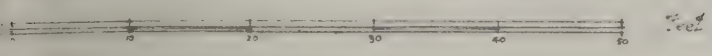


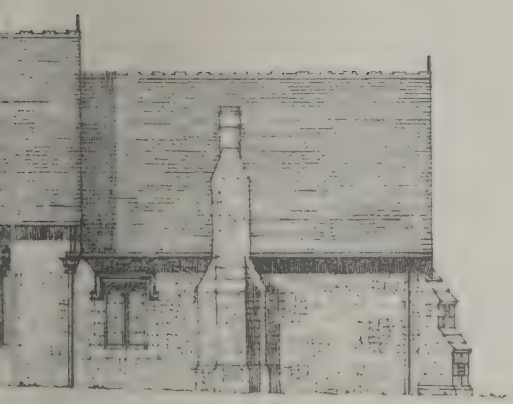
Plan.

CHURCH OF ST. AR

MEASURED AND DRAWN BY W.

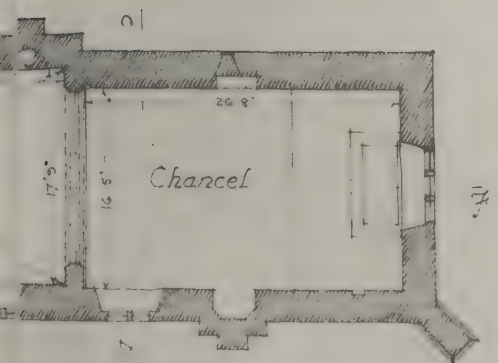
RCH OF ST. MARY
WAKERING, ESSEX.

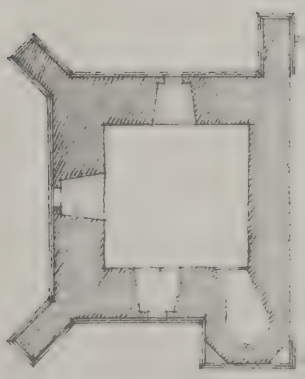






West Elevation.





Tower First Floor Plan.

Measured and Drawn by C. W. Neil 1925

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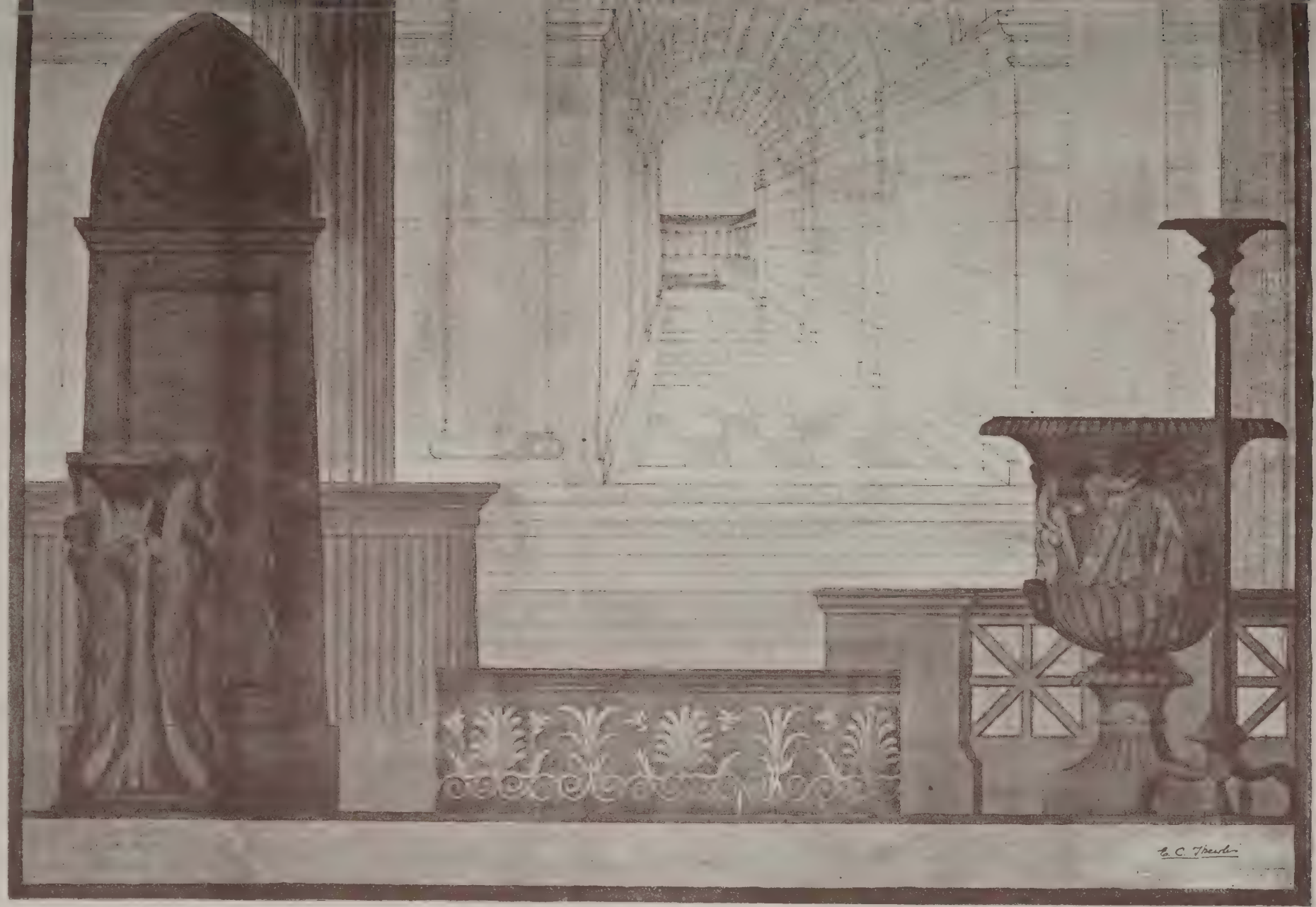
LL WAKERING, ESSEX.

THE SCHOOL OF ARTS & CRAFTS.

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CLASSIC COMPOSITION



INK-PHOTO. WM BROWN & CO LTD LONDON E.C.3

CLASSIC COMPOSITION.

FROM DRAWING BY E. C. THEWLIS, SOUTHEND SCHOOL OF ARTS & CRAFTS.

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14 inch wall where a 9 inch one will serve our purpose is waste, and to build a 9 inch wall where a 4½ inch one will serve is waste again.

It needed a great war and a housing hustle to induce the framers of our local byelaws to admit that in a small house brick footings were absolutely unnecessary; it has needed many years and much agitation among reformers to convince designers and the public that the old L-shaped plan for rows of small houses was an absurdity.

It would, perhaps, almost need a revolution to bring about real reforms in the Metropolitan Building Acts such as would make London building cheaper without the sacrifice of essentials.

We all know that the compulsory 100 super foot area into which a w.c. must ventilate is unnecessary, but officials still have to carefully measure and check our plans and see that these areas are not diminished in size. We still have complicated fire regulations enforced for buildings of comparatively small size which do not require them. We want in our building legislation fewer enactments, and greater elasticity, just as we want to effect the savings which come automatically from good planning and the definite avoidance of wasted cubic space.

Our Illustrations.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY, LITTLE WAKERING, ESSEX. Measured and Drawn by C. W. Neil, Southend School of Arts and Crafts.

CLASSIC COMPOSITION. From Drawing by E. C. Thewlis, Southend School of Arts and Crafts.

Municipal School of Arts and Crafts, Southend-on-Sea.

The drawings which we illustrate elsewhere in this issue are the work of C. W. Neil and E. C. Thewlis, both students at the above school. Mr. Neil, who is responsible for the measured work at Little Wakering, Essex, served his articles in the office of Mr. H. R. Cowley, A.R.I.B.A., of Southend, on completion of which he attended a full-time day course at the School of Arts and Crafts for close on two years. During the time he completed his Testimonies of Study and qualified at the recent examination as Student R.I.B.A.

The composition is the work of Mr. E. C. Thewlis, also a student at the school and hailing from the same office, attending the evening school for the past three years. In the recent Inter. R.I.B.A. examination he was placed top of the list in order of merit.

These illustrations convey a good idea of what is done and can be done in the smaller unrecognised schools in the provinces, although the Southend School of Art can hardly be termed a small school. Its growth and development of recent years has been exceedingly rapid, and the Architectural and Building Crafts Section is a very promising branch of its many activities. One feature of the training given in this section is the close attention paid to bringing the students into close personal touch with materials and practical construction, and the design and construction are worked together. Besides the paper work, the student is required to work out the small details on the bench in order that he may fully grasp the significance of the material, craftsmanship, and methods of construction he is studying.

Application has now been made to the Board of Architural Education for this school to be placed on the list of recognised schools. The staff responsible for the teaching in this section are: Mr. D. N. Martin-Kaye, A.R.I.B.A., A.A.Dipl., Mr. Leonard Freeborn, M.B.E., A.I.Stru.E., Mr. Rolfe, Stone Demonstrator, and Mr. Tyler, Brickwork.

The principal of the school is Mr. A. J. Connabeer, A.M.C.

Notes and Comments.

The Tallest Building in the World.

Mr. Oscar F. Konkle's new building which it is proposed should exceed the Woolworth Building by 8 ft. in height, and is to cost £3,500,000, has now been commenced. It will contain a church, a hospital, a bank, and a hotel with 4,500 rooms, and smoking, drinking, and Sunday papers will all be prohibited. The enterprise to which we have already referred is a missionary one, but is intended to show a moderate return on the outlay, part of which, we understand, will be allocated to the support of various missionary undertakings. But seeing that the owner first attempts to make a very high building pay, which American authorities now say is a difficult matter, and then proposes to handicap it still more by a further extension of Prohibition than is contemplated by American law, we do not see how it can be expected to show a reasonable balance sheet. One cannot often have one's cake and eat it!

An Opportunity Missed.

Those who assert that the quality of our architecture is improving would perhaps find their complacency shaken by a stroll down from Ludgate Circus to Blackfriars Bridge, as the new buildings now being erected on the eastern side of the road would hardly be worthy of a position in a back street. The authorities who had to approve the designs might surely have exercised their rights of objection. as buildings such as those to which we refer are not only objectionable in themselves, but tend to depreciate the value of adjoining sites and buildings. One of the most important essentials in street design is that the individual buildings of which it is composed should be of fairly uniform quality and in some sort of proper relation to one another. A building which is too purely a utilitarian structure may be a blot on a street, and just in the same manner a building which is too elaborate for a locality is inevitably detrimental to the effect of adjoining structures.

The Middlesex Hospital Annexe.

The first step towards the rebuilding of the Middlesex Hospital has been effected by the building of a new annexe with accommodation for 180 patients in Cleveland Street, the object of the temporary annexe being to provide a temporary home for patients during the piecemeal reconstruction of the hospital. The new annexe contains six wards, two operating theatres, and an X-ray department.

On two floors above the administration offices of the Middlesex annexe and the operating theatres, the Institute of Otology—diseases of the ear, nose and throat—has been installed. This has been made possible by a gift of £20,000 from the Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens, of Hull. The Institute will pay a rent to the hospital for its rooms, while at the same time affording the ear, nose and throat specialists an opportunity of giving special attention to the patients suffering from these diseases in one of the new wards in the same building.

The Ferens Institute is one of the most interesting portions of the annexe. It is fitted with a laboratory, clinics, a dark room for observation, and a room with a "turning chair" upon which patients will be revolved in the course of clinical examination, as the airmen were during their sight and hearing tests in the war.

Building Activity in the United States.

It is said that there has been more than 30 billion dollars worth of new construction in the United States during the last seven years. From $3,142,000,000 in 1919, it has reached $6,500,000,000 in 1926. This increase in construction has been accompanied by an expansion of the productive facilities of the industry and in the number of architects, contractors and artisans employed. Most conspicuous has been the growth of the number and size of the financial organisations connected with building. The industry as a whole has grown to the point where it can finance and construct 6½ billion dollars worth of new buildings in a single year. During the last seven years when the shortage dominated the position, the industry could cope with $4,341,000,000 of new construction—now that it can cope with $6,500,000,000, the shortage has been eliminated and over-building has occurred in some parts of the country. The industry is in the position of a manufacturer who in consequence of pressure of unfilled orders, has enlarged his plant and now finds he has caught up the orders.

Abbotsbury Castle.

Lord Ilchester's letter to the "Morning Post" on the subject of Abbotsbury Castle is singularly unforutnate in its tone and manner, as it suggests the existence of animus which, whether justified or not, is hardly in place in a letter to the Press which will be read by many who have no opportunity or inclination to enquire into facts, but who may be influenced by so public an attack on the works and methods of an eminent architect who can no longer defend his reputation. It would seem almost a fallacy that some one appointed by the President of the R.I.B.A. should investigate the subject, and should it be found—as we think is most probable—that the allegations made are largely unjustified, publicity should be given to them. Newton was by instinct and habit a careful man, well versed in the details of construction and it is *prima facie* difficult to believe that Lord Ilchester's letter is based on a sound foundation. The commonest and most-often heard complaints about architects' work are usually found to be baseless and due to circumstances beyond their control. What they might justly be blamed for are, as we have pointed out in our leading article, generally undiscovered by a public which has not sufficient knowledge to see where they have gone wrong.

"English Life."

Architecture, and specially beautiful architecture, cannot be too frequently illustrated and published by the Press. It is the earnest desire of the architectural profession and ourselves that all classes of the community should have every opportunity of studying its beauties and thus become more appreciative and in turn desire to live in buildings which bespeak good taste and refinement. "English Life," issue for issue, includes amongst its pages some illustrations of different styles and types of architecture. The February issue, price one shilling, includes many fine country mansions in an article titled "The English Home." Another article deals exclusively with Esher Place, Surrey. In this some fine garden views have been photographed with a keen sense for composition. The interior views also show that furniture needs special arrangement before a satisfactory picture composition can be secured. These points go to prove that the journal handles this subject in the correct spirit.

English Clubs.

We have received a copy of "Clubs" for 1926. This is the thirty-fourth annual edition, edited by Mr. E. C. Austen Leigh, and published by Spottiswoode, Ballantyne & Co., Ltd., of New Street Square, London, E.C.4, at the charge of 7s. 6d. The work is valuable as it gives in a clear and concise form particulars as to secretary, address, entrance fee, and annual subscription of all the principal clubs, including 1,560 golf clubs.

LONDON.—The L.C.C. are considering a scheme to erect shops in front of St. George's Hospital, Knightsbridge.

The English Inn, Past and Present.*

Professor Richardson and Mr. Eberlein have produce a useful and pleasing book on the English Inn and i history, which forms a very interesting record of the centres of historic hospitality and refuge.

The interdependence of the features of the inn and th road on which it faces are well emphasised and explaine and it is pleasing to think that instead of singing a requie over a dying institution we are to-day witnessing i gradual restoration to a state of health and continued lif

The railway has threatened the existence of the roa side inn; the motor car has been the doctor under who care the patient is rapidly recovering its former health.

The book is divided into eight chapters:—Introductory 2, The English Inn from the 15th Century to the Restor tion; 3, Its development in the 17th, 18th and earl 19th Centuries; 4, Old London Inns; 5, Coaches an Methods of Travelling; 6, Inn Signs; 7, Small Inns, Al houses and Way-side Taverns; while an eighth chapter devoted to the subject of touring—a subject on whic Professor Richardson is well able to speak, as he ha both an inexhaustible fund of knowledge of architectur and local tradition and the practical experience of on who has assiduously toured the roads and studied the features. There is probably no important road on whic he has not travelled and no object of interest on any suc road which he has not noticed, while he has given clos and careful attention to the old road books which wer published in the past. The topographical list of old inn given at the end of the volume will be of great service t many, the anecdotes and information which the autho have to give us will be eagerly read by a large number o those to whom touring has become a fascinating pastim The inn has always figured largely in the literature of eac century, and much of the picturesque romance of lif past and present, has been woven round it.

The subject is no abstruse architectural one, for the in presents no intricate problem of arrangement or con struction. It is in essence the wayside house, differin little, except in its size and the accommodation provide from the houses of the periods with which it is contem porary. True, there is a slightly greater note of publicity and, unlike the house, it is not sequestered within its ow grounds, but in most cases standing on the edge of th road. The book, like others which Messrs. Batsford ha published, is well and profusely illustrated with no fewe than 277 plates, which show us a very large number o the historic inns of the country. If we were to make suggestion of what we a little miss, it would be that th illustrations might have included about eight or te typical plans, for though it is true that the courtyard pla on which the older inns were generally built was the universa plan of almost every mediæval building of any size, th allocation of the rooms is still a subject of interest. An some attention might have been given to the very excellen work which is being carried out by some of the Publi House Trusts, who have with taste and discretion don much to restore the inn to the position it held in the pas as a pleasant and useful institution, both for man an beast.

But while briefly referring to these points we mus congratulate the authors for carrying out a labour of lov which cannot be measured either by the number of page written or the number of illustrations given, but whic must have involved a mass of careful and painstakin research such as we always associate with everythin which Professor Richardson takes in hand. His learnin is encyclopædic, his industry amazing, and his sense o humour a delight and sometimes a surprise to his larg circle of friends.

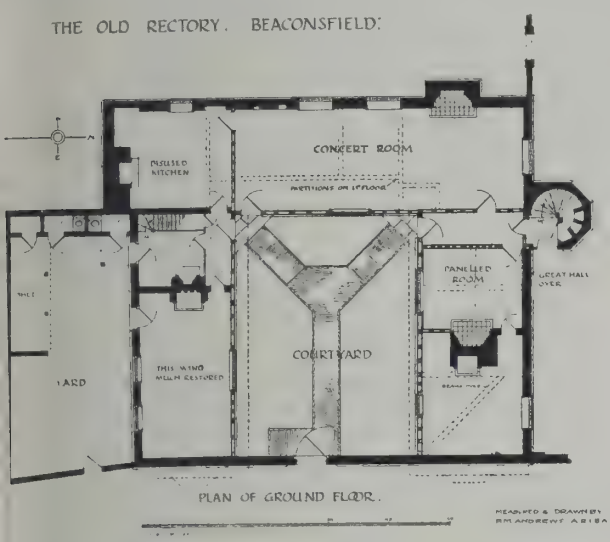
*"The English Inn, Past and Present: A Review of its Histor and Social Life." By A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., and H. Donal son Eberlein, B.A. London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 94 Hig Holborn. 21s. net.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—The Staffordshire Potteries Water Boar are inviting tenders for the construction of a six million gall reservoir built in mass concrete partly reinforced.

The Old Rectory, Beaconsfield.

By P. M. Andrews, A.R.I.B.A.

"The Inventory of Ancient Buildings," compiled by the Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments, included Buckinghamshire in one of its first publications. It is a remarkably valuable document. All buildings with any pretence to historical interest are scheduled under their respective dates and described with great accuracy. But, like all inventories, little more than facts are stated, and no attempt at explanation of unusual features is put forward. This, of course, is very correct, as the findings of a Royal



Commission are, or should be, beyond criticism, and to state the problem is all that can be expected. At the same time, it is a little disappointing. The unrivalled opportunities which the compilers of these splendid volumes had in making their investigations might lead one to expect that they would depart from the purely descriptive method and indulge occasionally in speculation, but it has not been so, and it is left to the reader to explain to himself, as best he may, such difficulties as are presented to him.

In the town of Beaconsfield there are a number of interesting buildings possessing features that are by no means easy of explanation, and in these cases the simple description is put forward and no more.

The most interesting, as well as architecturally the most attractive, structure in the town is the Old Rectory, the measured drawings of which are here presented. It is a fine house of its period and typical of the many half-timbered residences that were being built all over the country when the importance of domestic comfort was superseding ecclesiastical magnificence.

It is instructive how the use of wood in domestic architecture was favoured. Even in districts where the local supply of stone or brick was abundant and where such materials were invariably used for churches, the traditional timber post and beam were still used, with little change or advance in constructional invention, for human habitation.

We read and hear a great deal of the traditions of masoncraft, of the guilds and brotherhoods of the great mediæval masons, stretching back into ages long before the history of the race was written; but the traditions attaching themselves to the felled tree, strike roots deeper still. Before the Sarsen Megalith was reared on its end to mark a sacred site or determine a boundary, branches had been lopped and trees cut down with such implements as were to hand to provide huts and shelter from the elements. So the wood post and beam preceded the stone column and lintel, and influenced its form of construction to no small degree.

It has now been definitely ascertained that in Roman "villas" of even the larger type, the upper storeys were built of wood, and the spaces between the posts filled in with plaster in very much the same way as the familiar buildings of the later Middle Ages, known as "half-timber."

In the early days of the last century the rise of industrialism and the machine-made brick brought about the decline of the more ancient traditional forms. The Romantic movement, however, brought it back when all things were mediævalised, and now that a more reasonable view of tradition and architectural development is understood, timber forms have once more come into their own, and we are not surprised when we behold one of the greatest shops in the most modern street in London reverting to the forms that were fashionable in the closing days of the Great Queen's reign.

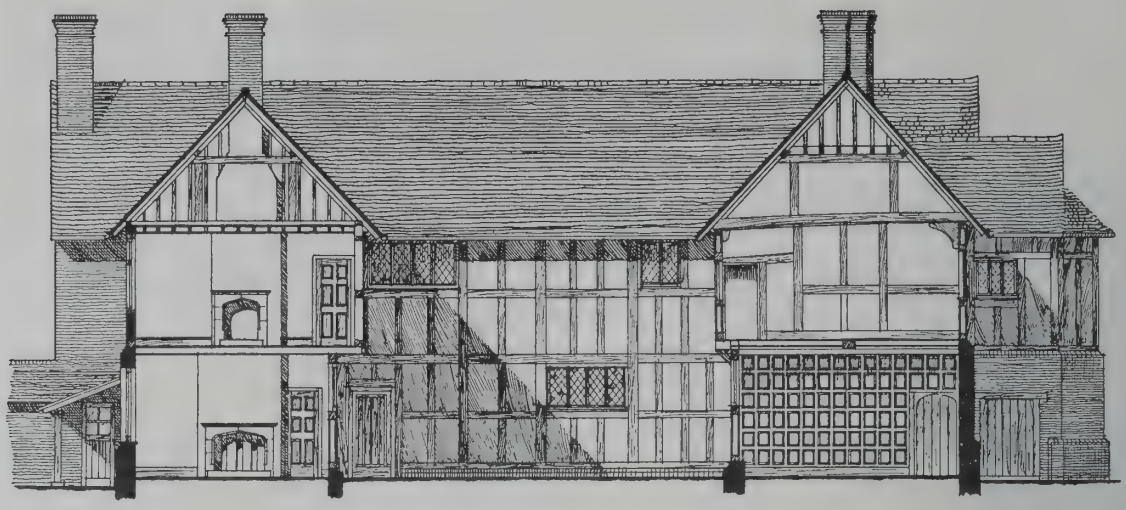
Beaconsfield is a town dating, as far as its buildings are concerned, from the later Middle Ages. The name, "The Beacon on the Hill," gives the clue to its Saxon origin, but nothing identifiable with that period has been unearthed. It stands at the top of a hill on the main road from Uxbridge to Wycombe, with the subsidiary South road leading to Slough and the river. The town is laid out in the form of a cross, with fine wide streets, and the old names of its three entrances, Windsor End, Wycombe End and London End, testify to its importance as a halting place for travellers in early days.

The church, usually so important as a visible documentary history of ancient villages, has in this case undergone such thorough and drastic restoration that little beyond a few coign stones and a piscina in the South Chapel indicate that there ever was a building with a claim to antiquity. Such remnants as there are date from 1470.

There was, however, an earlier thirteenth century church, of which no trace remains, for the first vicar recorded is one Jorto, who died in 1264. No doubt there were others before him, but neither registers nor architectural fragments give any clue as to their identity or date. From 1264 to 1485 the names of five successive vicars are known, but as nothing but their names has survived it is unnecessary to repeat them. The advowson was held in the early days of the sixteenth century by Philip Skydmore, or Scudamore, and on October 6, 1485, some two months after the Battle of Bosworth, he presented Richard Capul with the living. This vicar died in 1500 and appointed that he should be buried here, and at the same time left £40 for the building of the "Parsonage House." This, apparently, is the Old Rectory, the subject of these notes, but another entry rather confuses the issue, for we find that in 1525 John Scudamore, Philip's son, gave the living to Richard Rawson, who was Canon of Windsor and Archdeacon of Essex, and he rebuilt the Parsonage House here. He died in 1543. The work of John Capul must have been of a rather shoddy nature if it was necessary to rebuild the house after only 25 years. But possibly Rawson, who was a man of some importance and wealth, and bore coat armour, only enlarged it to provide for his greater needs and convenience. It is hardly credible that a building of that age and for such a purpose could have only lasted 25 years before rebuilding was necessary. The House then, as we see it to-day, apart from modern restoration, must be the work of Richard Rawson and dates from 1525. The Commission on Ancient Monuments provides an excellent plan of the town in which all buildings with any claim to historical interest are shown hatched in varying degrees, signifying their approximate dates. The church and the Old Rectory are shown in solid black, which means that they belong to a period before 1550. In its description it states that this building was said to be on the site of a cell of Burnham Abbey and was built in the first half of the sixteenth century. What evidence there is for the first of these statements it is difficult to find.

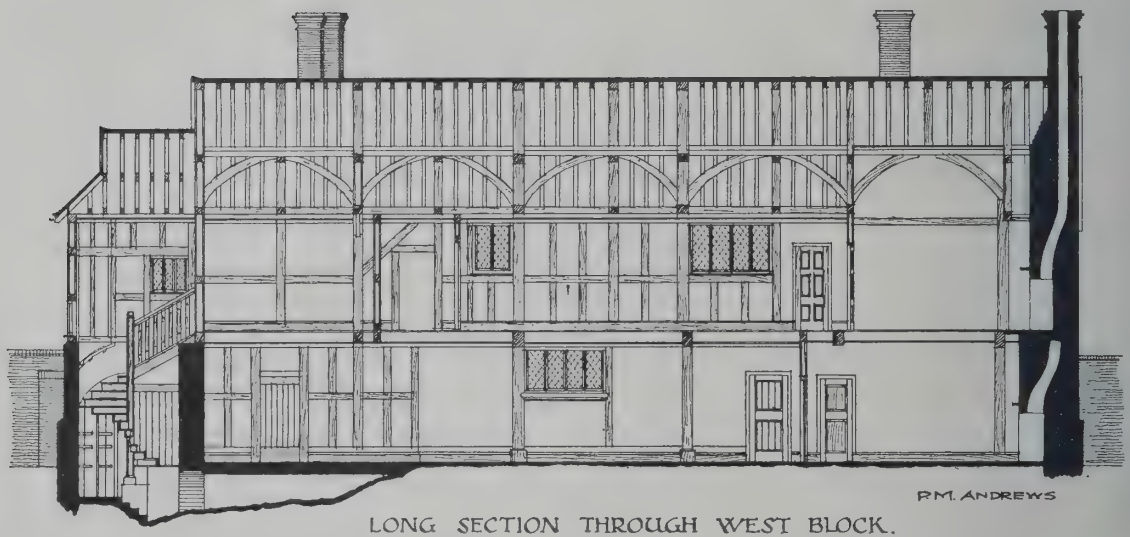
Burnham Abbey was occupied by Augustinian nuns and founded by Richard, King of the Romans, in 1266, the same who brought the Holy Blood from Palestine and rebuilt the great Abbey of Hailes in Gloucestershire. The abbesses of Burnham, between 1284 and 1346 held half the "vill" of Burnham and half the hamlet of Beaconsfield, so it is quite possible that an offshoot of the monastery was founded here in the early days of the fourteenth century.

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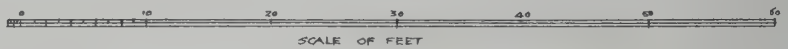


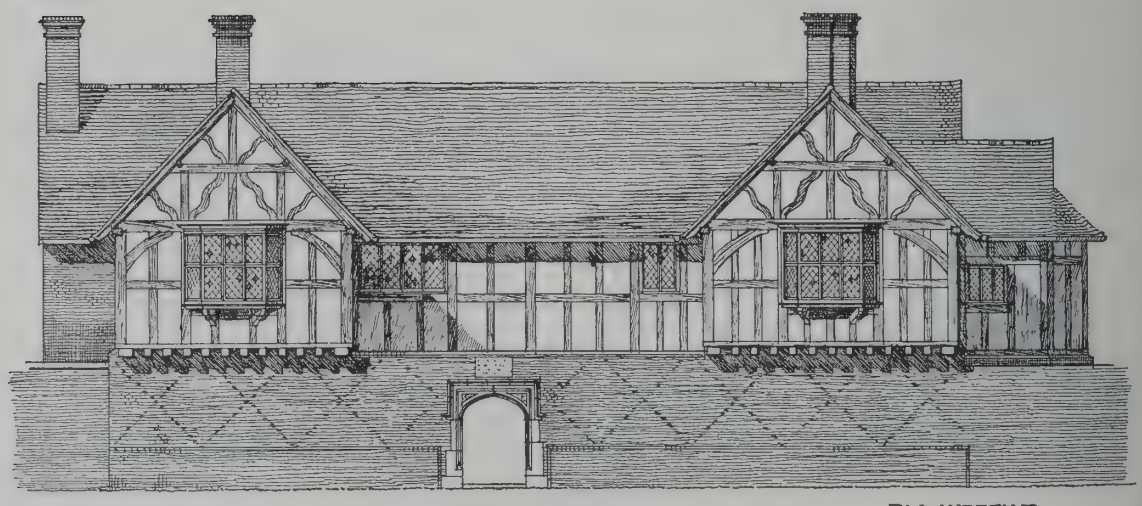
CROSS SECTION THROUGH COURTYARD. P.M. ANDREWS.





LONG SECTION THROUGH WEST BLOCK.





FRONT ELEVATION. P.M. ANDREWS.



THE OLD RECTORY, BEACONSFIELD. Drawn by P. M. Andrews, A.R.I.B.A.

There are one or two signs that this House occupied the site of the Chapel, but they are quite inconclusive, and though mentioned in the official account no explanation or suggestion as to their origin is adduced.

The Old Rectory is situated south-west of the church on the west side of the large open space facing Windsor end. The house occupies three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth, the eastern side, being enclosed by a brick wall having the entrance gateway in the centre. The interior of this courtyard is constructed in timber, with plaster filling between the posts and the upper storey projects some two feet. Round the outside, all the ground storey is of brick, timber being used only in the upper part. This seems to indicate that ideas of defence had not entirely died out even in those spacious days.



OLD RECTORY, BEACONSFIELD. THE GREAT HALL F.M. ANDREWS

The western side of the house was the main block, which probably contained the hall. This is a large room, 47 feet long and 17 feet wide, and has a smaller room at its southern end, no doubt the kitchen. All this part of the house has been much restored and modernised, but the state of the building before 1901 was such that it would be ungenerous to cavil at restoration that has, at any rate, arrested further decay, although it may have introduced features that are not all in harmony with their ancient surroundings. There are two pointed recesses in the wall on the west side of this room that demand explanation but none is forthcoming. They are too small for cupboards; they are not near any fireplace, and the volume referred to above mentions them and leaves the reader wondering. They strike one at first as piscinas; they are the right size and the right height from the floor. So they indicate the position of the former chapel of the cell of Burnham Abbey, which was said to have been on this site? The probabilities are all against such an hypothesis, but if it is rejected, the mystery remains. The south wing has again been modernised and consists of two rooms with back to back fireplaces.

The most interesting part of the house is the north wing. On the ground floor, this is divided into two rooms with fireplaces of generous proportions in the centre. These are original, and though they have been retooled at some later date, they are of the typical Tudor form, wide flattened arches with vine leaf carving on the spandrels and brick backs. On one is carved the arms of Canon Rawson, and on the other his crest; this clearly dates the house and confirms Rawson as the builder. The small western room has some very good seventeenth century panelling, one side a little later than the other, with elaborate bolection mouldings and small panels rather early in style, showing that the larger panels associated with Wren, which were then coming into fashion, had not penetrated into these remote districts.

An octagonal projection on the north contains the staircase, which is of the Newel or "vice" form; all the treads and rises being housed into a stout octagonal newel. The handrail, which is or a trough section, and fixed against the wall, together with the Newel, are original.

On the first floor above the panelled room below, is the Great Hall. This is a spacious apartment with an open timber roof, and is illustrated in the accompanying sketch. All is of the plainest description, the beams being uncarved and unmoulded, and again the fireplaces, together with the four-centred doorway, are original. The same form of roof with queen post principals and curved windbraces is used throughout the house, but only in the hall is it open to the purlins.

The east room adjoining the Great Hall and opening from it is of very charming proportions, and terminates at its eastern end with a small oriel window, which, though modern, doubtless replaces an older one of similar form. Here the panelling is absent, but the oak posts and beams show through the plaster and in some instances vestiges of painted decoration are visible. The dark and mellow colour of the oak and the lead lights of the small windows, together with the great stone fireplace, all combine in producing a most comforting and happy effect.

The remaining rooms on the first floor are all treated in much the same way, and in one or two instances still retain their original doors, but their original fireplaces have gone and there is no further sign of painted decoration.

Most of the brickwork is Tudor; that of the enclosing courtyard wall being relieved by a diamond pattern in dark bricks. The lower part of the wall between the garden on the north side and the churchyard is of the same date, and the upper part a century later. The chimney stacks are plain and square shafted, built of sixteenth century bricks, but their caps are modern.

The projecting upper floors, which over-ride the main outside wall and project again on to the courtyard side, are carried on joists housed to a stout diagonal beam, which is visible at the corners and rest on the beams above the posts below, so on two sides the projecting ends of the square oak joists are exposed and were, apparently, never covered with moulded boards as became the fashion at a later period.

From being described in the fourteenth century as a hamlet, Beaconsfield became, at the time this house was built, a market town of some importance. It even had customs of tithing which were peculiar to itself, viz:—"By the tenth cock and eleventh shock." What precisely that means space forbids an answer. Its importance, however, waned as the markets of Wycombe and Uxbridge were taking the trade, and in 1735, according to Browne Willis, the number of inhabitants was reduced to 550.

Now, with the extension of the London Suburban Railways, the town is spreading far beyond its original boundaries, and is once more resuming a position of some importance in the county. Fortunately for the aesthetic proprieties, this expansion is taking place in a time of some architectural enlightenment, and however much our foreign contemporaries, and even ourselves for that matter, may contemn the more ambitious flights of architectural fancy in civic and municipal building, we are mostly agreed that in the humbler domestic sphere we are feeling back for those old traditions and that wise use of local material that produced such happy results as this Old Rectory.

LUTON.—The Town Council have decided to erect a further 250 houses of various types, and have directed the borough engineer to prepare a scheme for developing and utilising sites owned by them.

False "Art" and "Art Appreciation."

By Loren H. B. Knox.

An article by Clive Bell on the sculpture of Frank Dobson in a contemporary journal for February seems to me typical of a prevalent style of "art appreciation." Mr. Bell notes Mr. Dobson's early reputation and places him second to Epstein as "the greatest British sculptor." We are told that he learnt of Cubism as naturally as one hundred years ago a young carver would learn of David. Dobson is called "a master of formal organisation," whatever that means. Mr. Bell assures us that his forms were "modified by his enriched experience," as years went by. Advance was made by him in "contours, planes and depressions which have become more fluent and satisfying." He continues: "Dobson, it seems to me, might be the architect's ideal companion. He is infinitely respectful of his material; so much so that about his finished works in stone and marble seems to cling always some sense of the cube, the pillar or the ball from which it was hewn. Indeed, so lovingly does he deal with it that one could fancy it was out of sympathy that he sought to express himself with a minimum of violence, keeping recessions and excrescences on the lowest possible scale. Which brings me back to my original argument. Dobson, like all the best artists, despises the brutality of emphasis, and depends for his effect on the exact rightness of subtle relations."

What are examples of Mr. Dobson's masterpieces, which stir Mr. Bell to rapture? "Two Heads" date from 1921, and consist of a hunk of material coarsely hacked into a pair of huge, distorted Japanese features, with great, drawn out, down-gashed noses surmounted by little eye-slits, their lumpy bulks being buttressed up by enormous flipper-hands with towering rod-like fingers of equal length. "The Man Child" is a creation of the same year, contrasted to which Maya totem figures are Phidian. Presumably a male and female, formless as boiled potatoes or stuffed sacks, symbolic as sausages, have brought forth a deformed idiot child who has been chopped into shape with the technique of a Hottentot. Osbert Sitwell's bust was done in 1923 in plates of brass angled together, and is treasured at the Tate Gallery as a memorial of present taste in "art." A year later comes the "Marble Woman," a mass of bloated nakedness, prone with elephantiasis, with feet like claw-hammers, all toe-knobs being of equal length. "Susannah" was done in clay for a bronze in 1924. It looks like a fat, coarse-faced female want-wit done in mud. "Madame Lydia Lopokova's" bust also dates from 1924. This bronze, nearest resembling a human being, preserves the inspiration of its inception with the original putty modelling. The face is "vital" and "strong" and "virile" and "daring" by reason of a vapid stare.

If contortion, distortion and abortion are essentials of present sculpture, as "art authority" asserts them to be, then I agree that Dobson ranks with Epstein. Epileptic convulsions of Cubism seem to be as near a standard as present "art" boasts. Where, I would ask, does Dobson show himself "a master of formal organisation," or a "master" of anything but formless disorganisation, and hideous distortion, even as "modified by his enriched experience"? Mr. Bell's enthusiasm would force Dobson on architects with a view to embellishing buildings with his atrocious effloresences! This sculptor surpasses Phidias, Praxiteles, Donatello, Michael Angelo and Bernini, for they all, crude bunglers, were not "infinitely respectful of their material." About their marbles clung no trace of "the cube, the pillar or the ball." Their "sympathy with their material" did not keep them to a "minimum violence," nor repress "recessions and excrescences to the lowest possible scale." On the contrary, those masters were guilty of the utmost "brutality of emphasis," nor had they attained to Dobson's "exact rightness of subtle relations." Why, if Dobson is so "respectful of his material" should he hack it into bulbs and humps at all? If it is tenderness, and not false idea and absolute sculptural impotency, that restrains him to a "minimum of violence, keeping recessions and excrescences to the lowest possible scale" why does he not avoid taxing his skill by adopting the primitive habit of selecting a weather worn boulder as a symbol of the human form?

Mr. Bell sneers at the quadriga at the end of Green Pa which "sprawls across the heavens," even as Dobso superior, Epstein, sneered at the Nelson monument. It i habit of present æsthetic perverts and degenerates to belit the conventional, so far as public taste permits them, order to intimidate objectors to their own soulless vulga ties. British sculpture at its worst, and it has ever be worst in that of all fine arts, is as much above the capacit of these "creators" and "critics" as Kant's "Critique Pure Reason" is beyond the gibberings of Bedlam.

Does anyone imagine that true art is encouraged extolling such work? Are sane people to be intimidat into receiving estimates such as this article contains as t truth of present art? Is no protest to be entered agai such falsity? It is time, I think, to stop this nonsense, that is what "art authority" has come to!

Why is this? Because, I believe, this age of Scie speaks the language of thought and utility and has ceas to speak the language of fine art. Heretofore men w consoled by a faculty which compelled the Ideal. That w Soul. This impulse was not individual. It was what t single artist drew from the deep reservoir of his age. Fanc of the folk were uttered by him. Hellenic people ma Olympus the abode of their ennobled selves, called go and architects, sculptors, and poets voiced those dreams art. Barbaric Europe consoled itself after the light antiquity flickered out by allegiance to God and super bliss beyond this life, and builders reared that love a mystery in the Gothic cathedral. Lip-service to Chri whom it could worship, and zeal for Greek types, which could not worship, yet united in the Renaissance for a gre art expression. Patriotism in the Netherlands was in t blood of every one of the legion of colorists of that regi in the seventeenth century. Pseudo-classic ideals, as t culture of the seventeenth and eighteen centuries in Ita and France, were strong enough in the peoples of tho lands to compel the architects, sculptors, painters, poets a musicians to varying measures of truth. Victorian emp supremacy, lingering Romance, conventional piety a aristocratic respect demanded a true, though not a supren art from the painters and poets of this land in the ni teenth century. But Science and Democracy were growi and in measure as they externalised, materialised a commonised men, they extinguished fine art. Attemp at æsthetics more and more *reflected* the soulless, co mercialised, over-intellectualised period, but they were n *compelled* by it. And that, to my thought, is just the d tinction between false and true art, which, not bei understood to-day, is the root of all our distortions a delusions.

Now we depend entirely on the mind, from which fine a can never come. We surpass all ages by our inventio and discoveries in the physical world. All our inter is there, and we have ceased to speak the language of Fan because we have ceased to live within our realms of Imagi tion. No longer do we know the emotional empire of t Soul. Realism, therefore, has supplanted Idealism, whi is the heart of art.

"Art Authority" seems to me utterly muddled in ideas on this subject. It sees no further than that the Idealism and Symbolism which made the art of the p is no more. That these impulses were drawn by the art from his age is beyond its comprehension even. It is unc the delusion that the artist makes art. If its talk is otl than taste and technique, it is that abortion is the "coura ous" and "strong" conquest of new realms for "ar Its mental process is that, as we have not now the conte for former moulds, it must be the established forms wh kill the art expression to-day. Destroy those forms a new forms and contents will arise to voice the new e So in Architecture there arose *L'Art Nouveau, Secession* and *Modernist* distortions; in Sculpture and Painti

Post-Impressionism, Cubism, Futurism and a dozen other imbecilities; in Poetry, Imagists and Vers Libre; in music, the cacophony of Schonberg and Stravinski. The hideous, such as Epstein's and Dobson's figures, with it has become the "vital," "daring" utterance of emancipated æsthetics. It has "broken bonds" and is "free."

To me this is all drivel. Not a syllable of æsthetic truth is in one of these agonised poses of the "new men." Their ugly and unnatural mannerisms do not spring from the soil and soul of the folk. They are the individual writhings of unfructified distortionists to do what common sense ought to teach them can only be done by the soul of the folk focalised by the soul of the artist. But common sense is an unknown quantity in this sphere to-day. Of all persons, I believe our "art authorities" are least able to know what true fine art is. The weakest minded woman who "doesn't know anything about art, but knows what she likes" is a better and safer guide than they. They misguide us continually. At best, their training has taught them nothing beyond taste and technique, neither of which is art. Laboriously learning the error that the counterfeit is the genuine, they will not relinguish it. That *true fine art is that compelled by the soul of its age*, is a verity beyond their capacity, for they do not know what soul is. They call our present stuttering in a dead language the new gospel. Death gasps to them are birth throes, for they are "optimists" in their ignorance. No leaders in any sphere of culture to-day are so wrong, nay, so foolishly wrong, as those who attempt to set our taste in the fine arts. They have cultivated a jargon which mystifies the public, and in which they themselves are lost. "Representation," for example, is a word variously twisted to mean the essential or the banal, as "expressionism" is used for the epitome or for the absence of technique.

If there are sane artists and "authorities" who revolt from the æsthetic delusions and imbecilities of the day they are utterly to blame, it strikes me, for letting the blatant abortionists set up their types as "the art of the future." Instead of stamping it out, as physicians would smallpox, they acquiesce in the contagion from a cowardly fear of appearing "out of date." They are routed now because they did not scotch the reptile at first. Either they are silent or they gently ridicule, playing "safe" in case the "movement" should prove a conquest of new territory for æsthetics. If they knew the simple truth that the artist does not make art they might be aware of the ground whereon they stand.

Of course, all this meaningless verbiage which is the labyrinth of present art testifies its falsity. True art does not need perpetual pretence and explanation, for, coming from the people, it is understood by the masses. This, having no roots in the soil of the time, no penetrative quality, gains a fictitious support from the perverted loquacity of "connoisseurs." Their plea to-day that art is objective, literal, individual, admits their error. For fine art must come from the soul, and the soul is not individual but is the faculty which unconsciously draws, holds and utters emotions from the deep reservoir of the age.

Mr. Bell's is the type of prevalent "art appreciation" which in my judgment, takes entire leave of sanity. It is the sort of talk that kills all idea of the truth. Æsthetic falsity is at the bottom of every sentence. Are we to let such writing continue? If such so-called "sculpture" and such "connoisseurship" thereon is to stand for our symbolisation and culture, I think this generation would better blot out the words "Art" and "Beauty" and "Soul" and "Sense" and "Truth" from its vocabulary.



HOUSE AT CROYDE, NORTH DEVON. Oliver Hill, Architect



ENTRANCE DETAIL.



HOUSE AT CROYDE, NORTH DEVON. OLIVER HILL, Architect.

Correspondence.

The Education of the Public in Architecture.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

SIR,—Though architectural journals have unanimously advocated the propagation of interest in architecture there seems to be little general agreement as to the wisest means of accomplishment. Yet if much is to be done there must also be unanimous adoption of means. Unfortunately, it is questionable whether most of the suggestions so far proffered, if followed, are likely to achieve the desired results in less than half a century. I think it is this lack of unanimity in adopting means and the remoteness of realising these ambitions from present suggestions that has tended to foster that attitude—with which we are all familiar—that despairs of creating a fairly wide interest in the "mistress of the arts." This is to be regretted, for such an object is laudable, meaning, as it does, the benefit of enhanced interest and pleasure in our daily surroundings. In the hope, therefore, of reviving a few dying embers, I am encouraged to ask your indulgence of a few comments on this subject.

Of the suggestions proffered the one deserving of the strongest support is that which has often been advocated in your leading articles—I mean the incorporation of architecture as a subject in school studies. Mr. Manning Robertson supports the idea in his "Laymen and the New Architecture," stress being laid on that part of his book in the leading article of your issue of September 25 last. The article cites the difficulty of obtaining teachers, and the suggestion is made that the "difficulty might readily be met by making use of the more advanced architectural students of neighbouring architectural schools as teachers." The objections that trouble here are that architectural schools are too rare to make this possible in more than a few districts; that there would not be sufficient students to serve more than a few schools; and the disinclination of the student to undertake duties that are likely to be pernicious if he be intent on rapid advancement in his art. Architecture could be taken as one of the subjects of the art master or masters. General education, and not the training for a particular work in life, being the primary function of public and secondary schools, architecture more fittingly finds a place in their curriculums than, say, trigonometry and mechanics. It could be taught, not so much with the intention of imparting a knowledge of the science of building but of cultivating taste for architecture as a fine art. Indeed, it would be wiser if that intention determined art teaching in schools generally, so that executive ability becomes secondary to the cultivation of good taste. The former can be the possession only of the few, and is therefore not legitimately a subject of general education (if it is worth training it is bound to be manifest), while the latter can be, with advantage, the possession of the many. Thus the choice of art teachers for schools that exist fundamentally to provide the foundations of culture might wisely be actuated by considerations of the teachers' knowledge of art history—meaning, essentially, their appreciation of the significance of various æsthetic tendencies and art movements past and present. Executive ability, now considered of primary importance, is merely secondary.

But this lives in dreams of the future, to effect the realisation of which is beyond the power of the architectural profession. For more immediate widening of interest in architecture we must look to means more within reach. The lay press giving more attention to it is likely to achieve some desired results, but up to the present newspapers seem to have been reluctant to lend their aid in the cultivation of taste in this sphere. Very generous exceptions might be made in the case of some journals, notably the "Morning Post," "The Observer" and "The Spectator," where articles on contemporary architecture do occasionally appear, but generally such articles are strange to newspaper columns. "The Times'" interests in this connection are more archæological and concerned with the preservation of old work, and less—much less—with contemporary achievement. The "Telegraph" has now an art page—weekly, I think—but architectural items figure but little. And yet it is quite reasonable to expect that a new and important building should be noticed in a newspaper at as great a length as the publication of a new and important book. The former will be seen by far more than will read the book, and will probably, if we have but eyes to read, reflect something of the tendencies of thought.

Much might be contributed in these endeavours, more than at present, by the architectural journals themselves, by appealing, by various attractive items, to the educated layman. My sources of information are mainly conversational, but if I may judge from them I would conclude that architectural journals are mostly confined to those either engaged in or connected with the architectural profession and building trades. It is not difficult to imagine features calculated to allure the educated layman without being detrimental to the scholarly conduct of a journal. Some might have their objection to this formulated in a remark occurring in the editorial of the January "Architectural Review," asserting that "architecture cannot be written up for the mass without being unendurably vulgarised in the process." But it is hardly a question of writing up architecture for the mass, but of drawing within a communion a cultured yet large minority whose lives are brightened with a lively interest in the arts and sciences, but who have, however, under influence of the trend of the age, left architecture outside their ken. At most it means forsaking in some essays a few technicalities (which is no great disadvantage) and the assumption of professional interest. One need not emulate the imperiousness of Ruskin's later essays, which were the outcome of the laudable desire to uplift the mass. The mass, as it now is, cannot be our concern. It is futile to hope, as a speaker at a recent architectural dinner hoped, that one day the ordinary man will discuss architecture with as much interest as he now discusses football or racing. That possibility is as remote as that he will discuss with as much interest tendencies in modern literature. It is reasonable to hope, however, that the time will come when the architecture by which we are surrounded shall not forfeit in evocation of tasteful appreciation to her more fortunate sisters—literature, music and painting.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ARNOLD WHITTICK.

Grenville House,
Brunswick Square,
London, W.C.1.
February 6, 1926.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

FEBRUARY 12, 1876.

FORTHCOMING PICTURES.

A correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" says that, among the works in preparation for the Academy, Mr. Leighton's large picture of a Greek procession takes a prominent place. The artist has been engaged for a considerable time upon this work, the largest and most important that he has yet executed. The composition displays all the resources of his style, and has been worked out with the utmost care, and with constant reference to nature. Mr. Watts is preparing a large painting of a design called "Love and Death," that was exhibited some years ago in the Dudley Gallery. One of the most impressive of all the painter's ideal compositions, it well deserves to be worked out in full size, and, if completed in time for the exhibition, this picture alone will make the year interesting. Mr. Boughton is engaged upon an idyllic scene of gleaners returning home in the evening light, with the harvest moon rising in the pale sky. According to his wont, he has dressed his figures in the costume of the East of the last century. Mr. Whistler has finished two important works that may possibly find their way to the Academy. One is a "Nocturne," some fishing boats softly gliding out from shore over quiet, moon-lit water; the other is a snow scene, in which the wintry atmosphere of London is very truthfully rendered.

Reinforced Concrete.

Paper read before the Sheffield Society of Architects.

The architect and the engineer have the accumulated experience of very many centuries to fall back upon in their use of stone, brick and timber for building and structural purposes. Using these materials, certain architectural forms suitable to their use have been developed, probably almost to the limit as far as dimensions are concerned, without the aid of any body of theory or even the necessity for definite experimental evidence of the strengths of these materials. It is remarkable that right through the centuries until the seventeenth century of our era there is no evidence of experimental work upon these or other structural materials which would give definite quantitative information of their ability to resist tensile or compressive stresses, or even the loads they would carry when used as beams or any other forms, and indeed it was not until the end of the eighteenth century that any very definite information was obtained experimentally of the strength of these materials. Towards the end of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth century, the science of the testing of materials may be said to have had its birth, and this, combined with the work of Havier and others, who investigated successfully the nature of the stress distribution in a beam, made it possible to anticipate the stresses in beams under certain conditions, and these stresses could be related to the strengths of the material as found by direct experiment.

The introduction of cast iron and the use of wrought iron, particularly dating from the construction of the Menai suspension bridge and the early railway developments, led engineers and architects to depend more and more upon theory and experiments in assisting them to fix the dimensions of the elements of their structure.

Reinforced concrete was introduced in the latter half of the nineteenth century. It is of interest to note that from one point of view it was analogous to the introduction, in the early part of the century, of a combination of cast iron and wrought iron in which cast iron took principally the compressive stresses and wrought iron the tensile stresses. The famous high level bridge at Newcastle-on-Tyne was a striking example of the use of the two materials. The fact that at the time of the introduction of reinforced concrete the testing of materials and many types of testing machines had been developed, which made it possible to test not only the material in compression but also in the forms of beams, slabs, etc., led to its confident use in structural work, without that step-by-step growth in experience which architects and engineers had accumulated throughout the centuries in connection with ordinary building materials. Experiment and theoretical analysis have, therefore, been of the greatest importance in the development of the use of reinforced concrete, and it is only when the results of these experiments are strictly applied and the teaching of theory rigidly adhered to that successful work can be accomplished; and, as we hope to show, failures occur when by carelessness or ignorance these are departed from. Quite recently I have seen a building in which a clerk of the works allowed steel to be put in to form a reinforced concrete floor entirely without any consideration of the real conditions to be met by the steel.

A serious case of failure which I was asked to investigate not long ago was due no doubt to lack of ability to understand the drawings, or else inability to appreciate how serious might be the results from carelessness in placing steel in the beams, and particularly the chear steel, to failure to appreciate where the lateral lines should be, particularly in "T" beams, and to carelessness in making concrete.

A flat roof consisted of slabs resting on beams. The roof concrete was cast in cold weather, and a few days after casting was covered with asphalt. On taking away the false work the whole roof collapsed, killing a number of workmen and injuring others. The webs of the "T" beams had been formed of fairly good concrete; the amount of steel in the beams was adequate but the slabs had been cast quite independently of the beams, of concrete so poor that it had not properly set, and no attempt had been made to insure adhesion between the slab and the beam. Th shear steel that should have passed well into the slab ha been most unsatisfactorily placed. With a reasonab appreciation of the importance of clean aggregate properly mixed concrete and of care in the placing of stee the accident would certainly have been avoided.

It is sometimes said that reinforced concrete cannot b used with the same confidence as steel and other structur materials because of uncertainties of the kind suggested b this failure. The same argument would certainly apply t steel work if every care were not taken in the designing t see that all elements and joints are properly proportione to their function during the manufacture of the steel, t insure by proper tests that it is suitable for its purpose, an if during the fabrication precision in workmanship and du care of manufacture were not exercised. Steel becam rapidly a successful material for very large structures be cause the science of testing materials had been the handmai of the engineer and because the greatest care had bee taken in inspection both of material and workmanship.

The same care in choosing the raw material, the sam precision in testing, not simply once but continually, th same care in fabrication, and last but not least the same ca in applying experimental results and theoretical analys to the design of the structures is necessary with reinforce concrete.

As is well known, reinforced concrete is a combination o steel, generally mild steel, and concrete.

Steel.—Steel for reinforced concrete should fulfil the British Engineering Standards Association Specificatio Strength and elongation are important, but the bendin test is equally if not more important. Nearly all rein forcing steel has to be bent cold on the site, and cracks a bends and hoops cannot in any way be allowed. W might as well allow a crack in a tie-bar of a steel structur

The question of protection of steel by concrete is impor tant and the specimens on the table are of considerabl interest. In 1914 I made a number of reinforced concret cylinders, 12 inches long and 6 inches diameter. Coaxia with the concrete were placed bright steel bars 16 inche long. The object was twofold: (1) to test the adhesion o bright drawn steel with concrete; (2) to investigate over long period the protection of the steel by the concrete.

After three months the bars were pushed through th concrete about 2 inches, the load required to push then being measured and the adhesive stress calculated. Thre aggregates were used, gravel, quartzite, and blast furnac slag. After the adhesion tests, which showed that th adhesive stress varied from 300 to 450 lb. per square inch the blocks lay in a laboratory for four years. Some o these were then put outside and others were put in a sump

Two specimens, on the table, were broken yesterday One had been in water for more than six years, one had bee in the open exposed to all kinds of weather for more tha six years. It will be seen that although the steel outsid the block has very badly corroded, the steel inside, even t within $\frac{1}{4}$-inch of the outside, is perfectly bright.

Two other specimens are on the table, one of which is a concrete block broken yesterday and which for more tha five years has been in water. The concrete was made witl ordinary cement with which was mixed in the case of on block 6 per cent. of gypsum* and in the other case 8 pe cent. of gypsum. The block containing 8 per cent. o gypsum cracked badly. Inside each of the blocks was a piece of bright steel and a piece of ordinary rusted rein forcing steel. On breaking the block, the bright steel wa found perfectly bright, while the rusted steel had certainly not corroded further since being put into the block. Thes and other tests carried out by the author show clearly tha concrete perfectly protects steel within which it is properly embedded.

* The effect of mixing gypsum has been described by th author in a paper presented to the Institution of Civil Engineers.

CEMENT.—Fortunately, there is no difficulty in obtaining first-class cement in this country, but Portland cement is a material of such variable properties that every care should be taken to ensure that strength, setting time and soundness are satisfactory.

The British Engineering Standards Association Specification should be adhered to. The strengths of Portland cement are so well known that it is hardly necessary to say anything further about it; results of a test are given in Table 1. The new cements are of great interest, and as there is only a little information available particulars obtained by experiment in the author's laboratory may be of interest.

QUICK SETTING AND HIGH TENSILE STRENGTH CEMENTS.

The high alumina cements, Ciment Fondu, Ciment Electrique and the special Ferrocrete made by the English firms are of very considerable interest and are worth special consideration, especially as some doubt has existed in our minds as to whether the high strengths so rapidly developed are permanent. Fig. 1 shows the results of tests on Ciment Fondu and Ciment Electrique for periods ranging from 0 to 200 days. It will be seen that the pure cement passes through a maximum strength at the end of a period from three to 28 days but then falls in strength. The reason for this is probably that the quick setting induces internal stresses which reduce the apparent breaking strength. As time goes on further hardening takes place, and there is no reason to think that the curve continuously falls. That internal stress is probably the reason for the fall will be seen from the fact that cement and sand briquettes do not show the strength falling off to the same extent.

From Fig. 2 it will be seen that the crushing strength of concrete stored in water, made of Ciment Fondu, Leighton Buzzard sand and dolorite falls off in strength between 50 and 100 days, but only very slightly. Compression blocks of cement and sand gained in strength up to 90 days. It will be seen that in less than five days concrete made of Ciment Fondu gains its maximum strength.

Table 2 shows results that have recently been obtained by Mr. F. G. Turner in our laboratory from the special ferrocrete cement and sand briquettes in seven days practically reach their maximum strength, after which there is a slight fall and then a rise. Again, internal stresses with further hydration after the period of seven days may account for the increase followed by a decrease and then again an increase of the strength. Pure cement briquettes of this material indicate internal stresses with continuous hydration to a marked degree. The strength rose to 960 lb. per square inch in 28 days, and then fell at 56 days to 518 lb. per square inch, rising again to 807 lb. per square inch in 224 days.

Table 5 shows the results of tests after seven days on 1:2:1 concrete made with Ciment Fondu; it will be seen that the percentage of water makes a very considerable difference to the results and that the best results are obtained with 6·25 per cent. of water. At this consistency the concrete is quite easy to work.

RISE OF TEMPERATURE DURING THE SETTING OF CIMENT FONDU AND CONCRETE.

The rise of temperature during the setting of Ciment Fondu is remarkable, as will be seen from Fig. 3, which shows the temperature reached after periods of hours from the time of mixing. The temperatures were recorded automatically by a Cambridge & Paul thermograph. The material was cast in wooden moulds, into the centre of which the bulb of the thermograph was placed. The specimen was placed in a cement barrel and surrounded by asbestos wool. Temperatures as high as 125° C., Fig. 3, have been recorded in pure cement. After three months' storage of the cement in a dry laboratory in a bag the temperature reached was only 78° C. In the case of another bag of the cement stored in the same laboratory the cement would not set in a week, indicating remarkable changes that may take place in a warm, dry room when the material is in bags.

EFFECT OF FROST ON THE SETTING OF CEMENTS.

The author has carried out a very considerable amount of work on the effect of low temperatures on the setting of cements.

Generally it can be said that if the temperature of the materials is well below freezing, ordinary cement cannot hydrate, but when the temperature rises to well above freezing the ciment will hydrate and concrete harden. If, therefore, forms are not removed until the temperature has risen, and sufficient time is then given, concrete will set. If work is urgent the materials should be heated when the weather is cold.

The following results with Ciment Fondu concrete are interesting.

During a spell of cold weather concrete was made of Ciment Fondu, sand and dolorite, which were at a temperature of 1° C. Some of the blocks were then hardened in the air, the minimum temperature recorded being:

Day	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th
Minimum Temp. °C. ..	−5°	+4°	+5°	−2°	−6°	+3°	+5°

and the remainder in the laboratory at 58°–64° C.

Table 3 shows the results of tests at 7 days. The effect of a temperature not less than 6 degrees Centigrade appears to be negligible. The high temperature generated by the setting appears to help very considerably.

SURFACE OF CIMENT BRIQUETTES AND OF CONCRETE MADE OF CIMENT FONDU.

The upper surface of Ciment Fondu briquettes when hardening in the mould frequently flake to a depth of $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, and this floats off when the briquettes are placed in water. A sheet of zinc placed on the briquettes prevents the flaking.

Ciment Fondu Concrete made in wooden moulds does not set well on the surface. When the forms were renewed it was always possible to rub away the surface with the finger although the blocks were set quite hard. With metal moulds the surface was hard and firm.

SAND AND AGGREGATE.

Good concrete cannot be made unless the sand and aggregate are reasonably graded and the material is clean. We have tested concrete made of stone from this district, every piece of which was covered with fine dust, which gave at 7 days a crushing strength of less than 600 lb. per square inch. After thoroughly washing, concrete of the same aggregate had a strength of 1,800 lb. per square inch at 7 days.

Clayey material in the sand and aggregate surrounds the hard material with a film and prevents the adhesion. Very simple tests will frequently show the presence of impurities that prevent setting or adhesion, but if there is any doubt, proper tests should be made, especially for structural work. Recently the author was concerned with a large building. On the site was sand and gravel and the owner was naturally anxious to use the sand and gravel for concrete. Simple tests showed a good deal of clay, while blocks tested at 7 days showed a strength only of 500 lb. per square inch. With sand and gravel taken from somewhat similar deposit, twice washed, a 4:2:1 concrete could be obtained having a strength of 2,500 lb. per square inch at 28 days. Certain salts delay setting, as, for example, 3 per cent. of zinc carbonate in an aggregate, as shown by J. E. Worsdale, B.Sc., prevented concrete setting for several weeks, although after six months the concrete had a strength of 85 per cent. of concrete made of a clean aggregate. Good concrete cannot be made without the greatest care in choosing and testing the aggregate regularly. Each delivery must be tested.

Time will not allow of a long discussion of the richness of mixture to be used, but proper grading is essential and rich concrete is well worth using in many cases. Before using aggregates for important work preliminary experiments are well worth while, as shown by Table 4.

WATER.

The water content of concrete is very important, and the author thinks it is well worth while determining by the slump or jigger table method the consistency for given jobs. Contractors must not add any quantity of water they like. With machine-made concrete there is no

difficulty in gauging the water accurately and there is no difficulty in working concrete of a consistency that will give practically maximum strength. There is always the danger of concrete being worked in too sloppy a condition; the concrete is weaker and more cement is washed out through joints in the forms. Table 5 is of interest.

Almost any clean water, including sea water, will make good concrete. Peaty water from a clayey foundation, filtered to take out the clay, made good concrete, and the cement set perfectly hard. Concrete made of the same water without filtering would not set for many weeks.

Steel in the Concrete.

The principles that determine the proper placing of steel in the concrete are now well understood for most forms of structure. Steel can be used to take the tensile stresses in simple beams and slabs and compression steel can be used to strengthen beams. All tension steel elements should be hooked at the ends and where "joints" have to be made sufficient overlap must be allowed. The concrete must be so made and so moulded round the steel that there is perfect adhesion. Many types of special indented bars have been suggested so as to improve the adhesion. Tests of simple beams with plain bars and indented bars have shown that the load that a beam will carry before it finally fails is generally higher for the indented bars than for plain bars, but it is doubtful if this is the case when the plain bars have large hooks at the ends of the test beams. The same tests, however, show that well-made beams with plain bars and indented bars, subject to pure bending, generally carry the same load before the first serious crack appears. It is of importance to recognise that neither concrete nor steel follows Hooke's law to failure, and that by assuming elastic conditions in calculations for the safe working load for a beam, and assuming that the working stress is some given value, it by no means follows that the real factor of safety is given by the crushing stress of the concrete divided by the working stress. Nevertheless, the crushing strength of the concrete and the stress used in calculating the safe load are valuable as guides and as giving an arbitrary factor of safety. Under this limitation calculations should be carefully made, steel and concrete arranged to take the necessary tensile, shear and compressive stresses, and when the designs have been carefully made, steel shoots, showing the details of every bar and how it should be bent and placed, should be prepared. No clerk of works or workman should be allowed any discretion in placing steel but must rigidly adhere to instructions on the drawing sheets. This is of the greatest importance, particularly in connection with continuous beams, slabs and **T** beams. With simple beams there is not much opportunity to make mistakes. The serious case of failure to which I have already referred was largely due to neglect of these precautions.

Expansion steel should be arranged in flat surfaces to prevent cracking during setting, and particularly if these surfaces are likely to be exposed to changes of temperature. Lantern slides of the reinforced flat roof with dome, and details of gallery of a large picture theatre designed by the author, in which the operating rooms are carried below the reinforced concrete gallery were shown to illustrate the theoretical and practical points discussed.

In conclusion, there seems no doubt that reinforced concrete is a material that will find a growing use in all kinds of buildings, and the fullest consideration of the possibility of using it so that it may be pleasing as well as utilitarian should be given to this material. For bridges and many buildings it has great advantages over metal and other constructions, and although it is by no means a perfect fire-resisting material yet buildings can be erected that will withstand internal fires for long periods without total collapse.

Swansea.—The Swansea School Building and Sites Committee has recommended four undertakings, in the order named, to be proceeded with:—School, at Llansamlet, costing £14,000; Kilvey School; development of the Technical College, £35,000; and then the Cadle development. The four schemes will cost £116,000.

Surveyor's Reward.

At the meeting of the Hackney Borough Council, on Wednesday afternoon, an important report was presented by the Establishment and General Purposes Committee with reference to the question as to what remuneration should be paid to Mr. Norman Scorgie, J.P., the borough surveyor, who acted as an architect, drew up all the specifications and plans, and superintended the construction of a large number of houses in Hackney.

The report states:—

"From particulars which we have obtained it appears that in addition to the ordinary duties embraced in the appointment of borough engineer, Mr. Scorgie proposed schemes, embracing an estimated expenditure of £180,000 which after consideration and review were abandoned for various reasons; but, apart from these abortive proposals he has been entirely responsible for several conversion ventures, and has prepared plans, specifications, and superintended the construction of the whole of the buildings included in the following completed schemes:—

88 cottages in Casimir, Cleveleys and Gunton Roads, costing	£80,842
66 maisonettes in Daubeney Road, Adley Street and Homerton Road, costing ..	32,281
48 flats in Fletching Road, costing	37,200
A total of	£150,323

"In the carrying out of this work, the borough engineer has shown marked ability in the interests of the Council in the negotiations which had to be undertaken with the various Housing Boards and the Ministry of Health to secure approval, thus enabling the schemes to be undertaken; and in entrusting the additional work to Mr. Scorgie, the Council showed forethought and business acumen, combining efficiency with economy.

"Had the work been entrusted to an architect, the fees payable in accordance with the scale approved by the Ministry of Health on the three completed schemes alone, without taking into consideration the payments which would have had to be made upon proposals prepared, but afterwards abandoned, would have amounted to £4,355, the architect providing his own office staff; and upon this point, we would like to emphasise the fact that the borough engineer, and those of his staff engaged upon the work, by working extra hours, at times of long duration, have carried to completion the whole of the operations without any increase of staff.

"Having reviewed the whole matter, and given careful consideration to an application by the borough engineer for remuneration in connection with these schemes, we are of opinion that the carrying out of the schemes involved considerable extra work of meritorious character, necessitating the devotion of much additional time, the exercising of professional ability and business acumen in working out the problems which have confronted the schemes in the various stages of the operations, which are worthy of appreciation.

"We are, therefore, of opinion that the borough engineer should be paid an amount representing 10 per cent. of the fees saved, namely, £435."

The recommendation was agreed to.

Thomas Potterton.

We regret to hear that the senior partner of the firm of Thomas Potterton, heating engineers, Cavendish Works, Ravenswood Road, Balham, died on January the 26th last. The firm was established in 1850, and has built up one of the best reputations for quality and efficiency.

The business will be carried on under the same name as heretofore by the two surviving partners.

Uxbridge.—The Urban District Council have approved amended plans for the erection of 60 houses on the Greenway Housing site, which have been forwarded to the Ministry. Other plans passed were: cement store, Dolphin Wharf, for Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., and five bungalows, Derby Road, for Mr. L. H. Melhuish.





White walls amid green foliage in profusion—a picture that arrests the eye and compels the admiration of the passer-by—were made a feature of his Cheshire home by Mr. E. Peter Jones. The carrying out of the work and most of the planning of the reconstruction was under Mr. Jones's personal supervision. The entrance gates, three views of which are here reproduced, have been greatly admired.



"Greenbank," Eaton Road, Chester, is the name of Mr. Jones's home which is illustrated at the top of the page. The new gatehouse, shown in the foreground, was built to the design of Professor C. H. Reilly, F.R.I.B.A., of Liverpool University. The beauty of this fine country house has been enhanced by the production of a permanently beautiful colour effect. It is protected by a solid and everlasting wall surface.



The white exterior of the house, the white gate-posts, and the white surrounding walls are of "Atlas White" Concrete, —"Atlas White" Portland Cement mixed with course white Leighton Buzzard silica sand. Write to me at Regent House, Regent Street, London, W.1 (or to F. E. Doran, 42 Deansgate, Manchester) for "Atlas White" Stucco Specifications.

Frederic Toleman

General News.

ALFORD.—The U.D.C. are to apply to the M.H. for sanction to erect 12 additional houses under the 1924 Housing Act.

BIRKENHEAD.—Mr. H. Beckwith, architect, Cook Street, Liverpool, has prepared plans for new hospital buildings.

BIRMINGHAM.—Plans are in course of preparation for about 1,500 houses. An extensive estate has been acquired for the purpose by H. M. Grant & Co., Ltd., of King's Norton, who propose to develop the scheme on Garden City lines.

BLACKBURN.—Plans prepared by the B.E. for the erection of 16 houses on land adjoining Harrison Recreation Ground have been approved.

BLACKPOOL.—The North Shore Golf Club are to lay a new golf course to the plans of Mr. C. S. Colt, golf course architect, and to erect a new club house for which plans are being prepared by Messrs. Hindle & Waterhouse, architects, Cedar Street.

BLACKPOOL.—The County Borough invite tenders for the erection of 26 dwelling-houses in Hawes Side Lane. Francis Wood, M.Inst.C.E., borough surveyor, Municipal Offices, Blackpool.

BODMIN.—The Rural District Council are to erect 22 houses on sites as follows:—St. Kew Highway, 2; Rock St. Minver, 6; Bridgend, St. Winnow, 6; Port Isaac, 4; Blisland, 4. Council's architect, Mr. J. Donald Clerk, 2 Turf Street, Bodmin.

BOLTON.—The Housing Committee propose to erect 160 houses on the Swan Lane site as soon as land can be acquired. Approval has been obtained to erect 110 houses and 18 blocks of flats. The Moorfield estate has been obtained, where it is proposed to erect 300 houses.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The Town Council have determined the order of importance of the new works as follows:—Extension of sewer outfalls, Alum Chine, Bournemouth, Boscombe and Southbourne (£40,459); Reconstruction of Bournemouth Pier entrance at an estimated cost of £18,000; extension of West Beach promenade at an estimated cost of £56,000. An early start is to be made on the sewage scheme.—Plans have been approved for about 80 residential properties; plans for slipper baths for Springbourne and plunge and slipper baths on the Northwood Estate (off Charminster Road) have been called for; tenders are invited for the erection of conveniences for women at King's Road and at the top of Poole Hill; sanction has been received to loans of £3,765 for the enlargement of Malmesbury Park Council school.

BRISTOL.—The Watch Committee of the City and County of Bristol invite tenders for the erection of new police and fire brigade premises, to plans and drawings prepared by Messrs. Jones & Thomas, architects, Cardiff.

BUCKLOW.—The Rural District Council invite tenders for the erection of 8 parlour type houses in pairs, and 22 non-parlour type houses in 3 pairs and four blocks of 4 in connection with the Timperley Housing Scheme.

BURNLEY.—The borough surveyor is making report on a suitable site for the erection of new central baths and a public hall.

BURTONWOOD.—The plans of the new mixed school which have been before the Board of Education for some time, have now been approved. The school when erected will be the first elementary building of the quadrangle type in the country district. It will provide accommodation for 264 children.

CARDIFF.—Messrs. Ivor Jones and Percy Thomas, architects, of John's Square, Cardiff, have prepared plans for the completion of the Technical College, Cathay's Park.

CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY.—Mr. W. H. Matthews, builder, 26 Rye Bank Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, has acquired a site known as the Grange Estate, with frontages to Wash Lane and Grange Road, Pimperley, near Altrincham, Ches; where he proposed to erect 100 or more houses. The plans have been prepared by Mr. F. Woodhall, architect, 51 Longford Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, and provide for the erection of 62 houses on Wash Lane, and the remainder on Grange Road. The dwellings are to be of brick construction, and semi-detached.

CLUTTON.—The Rural District Council invite tenders for building 8 houses at East Harptree, and 10 houses at Stanton Drew. Architect, Mr. Hawker, Council Houses, Temple Cloud.

CROYDON.—The Beddington and Wallington District Council invite tenders for the erection of 40 houses at Miller's Orchard, Beddington Corner. Architect, Mr. S. F. R. Carter, A.M.Inst.C.E., engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Wallington, Surrey.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—An elementary school is to be erected at Rhos-on-Sea to accommodate 320 scholars to designs by the county architect, Mr. W. D. Wiles.

DERBY.—The Board of Guardians are to proceed with their cheme for the erection of an infirmary with 300 beds at a cost of £100,000, which is to be extended in due course to hold 600 sbeds.

DUBLIN.—Messrs. McDonnell & Dixon, F.R.I.A.I., 20 El Place, Dublin, have prepared plans for the erection of 16 house (in 8 pairs) in Malahide Road, Dublin.

EAST MOLESEY.—It is proposed to erect about 100 houses a East Molesey Park at a cost of £1,600 each.

GOOLE.—The Rural District Council are to erect eight nor parlour houses at East Cowick and six at Snaith.

GRAYS, ESSEX.—The Urban District Council has passe plans by the surveyor for 50 houses, and decided that fiv should be of the parlour type and 45 non-parlour.

GUILDFORD.—The Housing Committee invite tenders for th erection of 56 houses on the Aldershot Road Housing site in si types, each type to be tendered for separately. Mr. J. W Hipwood, Borough Engineer, Guildford.

KETTERING.—The Rural District Council have passe plans for the erection of 30 cottages in the parish of Broughtor Northamptonshire. Messrs. Blackwell & Riddley, architects Gold Street Chambers, Kettering.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD.—The Urban District Council hav passed plans for the erection of 14 houses in Stanbridge Road Leighton Buzzard. Council's architect, Mr. R. A. Rolls, 3 High Street, Leighton Buzzard.

LEWISHAM.—The Borough Council propose to purchas a 45 acre site in Chinbrook Road, Grove Park, for the erection o 516 houses.

LONDON (BERMONDSEY).—The Borough Council are to b recommended to apply for a loan of £26,500 for the erection o 29 houses on the Salisbury Street site and 33 permanent house outside the area.

LONG EATON.—The Urban District Council are to erec 14 non-parlour houses in Wellington Street, Long Eaton. Archi tect, Mr. H. Raven, C.E., Town Hall, Long Eaton.

LIVERPOOL.—The Reverend Dr. O'Brien, of St. James, Bootle Liverpool, has a scheme on hand for the provision of a new Catholic central school for boys, for which purpose Stanley Hall, Bootle, has been acquired. The preparation of plans fo the adaptation has been entrusted to Mr. A. Gilbertson, architect of No. 16 Tethebarn Street, Liverpool, and provide for th immediate accommodation of 218 boys which can be extended to over 300 places when required. The plans have been approved by the Board of Education authorities and tenders will b shortly invited.

MALDEN AND COOMBE (SURREY).—A scheme for the erection of concrete flats has been adopted by the Urban and District Council.

MARPLE.—The Urban District Council invite tenders for th erection and completion of 24 houses, consisting of 12 houses of the "A" type and 12 houses of the "A3" type, on the Brindley Farm housing site, Marple.

MERTHYR.—Plans have been passed for the erection of a Institute for the Blind at junction of Swan Street and Pond Side, Merthyr Tydfil. Borough Architect, Town Hall, Merthyr Tydfil.

MIDLOTHIAN.—The County Council are to erect 70 houses a follows: Currie 20, Balerno 20, Ratho 12, Ratho Station 8 Kirknewton 10. A. G. G. Asher, W.S., District Clerk, County Rooms, Edinburgh.

MORECAMBE.—Tenders are invited for a number of house (minimum 40, maximum 127) on the South Grove Estate, of Lancaster Road. Mr. Percival Holt, Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

MUSSELBURGH.—The Town Council have decided to erec 48 three-apartment flatted houses, in brick or concrete, at th housing site, Monktonhall Road, Musselburgh.

NEWCASTLE.—Messrs. Marshall & Tweedy, architects, hav been instructed to prepare plans for a large block of office which will shortly be erected in Collingwood Street, Newcastle.

PENRYN.—25 houses are to be built by the Town Council.

PERTH.—The Town Council have approved plans for the erec tion of 17 blocks, comprising 68 three-apartment houses, an eight blocks comprising four-apartment houses (84 houses i all) on a site at Pitheavlis, off Needles Road and Darnhall Drive Thomas M'Laren, Burgh Surveyor.

PILGWENLLY.—The managers of St. Michael's Schools Pilgwenlly, Newport Mon, are proposing to rebuild the schoo premises; the plans have been prepared by Mr. Cyril Bates architect, of 30 Commercial Street, Newport. No contract have yet been placed.

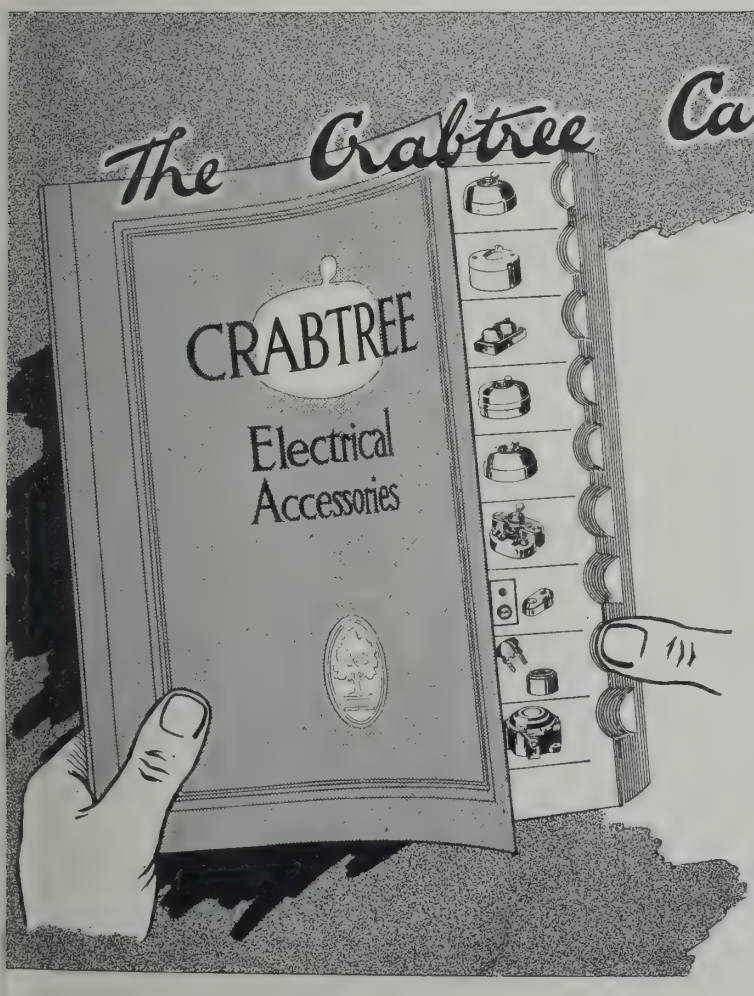
PLYMOUTH.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Eedle & Myers, Railway Approach, London Bridge, for alterations an improvements to the Cousins Hotel, George Street; whilst th Education Authorities are inviting tenders for alterations, etc at Little Efford open-air school; and Mr. A. Bazeley, F.R.I.B.A has prepared plans for alterations to St. George's school.

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H. G. P.

POPLAR.—A new £15,000 church school is to be built in Grundy Street, Poplar.

PRESTON.—In order to make provision for smallpox cases the Preston Corporation are proposing a scheme for the extension of the Elswick Isolation Hospital. The borough surveyor, Mr. W. Platt, M.S., A.M.I.C.E., Town Hall, Preston, has prepared the plans for a new ward block to accommodate 14 beds, the extension of the administration block involving the demolition of an old cottage and the construction of a new laundry. The site is situated on the north east side of the existing ward block. The cost is estimated at about £5,000 without furnishing or equipment.

PRESTON.—The County Borough invite tenders for the complete construction of underground conveniences at the junction of North Road, Walker Street and Park Road, Preston.

SCARBOROUGH.—The Board of Guardians invite tenders for the erection of a Children's Home on Stepney Road, Scarborough. Architect, Mr. G. H. Fawcett, 3 Yock Place, Scarborough.

SHEFFIELD.—The members of the United Methodist Church at Banner Cross, Sheffield, are proposing to erect a new edifice, estimated to cost over £8,000. The plans are being prepared by Mr. W. J. Hale, F.R.I.B.A., architect and surveyor, of 13 St. James Row, Sheffield. The contract has not yet been let.

SHEFFIELD.—The Ministry of Health has approved, for financial assistance, 36 houses on the Dykes Hall Estate, and has issued sanction to the borrowing of £18,540 in connection therewith.

SHOEBURYNESS.—Messrs. Ernest Read, M.Inst.M., & Son, architects, 197 West Road, Shoeburyness, have prepared plans for the erection of a hall and premises for the Committee, Loyal Cambridge Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows.

SILVERTON, DEVON.—The Parish Council has decided to erect 12 houses of the parlour type.

SOUTHGATE.—The Urban Council has passed plans of about 50 houses and bungalows to be erected in various parts of Southgate.

SOUTHWICK-ON-WEAR.—The Urban District Council invite tenders for the erection of 44 semi-detached houses on the Marley Pots Housing Estate. Council's architect, Mr. Walter B. Thomas, Council Offices, Southwick-on-Wear.

STAVELEY.—The managers of the Staveley Grammar School, Staveley, near Chesterfield, have a scheme under consideration for the extension of their building to make provision for a new dining hall which is estimated to cost £3,000. The county architect, Mr. G. H. Widdows, F.R.I.B.A., of St. Mary's Gate, Derby, is preparing the plans; no contracts have yet been placed.

STOCKPORT.—The directors of Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Limited, brewers and bottlers, Unicorn Brewery, Stockport, are proposing to make improvements to the Gardener's Arms, Baguley, Altrincham, Ches; the plans are being prepared by Mr. J. Cocker, architect and surveyor, No. 7 Market Street, Altrincham, Ches, which provides for the elevations to be covered with cement, alterations of bar, demolishing old property and constructing a new bar parlour, new tap room, new bar, three new bay windows to be installed and laying a new floor in the cellars. Tenders are shortly be to invited; no contracts have been placed.

STRATHBLANE.—Mr. David W. Glass, architect, 67 Port Street, Stirling, has prepared plans for a village hall at Strathblane.

TRURO.—Mr. Alfred J. Cornelius, F.R.I.B.A., architect, has prepared plans for a residence at Pentrie, Newquay; a bungalow at Truro; and alterations to Unionist Working Men's Club, Truro.

WEYBRIDGE.—The Urban District Council are to erect 100 houses, in brick. Architects, Louis De Soissons and A. W. Kenyon, 22 Surrey Street, Strand, London.

Tenders Accepted and Recommended.

Middlesex County Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. Mears Bros. for £203,790 for the construction of the second section of the Western Avenue, and that of Messrs. W. & C. French for a further section of the North Circular Road (£48,822). The tender of Mr. J. G. Anderson for £10,602 for wood paving works on the Harrow Road between Ealing Road and Wembley, was also accepted.

The Rotherham Housing Committee recommend the tender of Messrs. Baldwin & Co. be accepted for the erection of 72 additional houses at East Dene (£30,420).—For the erection of 22 houses for the Dorchester Rural District Council the tender of J. Eaton & Sons, 23 Grove Road, Chelmsford, has been accepted (£11,136).—The tender of Messrs. Seaman & Cole, Stowmarket, has been accepted for the erection of 14 houses for the East Stow Rural District Council (£7,227). Mr. Coates, architect.—For rebuilding the premises for Messrs. Marks & Spencer, Ltd., at Leeds, the tender of J. T. Wright & Sons, 100 Skinner Lane, Leeds, has been accepted.—The Rochdale Corporation has accepted the tender of W. H. Ashworth & Son, Ltd., Milkstone Road, for the erection of 68 houses at Turf Hill.—For the erection of 40 houses at Southfields for the Wandsworth Borough Council the tender of E. Clarke, Freshwater Road, has been accepted (£22,504).—The Portsmouth Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mr. F. J. Privett, contractor, of Southsea, amounting to £17,777, for the proposed alterations and extension at the infirmary.

Trade Notes.

Messrs. The Standard Plating & Kupron Works, Ltd., of 62-68 Roseberry Avenue, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1, desire to call attention to the fact that they are the original manufacturers of the well-known "Kupron" bronze art metal work and that the whole of the work is executed on their premises entirely by themselves. The process is an interesting one. Pure copper is first reduced to a liquid state without the application of heat; by means of electric current the pure copper is deposited on wax, plaster or gutta percha mould, the process being continued until the required thickness is obtained. The deposit of metal is very delicate in texture of high density, and can take the most perfect finish. The writer has in his possession two vases done by this process some 20 years ago and age has improved them in tone and they are as perfect as when first made.

Cape to Cairo by Mazda Light.

Anthropologists, geographers and motor car engineers will, no doubt, glean (in due course) valuable information from the published records of the recently-concluded Court-Treatt motor expedition from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo. In the meantime, one fact, of interest to all motorists, has already emerged. A cablegram from Cairo states that Mazda electric lamp bulbs were used successfully throughout the journey.

The expedition has fought its way for sixteen months through almost impenetrable country, and has covered a distance of 12,732 miles. It has survived perils and discomforts of all kinds and degrees.

On a journey of this kind it is unwise to take unnecessary risks with equipment, or to use any device or apparatus which is not known to be of absolutely reliable quality. The selection of Mazda lamp bulbs to light the way of the expedition through darkest Africa testifies alike to the reliability of Mazda and the acumen of Major Court-Treatt.

British Industries Fair.

Messrs. Tangyes, Ltd., Cornwall Works, Birmingham, are exhibiting on their stand at the above Fair, two heavy oil engines, 47 and 18 b.h.p. These two exhibits will be shown running full. A number of vertical single ram pumps of a new design will also be shown. They have been well thought out and are so constructed as to efficiency and price as to meet world competition in every way. A six-stage turbine pump, and one of Messrs. Tangyes well-known centrifugal pumps, together with a variety of types of lifting tackle, will also be shown on the stand.

Correction.

It is a fallacy to imagine that because many mouldings are produced by machinery that it is impossible to secure at short notice a special design to suit the wishes of the client. Messrs. Bryce, White & Co., Ltd., of Deseronto Wharf Mills, 28 Wharf Road, London, N.1, have not only a large stock ready for delivery, but possess an extensive range of patterns. Their Emsworth works, Shirley, Southampton, are fitted with all the latest modern machinery and can meet any demand with promptitude. In their last week's announcement on page 6 of the advertising pages a slight error in the London postal district was made, the address should have read London, N.1.

The Patent Victoria Stove Co., of 638 Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C., have sent us a very convenient office blotter combined with a diary and calendar. It is as well to be chary about buying these necessary office accessories, as anyone with extended business relations usually obtains what he wants from some active and enterprising business firm with whom he has dealings. Victoria stone is one of the best known and most thoroughly tested of the artificial stones now on the market.

)L. CXV.—2983. THE ARCHITECT FEBRUARY 19, 1926

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Photo by Albert Burchell.

"THE BLACK MARE," CARVED WOOD, LACQUERED. WILLIAM G. SIMMONDS.
Exhibited at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition at the R.A. Galleries, 1926.

The Smaller English House of the Later Renaissance.*

Professor A. E. Richardson has, in conjunction wi Mr. H. Donaldson Eberlein, given us a very good ok on the smaller English houses of the Renaissance epch. We do not know what part Mr. Eberlein has a en in the production of this book and the one on h English Inn, for Professor Richardson knows ni subject thoroughly from a practical, literary ar æsthetic aspect, while we should have thought h Mr. Eberlein's experiences better suited him for stilies of a more cosmopolitan type. Be this as it ma, the book is a purely Richardsonian addition to the literature of English architecture, and is co ously and completely illustrated by a very fine selction of photographic views, some good scale dr vings, and a large number of the rapid pen and ink ou ines with which Professor Richardson records all he notices of interest in his wanderings.

The book before us is divided into five sections, the fir forming an interesting introduction, and treating of he various types as they developed during the course of the period under review and the different foreign influences, the Queen Anne house, that of the Georgian period and the effect of Elizabethan, Dutch and Italian influences. Then follow sections dealing with the evolution of plan on materials and craftsmanship, varieties in composition, and modern uses.

English architecture, though influenced by parallel developments in other countries, has been too strongly individualistic in its type to permit the introduction of anything approaching a copy of foreign work. For instance, though during the period of William III's reign and that of Queen Anne Dutch influence is a definite factor, its main influence seems to have been to awaken English builders to the possibilities of brick architectural forms and the attenuated Dutch gable, and the baroque touch so marked in later Dutch work left no trace here. So it has been with French influences. The social and personal connections of our aristocracy with that of the court of the later Bourbons in France, the admiration of French fashions and elegance have never produced here any disposition to adopt what we may call French types. A difference arose when our architecture became a more exotic growth, fostered and influenced by the dilettante

* "The Smaller English House of the Later Renaissance": An account of its Design, Plan and Details. By A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., and H. Donaldson Eberlein, B.A. London: B. T. Batsford, 94 High Holborn. 25s. net.

who made the Grand Tour, and, after the vigorous vernacular of Chambers and the wholly individualistic and personal touch apparent in the work of the Adam brothers, English architecture succumbed to the straight jacket with which scholars and men of literary bent proposed to solve the architectural problems of this and other countries.

Fortunately for our reputation in the mistress art, Englishmen have always been in domestic architecture too strongly influenced by the associations and remains of the past to be willing to entirely give way to stylistic influences which are so marked in many of our larger buildings. They reflect passing phases of æsthetic fashion, and the house for the most part has more or less conformed to the national vernacular. Architects have felt this instinctively, with the result that excepting for the work of the evil period of artificial revival, rightly dated as 1850 to 1880, there is usually some touch of merit arising out of sincerity in our domestic buildings. What they might have been is evident to us when we go round some modern town in Belgium, France or Italy, where irrational unfitness reigns supreme.

Geometric planning has always been a fascinating subject for the architect, and sometimes a snare, as we are prone to forget that reasonable balance is in most cases all that is required in our smaller building and that exact repetition on each side of a centre li almost inevitably hampers our expression of practic requirements.

We are gratefully conscious of a pleasant balanc whereas absolute symmetry is a characteristic seldo very much appreciated save on paper.

Professor Richardson is right in calling our attentic to the fact that variety in form is endless, and that t proper treatment and disposition will eliminate an thing approaching dullness or mechanical uniformi in whatever style we elect to work. The mode habit of selecting some one of several types of arch tectural design for our domestic work, whether it l the irregular and picturesque building lighted by lor and low casements or the more formal and regul Renaissance type with its ordered sash windows an centred features of interest, is in reality a sign of t vitality of our modern domestic architecture whic can be said to conform to no standard type, but whic is usually dictated by a wish to procure comfort an convenience without ostentation or undue formalit

The book, which we have read with keen pleasur will be of service to many, both architects and th general public, for whose better education in matte of building it is admirably adapted.

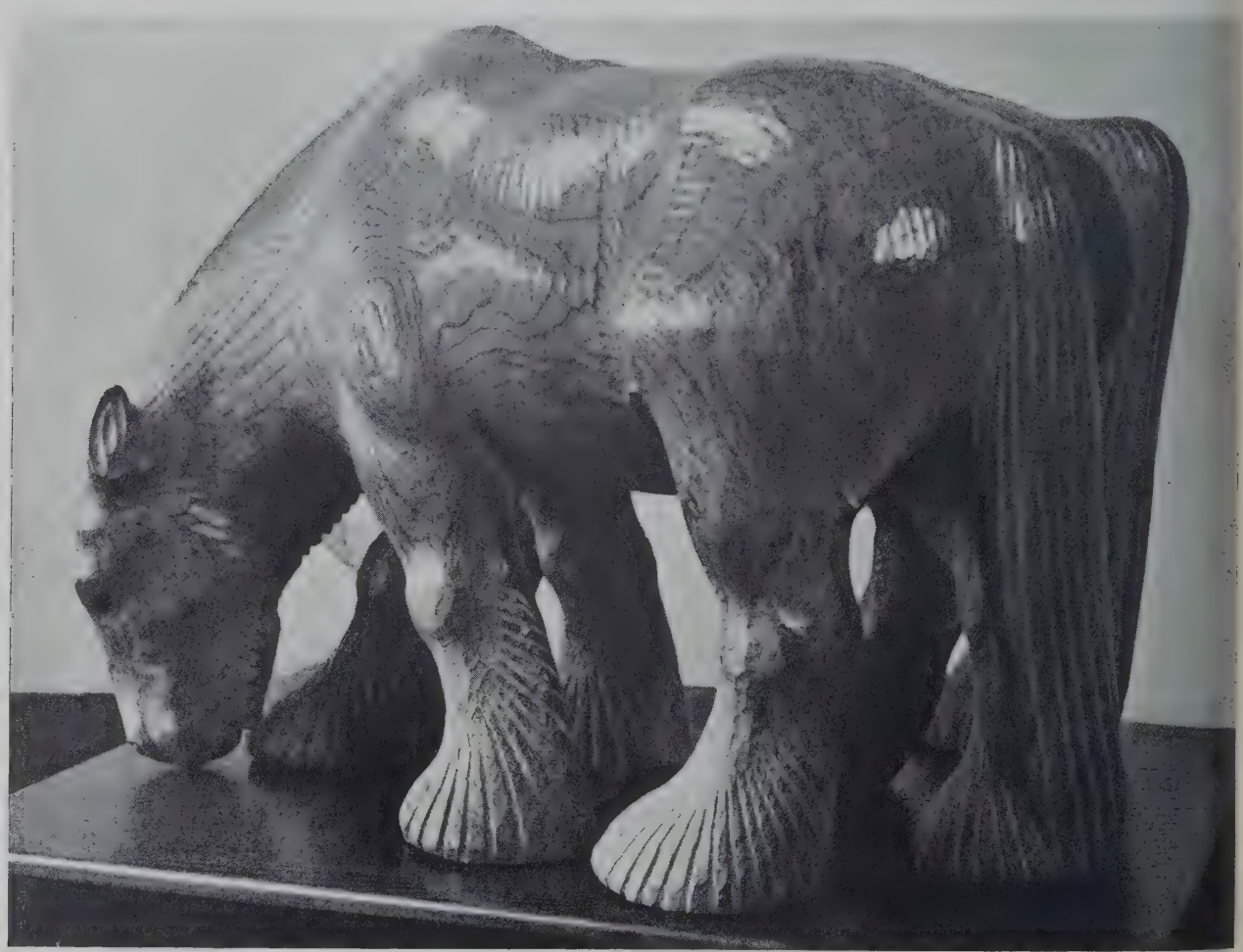
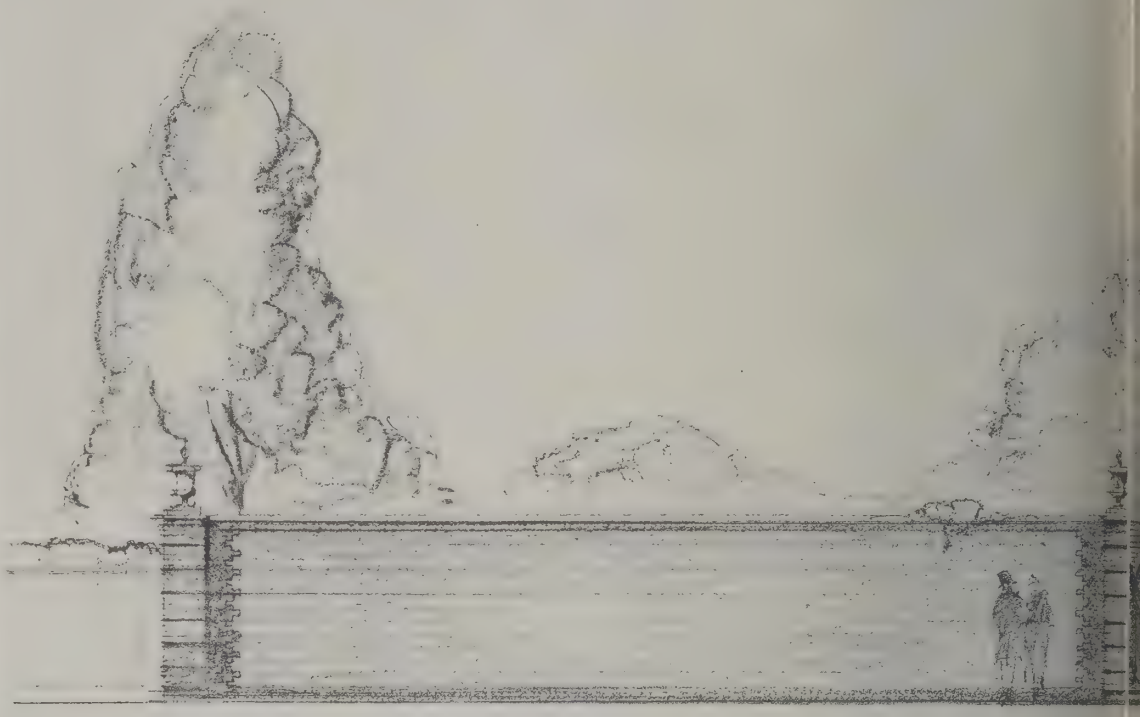


Photo by Dennis Moss.

"HORSES GRAZING" (WYCH ELM). William G. Simmonds.
Exhibited at the Arts and Crafts Exhibition at the R.A. Galleries, 1926.

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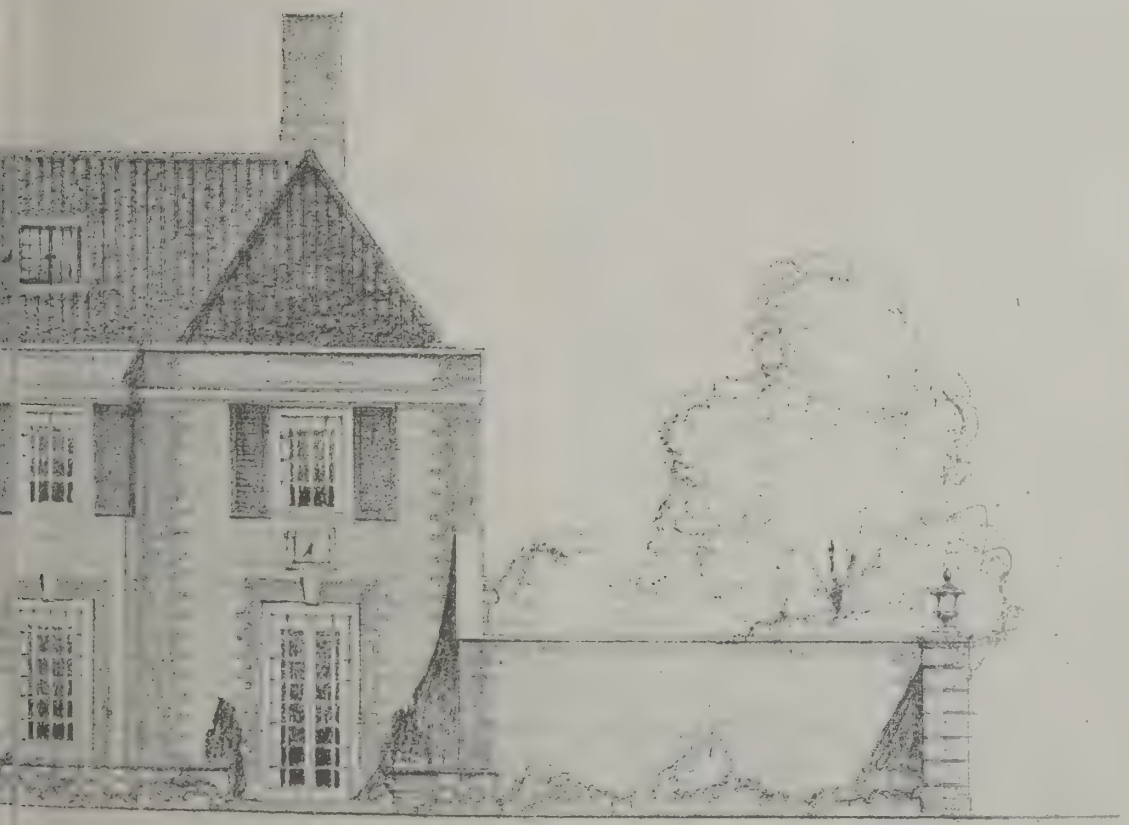
House in Fourth Avenue, New







East Elevation to Road



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VENUE, HOVE.

A. ARCHITECT.

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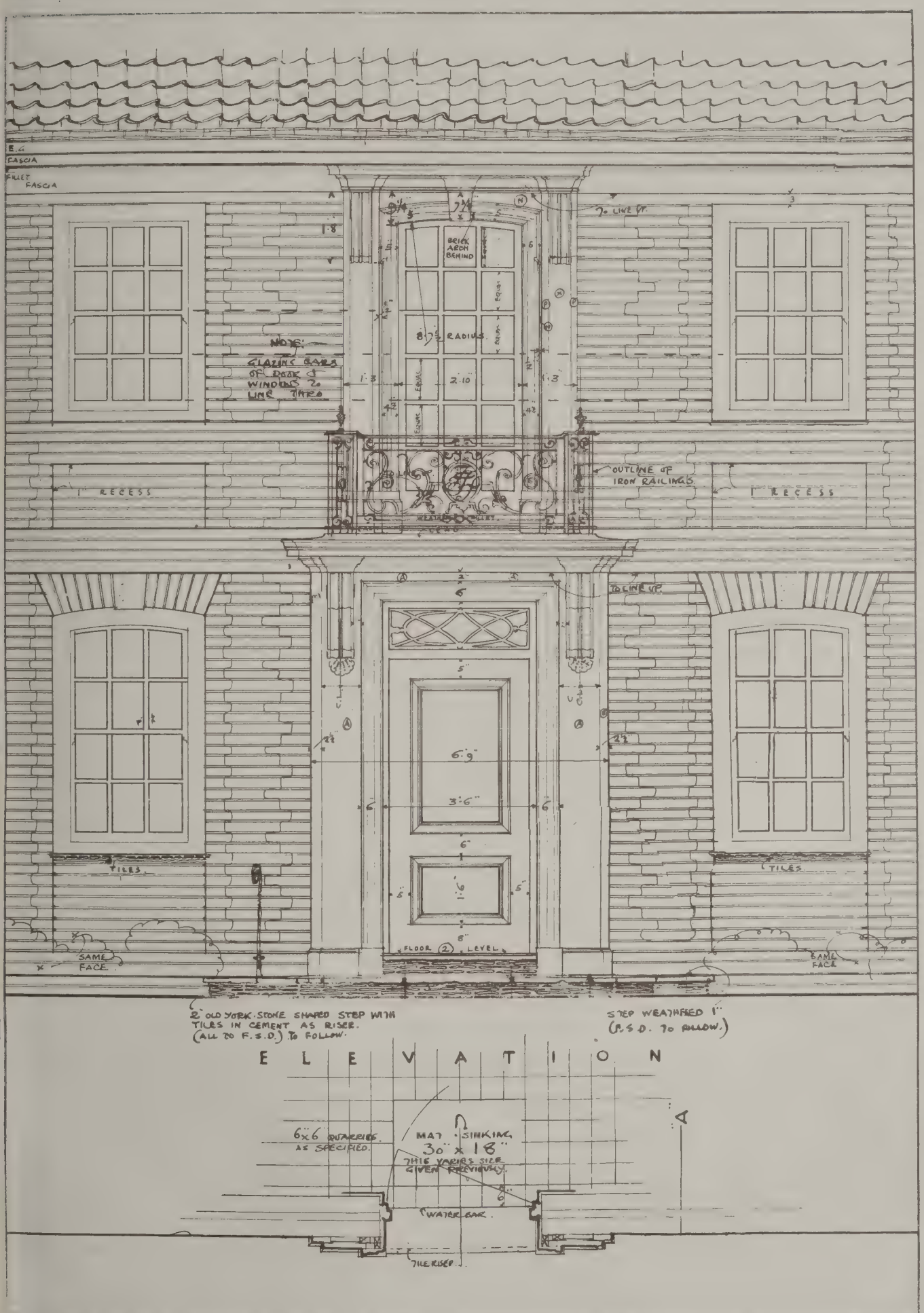


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A VISIT TO THE TEMPLE

FROM ETCHI

EXHIBIT A



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IN THE DAYS OF ANTONY.

F.R.B.A., R.E.

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Our Illustrations.

HOUSE IN FOURTH AVENUE, HOVE. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

HOUSE AT BICKLEY, KENT. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

A VISIT TO THE TEMPLE OF EDFON IN THE DAYS OF ANTONY. From etching by W. Walcot, F.R.I.B.A., R.E.



HOUSE IN FOURTH AVENUE, HOVE. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Notes and Comments.

Competition Reform.

The debate arising out of the discussion of the motions or the reform of competition procedure, brought forward t the business meeting on Monday, cannot be said to have een of a character to afford much room for hope.

The broad fact that a very large proportion of com- etitions result in fiascos was lightly disregarded. The two onsiderations which emerge from any impartial survey of ne results of competition awards are, first, that designs re frequently placed, the authors of which have disregarded inding conditions laid down in the instructions to com- etitors and secondly, that no machinery exists for rectify- ng such miscarriages of justice. The resolutions proposed o meet this difficulty were two, the adoption of either of hich would have automatically eliminated the other : the rst being that no binding conditions should be included in ne instructions to competitors but that the whole data ould be tabulated in the form of a series of suggestions hich would be identical with the ordinary conditions sued, except that both competitors in their designs and ne assessor in his award could, if they or he thought fit, cure reasonable consideration for that which was good ut which did not completely follow the suggestions rmulated. Both competitors and assessors should be free take the risk involved in departing from suggestions nd the assessor to accept the design which he considered st, but which a binding condition would have forced him eliminate if he acted in accordance with the instruc- ons. The net result would be that competitions would be rried on as they are at present, but no question could ise as to the right of the assessor to make the freest and st choice.

Some of the speakers attempted to make out that the mination of binding conditions meant giving competitors freedom to send in designs at any time they liked and in any form they liked, but this is, of course, a deliberate attempt to fog the issue. Such points are ordinary business instruction and have nothing to do with conditions, as they are understood, and this attitude only shows the hopeless- ness of attempts at reforming evils that are admitted by all who are not wilfully blind.

The second resolution was framed on the understanding that binding conditions were to be retained, and made pro- vision for the revision of such awards where injustice was proved to the satisfaction of the Competition Committee of the Institute.

But apparently the assessor, as pictured by the Competition Committee, stands on so precarious a footing that nothing can strengthen his position sufficiently save investing him with the cloak of Papal infallibility. The analogy of legal procedure is sufficiently close to disprove any such fiction, but the broad fact emerges that members belonging to the representative body of the profession are quite disposed to believe in fanciful chimeras of the imagination instead of taking a more reasonable view which should pay some regard to the paramount claims of justice.

Many things were said which would be amusing if they did not show an absolute inability to accept a reasonable standpoint.

Apparently competition promoters are to be regarded as mainly anxious to have their requirements expressed in the form of conditions rather than in that of suggestions—a myth which our experience shows us has no foundation.

Apparently again, they would be so shaken by the idea that an assessor could possibly make a mistake that they would lose all faith in him were his decisions to be subject to the revision of the very same authorities which had appointed him.



DECORATIVE PANEL, PAINTED ON SILK. ALBERT RUTHERSTONE.
Exhibited at the Leicester Galleries, W.

Apparently, too, the assessor would be so maddened by having entire freedom of choice that he would show his madness by choosing a design which contained accommodation which the promoters never wanted and left out accommodation they required, and this although the suggestions made were the outcome of consultation between promoters and assessors.

Perfect conditions are hard to draw up and frequently it is only after designs have been submitted that we can see what the conditions should have included and what should have been omitted—a good argument for formulating them in the shape of suggestions.

However, the R.I.B.A. is master of its own house and if its members choose to endorse a system of procedure which leads to endless friction and dispute, a system which has frustrated many men's best efforts and been instrumental in spoiling many careers, we must consider that they see some compensating results where we can see none at all.

We often complain of misfortunes arising out of results over which we have no control, but in competitions we have entire freedom to formulate our own system of procedure and if that system is—as we claim it is—very faulty, the result is entirely due to our own actions and not to the blindness of the public which employs us.

The Bricklayers' Union.

The case of John Hollis, a bricklayer, of seventy-one years of age, who states that he had been turned out of his Union for working an extra half hour, and that since that happened he has lost seventy-five jobs because Union men would not work with him. He had applied to the Court to help him to get back into his Union. Faced with these publicly announced statements, the Union has offered Hollis employment on two jobs, but they state that *whil they do* not go out of their way to victimise non-unio workers, those who belong to the Union will, in nine case out of ten, refuse to work with him, so that he has to b dismissed. It is stated that the matter will be carefull enquired into.

It is naturally difficult to see how members of a unio can be prevented from exercising pressure in the manne indicated, but it is a very bad sign of the times that ther should be any general inclination to prevent a ma following his bent. After all, the unions should be abov exercising the means indicated to increase their membershi and in these days of shortage such incidents arouse muc prejudice, as they are distinctly contrary to the publi interest.

Steel Houses.

An article in the "Morning Post" gives some definit information of what is being done to provide Weir house in Scotland. The Scottish Board of Health has allocate the houses as follows:—Glasgow, 400; Edinburgh, 200 Dundee, 150; Greenock and Lanark, 100 each; an Clydebank, 50. The following are the types manufactured The single bungalow, the two-storey houses erected i Paris and houses constructed in blocks of 4. The Cathcar Engineering Works are duplicating the size of their factory at Cardonald to cope with the work. Men are paid by results, and it is alleged are well satisfied, some of them making as much as £1 2s. a day, while many application are being made from the unemployed for work. It is also said that much of the work can be carried out by un skilled labour and will be supplemental to ordinary building operations and not a substitute for those operations All of which is to the good.

Farmhouses.—II.

By Charles G. Harper.

St. Radigund's Abbey, sometimes called "Bradsole" Abbey, was founded in 1191 for the Premonstratensians. In its beginnings it was a very small establishment, but by the reign of Edward the First it had grown to such importance that its Abbot was of those who sat in Parliament. Edward the Second was a guest at St. Radigund's in 1319. But by the time of Henry the Eighth this religious house was somewhat decayed. Leland says:—"The monaster is at this time metely mayntayned, but yt appereth that in tymes past have bene ther more ample than they be now. The quier of the chyrch ys large and fayr; ther ys on the hill a fayre wood but fresch water laketh sumtyme."

The popular name of "Bradsole" Abbey came from the broad pond that once spread here: "sole" being Cantise for "pond," even in these much-changing times. The choir



THE GATEHOUSE, ST. RADIGUND'S ABBEY.

spoken of by Leland exists no longer. All that remains of the conventual buildings will be seen in the ruined tower and the shattered walls of cloisters, chapter-house and infirmary. The refectory was in the sixteenth century converted into a dwelling house, whose chequered squares of flint and stone make picturesque walling. This became a farm, and, in the way so often found nowadays, it was acquired as a country residence some few years since.

Not yet has Nether Hall, near Roydon in Essex, been so modelled. That would be far beyond the competence of anyone who did not possess a vast amount of money for building, for that was in its prime a great mansion, and is now but a gaunt ruin of red brick standing in a farmyard. Nether Hall was the creation of one whose ambition it was to found an enduring family: Thomas Colte, who reared the stately pile 1465-1470. His successors held it until 1635, when it was abandoned, the semi-fortified moated residence being by that time regarded as altogether unsuited for the needs of the age. Great demolitions for sake of the materials took place in 1773.

We may here with much advantage turn from the ruins of Nether Hall to the stately residence of Layer Marney Towers. Here, again, was an ambitious building; but,



NETHER HALL.

unlike Nether Hall, it was never fully completed. It was Sir Henry Marney who about 1500 began these works, thirty-five years later than Colte's. It was to have been a residence far more advanced in the Renaissance ideas of light and comfort, but the purse, however large, of the Marneys did not suffice to carry the programme to completion. Sir Henry became in 1523 first Baron Marney, and died the following year. His son, the second and last Lord Marney, died the year following. The great Gatehouse, which with the eastern wing was the only part ever to be completed, gives the name of "Towers." It is a building in three storeys, flanked by lofty turret towers seventy feet high, with eight ranges of windows. The style and construction are extremely interesting, disclosing very marked Renaissance feeling and displaying the early uses of moulded terra-cotta, which embellishes the string-courses and windows, and relieves the dark red brick, chequered with deep-blue vitrified patterns. The church, rebuilt in brick by the Marneys, contains their altar-



THE GATEHOUSE, DANDELION FARM.

tombs, in fully developed Renaissance style, and effigies. Until some twenty-five years ago Layer Marney Towers was a farm, but it is now a country residence.

Dandelion Farm, at Garlinge, near Margate, retains the old gatehouse of the former manor-house of the Daundelyon family. A John of that name, the last of his race, died in



LITTLE HAUTBOIS.

1445, and is commemorated by a brass in the old parish church of Margate, on which he is described, in English, as "gentleman," the earliest use of that word, it is said, to be found on any existing monument. The family name, derived from "Dent-de-lion," i.e., "lion's tooth," which, in its turn, came from the family arms, heraldically expressed, "Sable, a fesse indented; voided argent: three lions rampant of the same." A sculptured shield of those arms remains upon the fifteenth century gatehouse.

Few ancient farmhouses present a more charming picture than that of Little Hautbois, in Norfolk, not far from the river Bure, near Coltishall. It will not do, when seeking it, to pronounce the name in anything like the French fashion, because the rustics know it only as "Little Orbus." It was not, of course, built as a farmhouse, when first it came into being in 1555. The colour of the red brick is good, but more especially attention is drawn to the delicate dormer windows and the finely adjusted proportions.

Somerset, rich alike in picturesque scenery and in ancient farmhouses, possesses none more beautiful than the farmhouse of West Bower, at Darleigh, near Bridgewater. Anciently it was the manor-house of Bur, a lordship whose early owners seem to be obscure, but which in the time of Henry the Eighth belonged to Sir John Seymour, father of Jane Seymour, the fifth queen of that last and much-married, divorced and widowed of the Henrys. She and her brother, Edward Seymour, afterwards Duke of Somerset and Lord Protector in the reign of Edward the Sixth, are supposed both to have been born in this old mansion. On the execution of the Lord Protector Somerset, in 1553, the King granted West Bower and other manors to Thomas Sydney and Nicholas Halswell. The Halswell family held West Bower until 1698, when the property passed by the marriage of a Halswell heiress to the Tyntes. Very long ago the house ceased to be a residence of a manorial family, and it is now but a fragment of what must have been a very stately place. As will be seen by the illustration, what is left is of fourteenth century date. Some ancient stained glass of a fragmentary nature remains in the windows of the peculiarly beautiful turrets.

Among historic, or, at any rate, legendary, houses, Griston Old Hall, now a farmhouse, is a place of peculiar interest. It will be found some twelve miles north of Thetford, in Norfolk, near the little town of Watton, which, it is said, was originally "Waytown," being situated on the ancient "Peddar's Way." But in Domesday it is "Wadetuna," and Skeat says it means "Wade's town." Near by is Merton Hall, the seat of Lord Walsingham, whose family name is De Grey. To Griston Old Hall and the De Grey family belongs by an ancient and persistent tradition the story of the Babes in the Wood: that "old ballad of the Children in the Wood," which, as Addison wrote, 's one of the darling songs of the common people, and l been the delight of most Englishmen in some part of th age."

The legend dates from the time of Queen Elizabe Griston was purchased in 1541 from Sir Richard Knyvt by Edmund De Grey, whose brother William then liv there as tenant, and possibly afterwards was made a present of the Hall. But in any case William De G was the first Grey of Griston. He married a "Jan the first occurrence of that Christian name in the long Grey pedigree. His brother Edmund named one of s daughters "Jane."

The ballad telling the familiar story of the Babes in te Wood and the Wicked Uncle was first published at Norw in 1595, twenty-three years after the De Greys sold Grist in 1572. In 1597, as appears by a tablet in the por the Hall was partly rebuilt by one Thomas May, who pears to have installed in the house a carved overman and other woodwork telling the tragic story of the Bal that had been current for twenty years or more. This woodwork was well remembered by aged country f living in 1879, but it has long since disappeared.

Antiquaries have long sought to resolve the legend the Babes in the Wood into its original facts, but not w complete success. The facts that emerge are mingled w



WEST BOWER.

conjectures and deductions. Thus, the little boy of t legend is presumed to be Thomas De Grey, grandson Edmund, who purchased the property in 1541. He w seven years and four months old when his father died, 1562. He was a ward of Queen Elizabeth, and as a wa was married when an infant to Elizabeth Drury. had an uncle, Robert De Grey, who in the event of nephew's death would succeed to the estates. T Robert was disliked by the country folk as a Papist cusant. He seems also to have in some way annoyed brother, whose will, dated March 10th, 1562, says, will to my brother Robert, so that he confesseth hath offended me, to have his annuity of 40 shillings, continue during life."

The boy had a stepmother, Temperance Carewe, w of the Wicked Uncle Robert. (Year later, she marri thirdly, Sir Christopher Heyden, of Baconsthorpe.) Fo years after his father's death, the boy visited his st mother, and died at her house, or on his way ho



GRISTON OLD HALL.

ged eleven. It is conjectured that the country people ien raised a rumour of foul play; to which some colour as lent by the action of the uncle, who automatically ad thus become possessed of his deceased nephew's pro- erty, qualified, however, by the question of the infant ard-marriage. He laid claim to all the lands in dower at erton, on plea of nullity of marriage; and it would rtainly seem that in the circumstances he was right in uity, if not in law. The Drury family, however, fought and at him on most points, although the girl "widow" had by is time married Sir Nicholas Mynne.

Thereafter nothing prospered with Robert De Grey. he country folk declared it to be a judgment on him for aving made away with his nephew, as they asserted; but would seem to the impartial observer that the judgment om which he suffered was not a superior one, but rather iat of a court of law, where the proceedings must have ined him. He was constantly imprisoned in London and orwich, and heavily fined. At his death in 1601, he was debt £1,780 to the Crown, a sum equal to £17,000 to-day. e was buried in Merton church, where there is a tablet him.

Such are the facts which may have originated the legend the "Babes in the Wood"; but it will be seen that a eat deal of poetic licence has been taken in evolving the rcumstantial account of the *two* children and the two ffians who were hired to kill them; but, tender-hearted, st them instead in the wood:

"Their pretty lippes with black-berries
Were all besmear'd and dyed,
And when they saw the darksome night,
They sat them down and cryed;
Thus wandered those two pretty babes,
Till death did end their grief;
In one another's arms they dyed,
As babes wanting relief.
No burial those pretty babes
Of any man received,
Till robin-redbreast painfully
Did cover them with leaves."

The ballad tells the story to the appointed retributive id. The Wicked Uncle pays the penalty of his wicked- ess:—

"He pawned and mortgaged all his land,
Ere seven years had come about
And now at length this wicked act
Did by this means come out.

His barns were fired, his goods consumed,
His landes were barren made;
His cattle dyed within the field,
And nothing with him stayed.

And in the voyage of Portugal
Two of his sonnes did dye;
And to conclude, himself was brought
Unto much miserye."

Adjacent to the farmhouse of Griston Old Hall is still Wayland Wood, traditionally the scene of the Babes' anderings. The rustics implicitly believe the story,



WILBY OLD HALL.

and call this "Wailing Wood." They used to say the children's spirits could be heard wailing. They may be heard even now; but truth compels the admission that those cries are the calls of the so-styled "Laughing Gulls" (*Larus ridibundus*), the black-headed gulls which frequent the neighbouring Scoulton Mere, arriving in time for Hingham Fair, on or about March 9, and leaving in August. The great oak in Wayland Wood, the Hundred Oak where the Sheriff's Court was held, was perhaps a survival of the



MOCKBEGGAR HALL.

olden greenwood-tree worship of Weland the Smith. It was by tradition the tree under which the Babes died. But it is not now to be found, having been struck by lightning in August, 1879, and afterwards cut up and cleared away.

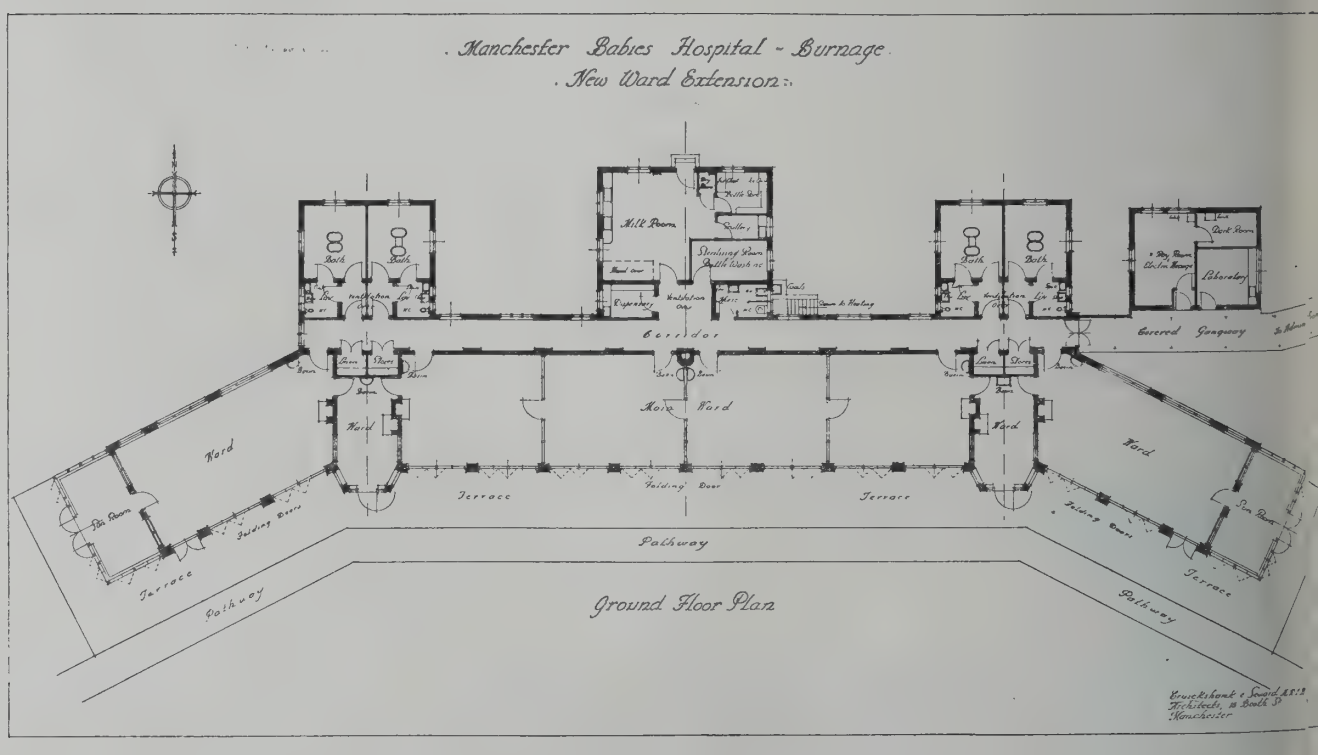
Wilby Old Hall is another of the romantic old famhouses of Norfolk. It is a building of dark red brick, with corbie-stepped gables, and great clustered stacks of chimneys. Built as a country mansion somewhere about the beginning of the seventeenth century, it was at one time surrounded by a moat, which now only in part remains, but the ponds are still plentifully stocked with fish. A family of Lovells seem to have built the house, but the estate soon passed from them into the hands of the Wiltons, of whom Robert Wilton, a Royalist colonel, had it at the time of the Civil War. Scratched with a diamond on a pane of one of the old casement windows of an upstairs bedroom is the name "Elizabeth" with the date 1649. The surname is included but it is illegible. Perhaps it was this Elizabeth who inscribed also the Latin lines on another window — lines that seemed to hint at some heavy sorrow. "Alas!" they said, when translated, "how can I tune my lute to a broken heart?" We may seek in vain for the personal sorrow prompting this record; or was it the outpouring of some loyal soul? For the date of 1649 in the remaining inscription was that of the execution of Charles the First. Those lines, as I say, seemed to hint. They do so no longer, became some years ago, when Wilby Old Hall was the scene of a sale by auction, and when many strangers were necessarily about, some unknown person prised out the inscribed pane from its leaden setting and made away with it.

Mockbeggar Hall, at Claydon, near Ipswich, built in 1635, as the date on one of its Dutch-like brick gables proclaims, was built originally as "Claydon Hall." How, then, did it lose its original name, and become known by that which is now always given it, and was given in the auctioneer's advertisements when it was for sale four years since? It became "Mockbeggar Hall" a great many years ago, at a time when it was long untenanted. In common with many a place called "Mockbeggar" it stands within easy view of passers-by along a well-travelled road, and the sight of it must have induced many a sturdy beggar and rogue and vagabond to turn aside and trudge wearily up the long approach only to find the windows dark, the chimneys innocent of smoke, the place, in fact, deserted of all save the bats and the owls, whose shrill hooting must have seemed to the ears of those disappointed mendicants like jeers at their discomfiture. In the same manner, in various parts of the country, there are rocks which, looking in the distance like houses, and luring wayfarers of the same character to them, have been given the name of "Mock-beggars."

(*To be continued.*)



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW BABIES' HOSPITAL, MANCHESTER. CRUICKSHANK & SEWARD, Architects.



NEW BABIES' HOSPITAL, MANCHESTER. CRUICKSHANK & SEWARD, Architects.



INTERIOR OF A WARD.



NEW BABIES' HOSPITAL, MANCHESTER. CRUICKSHANK & SEWARD, Architects.

Contrast in Present Paintings.

By Loren H. B. Knox.

Sharp contrasts between types of current paintings were given me when I visited two galleries on the same day. They were representative of to-day; both negatively—but one with acquiescence, the other with agony. The first was the Redfern, the other the Mayor. More than a difference of technique and artist's viewpoint thus came to light. In each I saw the heart of this period revealed by what was not there. I shall speak of them as epochal manifestations, without a trace of personal consideration.

An Exhibition of Water Colours by Edna Clarke Hall was on at the Redfern Gallery. Devotion to technique and colour and orthodox lip-service to the "Gospel of Light" were here rendered. Her pictures aimed at old beauty in two ways. One was by representation; the other was by symbolisation. I use the latter word simply because it is right and expressive and because it is just now an affectation of "art critics" not to use it.

The literal paintings were given such names as "Girl and Two Children," "The Beach," "Goat and Kid," "Grass"; and children's portrait heads, "Little Girl Laughing," "Dennis," "Head." They were all flat sketches in thin blue, red, black, brown, green washes. An impressionistic "effect" only was sought. The view was non-essential. What human element there was in the landscapes, either in figures or habitations, added nothing essential to the view. No feeling was given by it, for colour results were the chief aim. They were rough "studies," which, at best, merely touched the surface of the external scene, but more often fell to nothing more than experiments in shades. In neither were they achievements; only the student's technical advancement. All were objective efforts; individual, not racial, so in no instance rose above and hid the evidence of technique. Right here was where the spirit of to-day paradoxically was read into them by its absence. They were like all the fine arts at present in that a blank wall, and not incapacity in the artist, seemed to keep them from going on. Clearly they had nothing to say because they did not speak the tongue of the present, which, of course, is that of Science. In short they lacked soul, age-soul through the artist's soul. No message of the time was voiced by their artist because their day used a different speech—namely, trade, invention, democratic politics. Nothing from the folk compelled these pictures, such as gave vitality to the water colours of Gainsborough and Turner. They were not needed; they were negative revelations, which betrayed the spiritual vacuity of their day. What was not in them was their real meaning. Beyond the nature of her whose brush formed them, they opened the hollows of an age with alien interests, which did not want them. In showing this blank stopping place, by their emptiness of sense, they negatively announced the hostility of this era to all fine art—architecture, sculpture, poetry, music as well as to painting. Had there been a demand for them they would have been full of body and blood.

Likewise it was with the faces of the children. These were technically excellent. Fleeting expressions were caught in quick brush work. But they were crude feelings after colour rather than gifts to the future of the heads of boys and girls. Nothing was in them that the camera could not have done had it the registration of hues. The soul of the artist did not absorb the soul of infancy; the result was like the scenery, a sketchy impression only. There was no finish, evidently because there was no call for completion. These faces were a wide confession that people now are not so concerned with their own portrayal that they compel the genius of portraitists to reveal their hidden depths and perfect their craft to that end.

"Paintings with Poems" were a group of imaginative sketches by this artist. They were slashed in in thin washes, and a verse was scrawled on each picture.

Some were without form and void, as "My soul he came through the long cliff grass," where no soul, no cliff and no grass appeared, but merely wormy daubs of greens, greys and blacks; "Not this or that shall hinder me," wh consisted of up-sweeps of blues, slates and greys; "Le me to my dull death," a weak "expressionism" of writh flames of yellow, blue, white and brown.

If a figure was shown it was that of a tall, lanky, bobb haired, sick-looking naked female. She was not nude course—as unconscious, natural nudity is unknown modernity, as it was known to the Greeks, though that is falsely given to all our conscious nakeds, which are conventions to give flavour to modern flavourless offerin In this case, however, the subject was so pale and wan t she faded from the sensual into the ostensible æne translucent symbol, whilst actually remaining noth but a naked female still. "All my wealth of yea" presents her warming her hands at grey whirls of pa "My love kneels down" is another in blue and bro crouched low, with her head bowed in grief on a ro In "O Sunlight!" she appears in blue and yellow to against a blue background. "If I may keep one preci thing" gives her in red, slate and white, clasping knees on a truss of hay, in Watts's "Hope" pose, aga a yellow background. There are twenty in all of this cl of weakly forced efforts at poetic "expressionism" "symbolism." No soul is in them, no need back of the no power in them to interpret anything; only an in vidual's wish to be poetic. In short, they are trials to something without anything to say, as all modern fe art is.

An "Exhibition of Modern English Art" confronted e at the Mayor Gallery. "Interior," by Ivan Hutche was an infantile post-impressionistic drawing and daub floor, wall, table, etc. "Olga," by Winifred Nichols was a colourless, bodyless, flat female outline with a l sided face. "Descent," by Sidney Hunt, suggestive of t primal masterpiece, "Nude Descending the Stair," "co ageously" cubistic, presented a zenith view of an ab of winding stairway in a scramble of blue, brown and g marks. "Rome," by Christopher Wood, timidly proached the conventional, but still preserved the cherish technical incapacity of childhood in crookedly-dra crude, box-like buildings in hard brown tones. A sma looking young man came into the gallery while I was the glancing with eager eye from masterpiece to masterpie quickly absorbing the beauties of all. One could tell t he was of the elect cultists, a "herald of the dawn," "watcher from the towers." Alight with enthusiasm the "art of the future," he came to awed pause before t largest canvas, "Dockhead," by William Roberts, exclai ing, "Ah! I like that! That's the best, I think!" which the echoing youth, paid connoisseur of the est lishment, gurgled assent as to flashing insight. T "view" recorded jumbled facets of objects observed as a typhoid delirium, and consisted of wharves dislocated nightmeres and masses of scrambled sheds, over wh steamers were trying to look by standing on their ste and rearing their stems into the firmament, the hum element being marked by a procession of wormy stre and angular daubs.

Although it is outside the scope of this article, I not sculptural object which here also appealed to the crit enthusiasm of this young man. It was called "Bird Maurice Lambert being its creator. From a marble e the size of that of *Aepyornis titan*, curled ectoplasm writhings of bright brass, vaguely simulating birds. T youth, being so "abreast of the times," was, no dou "art authority" to his set—which is euphemistic for ut asininity.

Worse stuff could be imagined than this exhibit, but would be a strain to do so. It was post-impressionist, cubist, imbecilic entirely. It was not "Modern Engl Art" but Modern English Rot. Here virtue lay in atroci beauty in epilipsy, "art" in abortion. Nevertheless, t stands for the leading "movement" of our æsthe "culture" at this hour. Such degree of technique a

skill as might be acquired even by the nadir of incapacity is carefully unlearned in order to surpass *pithecanthropus erectus* in vitality of primitive æsthetics.

This collection at the Mayor Gallery is not unique. Many London "art" firms show as bad or worse. Their attendants are taught stereotyped gabble in "interpretation" and "appreciation" thereof to culture gadding cultists who lap up the milk of the word like thirsty babes. Nor are commercial concerns the only ones fostering the adventures of these pathfinders in æsthetics. The Tate Gallery prides itself on an enrichment of this type, from the canvasses of Augustus E. John, up or down, so that posterity may rightly rate the soul capacity of our time.

Exhibits at these two showrooms proved to me, beyond all criticism of their types, that true fine art does not now exist. Epochal dearth of ideals in man to-day, due to materialising science, commercialism, vulgarising democracy, which took the form of weak, sketchy "representation" and a strained, ænemic counterfeit "symbolism" in the pictures of Edna Clarke Hall in the Redfern Gallery, in the Mayor rooms showed itself in a different manner. There death gasps were called birth throes. Deformity became the sign of vitality, æsthetic idiocy a token of genius. So-called painters, like all the post-impressionists, cubists, futurists, vorticists and the rest of the fungi, reasoned that it is old beauty which suppresses their great genius; therefore, murder her and be "free" for a "new." They know they have nothing that people want. But their "optimism," in which present "art authority" joins, thinks that fresh forms and contents will spring from their crime of assassination and substitution of the hideous for former loveliness. For they, and men far saner than they, are at present under the delusion that the individual artist can make art, utterly ignorant of the fact that true fine art is that compelled by the soul of its age. So they would jam their nauseous mess down the throat of modern man, believing that thus their garbage will become his customary diet. Their individual æsthetic impotencies and imbecilities have drawn them together. Cults have been formed for their support. One's culture is considered Victorian and out of date unless he is "advanced" and belongs to them. They control those parasites, the "art critics"; theirs is present "art literature" and "art authority." Their abominations are prominent in Royal Academy exhibits.

After visiting these examples of "modern art" I cleansed my soul at the Victoria and Albert by a bath of Thomas Girten, John Varley and Peter de Wint.

Correspondence.

Art Criticism.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

SIR,—It does one good to read such an article as that in THE ARCHITECT of February 12, 1926, by Mr. Loren H. B. Knox; more of that kind of outspoken, and virile, writing would, perhaps, do much to educate that portion of the public who take for gospel the meaningless outpourings of the "Art Critics" of our daily and weekly journals.

Amidst so much which is good, and true, in the article referred to, there are some passages which especially appeal to me because I have long felt the mischief which is being done by these so-called art critics in their diatribes in the public press. For example, Mr. Knox observes: "Of all persons, I believe our 'art authorities' are least able to know what true fine art is," and "No leaders in any sphere of culture to-day are so wrong, nay, so foolishly wrong, as those who attempt to set our taste in the fine arts. They have cultivated a jargon which mystifies the public, and in which they themselves are lost." Mr. Knox asks, "Are we to let such writing continue?"—and I may quote the following as the sort of writing we get!

A very influential daily paper, in its issue of the 11th inst., in criticising an art exhibition, now open, observes: "He is evidently a very accomplished painter, the logic of his brushwork—though the touches are broad and loosely related—being a pleasure to see"; and in a Sunday paper of the 14th inst., there appears the following overpowering specimen of art knowledge—"Mr. —— relies more on line and less on tone than Mr. ——, but his line, sinuous and nervous, never fails in suggesting plastic values"; and, a little further on, we read "The impression is invariably recorded before the impulse has had time to weaken."

And that is the sort of rubbish which is dished up to us, day by day, not only on sculpture, but on music, painting and architecture.—I am, yours obediently,

WM. WOODWARD.

Church Row,
Hampstead, N.W.3.
February 15, 1926.

The Leicester Galleries.

An interesting collection of decorative paintings by Albert Rutherstone on silk are to be seen at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square, W. One is reminded somewhat of the work of William Blake. Why ugly illformed models have been selected it is difficult to understand. The subjects would not have lost any of their interest had the figures been well formed. Everyone knows that the majority of people do not possess beautiful figures. Modern life does not tend towards the creation of shapeliness. This is all the more reason why an artist should idealise. Decorative panel No. 2 is a truly fine composition spoilt by the ugly figures of the girls. The centre girl is a hopeless contortion. The composition gains nothing in line or arrangement by the introduction of impossible bodies and limbs. If the artist desired to express motion his figures do undoubtedly convey this idea, but they are not graceful. The garland of flowers or leaves across the body of the centre girl is unfortunately placed. The line of the mid-distance cliffs is carried through the girl's body, this breaks her figure to the detriment of the composition. The colouring is delicate and refined and one has the feeling that Mr. Rutherstone may go very far on the lines he has selected.

New Babies' Hospital, Manchester.

MESSRS. CRUICKSHANK & SEWARD, Architects.

The ward block has been erected to take the place of an old house which was formerly used as the hospital. The plan of the new building is rather different from the usual type owing to the fact that it is solely for infant cases, a type of hospital of which we may say there are very few in this country. The building has been built of local facing brick, the roof covered with Precelly slates. The whole front of the hospital has been designed to open so that the cots can be wheeled out on to the terrace and the hospital completely ventilated.

The wards are enclosed with the "Esavian" pattern of folding screen. All the screens shown in the whole length can be opened in a similar manner to those illustrated in the first three bays. These folding screens were supplied and fitted by Messrs. The Educational Supply Association, Ltd., Esavian House, 171-181 High Holborn, W.C.1. Special baths were supplied by Messrs. W. R. Pickup & Co., Ltd., Horwich, Bolton. Heating, Messrs. Elliott, Ellis & Co., 138 Princess Street, Manchester. Electricians, Messrs. G. H. Scholes & Co., Ltd., Blantyre Street, Chester Road, Manchester. Terrazzo paving, Messrs. Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., Camden Town, London, N.W.1. The general contractors were Messrs. Russell Building Co., Ltd., 37 Princess Street, Manchester.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

FEBRUARY 19, 1876.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

An ordinary general meeting was held on Monday evening, Sir G. Gilbert Scott, President, in the chair. Mr. Richard Armstrong, of 18 Westbourne Park Villas, was elected a Fellow; and Mr. John Dunn, of 26 Wellington Road, and Mr. Edward H. Harbottle, of Exeter, were elected Associates.

THE ROYAL GOLD MEDAL.

The President announced that M. Viollet-le-Duc, the distinguished French architect, had been recommended by the Council as the recipient of the Royal Gold Medal of this year. The announcement was received with applause.

Ancient Glories of Finland.



THE CASTLE OF ABO.

Finland is not, I suppose, the country to which the ardent archæologist would set out for a holiday. It has been so fought over in the wars between Sweden and Russia, so devasted and ravaged, that few old buildings remain. But for those who love old stones that tell of primitive times, when people lived and loved and thought not so very differently from how they do to-day, then quite an interesting way of seeing the country without following the ordinary tourist routes (which seem rather to omit



CATHEDRAL OF ABO.

than to include some very interesting historical remains), is to visit old castles and ruins and such medieval buildings as still survive.

Abo, a centre of trade in heathen times, the oldest town and one-time capital, is an excellent starting-point, should you chance to arrive in the country from Stockholm. There is a wooden-built part of the town called " Old Abo," to which I hastened, with impossible visions of Elizabethan half-timbered houses at the back of my mind. I discovered some rather tumbled-down shacks of a noticeably in-

sanitary nature, set, it is true, in attractive running up-h and down-dale lanes, but I decided to explore no furth Obviously the houses were no older than a hundred year this I afterwards discovered to be true, for the whole the town, including the valuable library belonging to t University, was burnt down at the beginning of the la century, only the stone-built, fourteenth-century cast and the cathedral remaining.

The castle is a most striking building, and one th I visited many times. It does not, of course, compa with the castle of the Counts of Flanders at Ghent, the Tower, or Ludlow Castle, or indeed, with any of o ancient English strongholds; but then, Finland is northern country, farther north than the northernmo point of Scotland, and architecture, like everything el is bleaker and barer, but not less strong.

So there stands Abo Castle, shorn of all exterior ornamen



THE KATHERINE TOWER, VIBORG.

white and gaunt, thick-walled; and from one of thos windows the prisoner-king, Erik the Fourteenth, harrie from one stronghold to another, used to gaze sorrowfull forth, away across the river to where his beautiful wif faithfully following him in his captivity, used to wa for him to wave to her.

Inside the castle there is an interesting enough museun and a chapel with faded primitive paintings on wood cracked these many a year. But it is the architectur the essential usefulness of every stone, the coldness, th solidity, all so typically Finnish, that appeals in Ab Castle.

As to the cathedral, that was closed for repairs; stands on a prominence and commands a very fine positio and it is built of red brick, which caused me to think irrelevantly enough, of the Belfry of Bruges.

Between Abo and Helsingfors there stands the statio



THE CASTLE, VIBORG.

Raseborg. Inland, some kilometres, after a drive rough beautifully wooded, undulating country, I found e ruins of the Castle of Raseborg. I crossed over a moat d entered a park-like ground, for all the world like the rden of some English country-house—and this in Finland unusual, for lawns are replaced by granite boulders, ktrees by pines, and herbaceous borders by whortle-rries.

I suppose it is safe to assert that there is no building in elsingfors much older than a hundred years, so, in my urney eastward, I betook myself to the little town of orga, which has as much of an old-world air as any town, a country that always built its houses of wood—wood at rotted and fell into decay unless it was caught and stroyed in one of the many fires that have from time time destroyed so many towns of Finland. Borgå the haunt of artists, and a visit to its cathedral is well orth the tiresome break of journey it entails. on the east-ard way to Viborg.

Viborg was once a fortified town, and, besides the castle, two medieval buildings remain to tell this tale. These are the Katherine Tower and the Round Tower, both watch-towers on walls that have long since disappeared.

The Round Tower is the gem of Viborg. Built at the command of Gustaf Vasan between 1547 and 1550, as an impregnable watch-tower, it fell from its high estate and came to be used as a shop, a café, and for other divers affairs at different times. Then came a time when it threatened to tumble into ruins, and the problem arose, if it is to be repaired, to what use should it be put ? Happily, the town already possessing one museum for local antiquities, it was decided to restore the Round Tower with a view to using it as a restaurant. The restoration was entrusted to the architect Uno Ullberg, who has carried out his work in the best possible taste. Drawn on the walls of the principal room are pictures illustrative of local historical events, and well in keeping with the whole of the building. There are three smaller rooms : the Silver Room,



THE CASTLE OF OLAFSBORG.

the Library and the Renaissance Room—and the latter might well be the dining hall in miniature of some Oxford college.

There is also in Viborg the remains of an old cathedral, that is to say, the belfry: it is used as a clock tower.

The oldest building in Viborg is the castle. It was founded on an island in 1293, when the Swedes undertook a crusade to convert the Carelians. Incidentally, they had also decided that the time had come to thwart the Russian plans for the conquering of the same district. The castle has been badly restored, but the tower is still



THE ROUND TOWER OF VIBORG.

a joy to look at. Inside, many steps lead up to a balcony which runs around the top; this is the fashionable promenade for Viborg on a Sunday afternoon.

Five hours by train, in a northerly direction from Viborg, there stands compactly on a rocky island, the very fine castle of Olafsborg. It was built in 1475 by a knight, Axel Eriksson Tott, and for many years it stood for a symbol of all that was peaceful and quiet in the district, so fearful were the people of the merciless justice that was meted out to them.

There is yet another castle; it is to be found at Tavastehus in the centre of Finland. So that although old buildings are not lavishly strewn about and carefully preserved, as in Italy, there are just enough of such buildings to make their discovery a treasured delight, and to make Finland a very possible land for a rambling holiday.

CASSIE GAISFORD.

PRESCOT.—The U.D.C. have decided to erect twelve houses on a site to be selected.

WOKINGHAM.—Application is being made for a loan of £13,000 for the purchase of sites and erection of 26 cottages, whilst application is to be made for further sanction for another 100 houses.

WEYMOUTH.—Messrs. North, Robin and Wilsdon, Maddox Street, W.1, have prepared plans for the building of shops and flats on the site of the Old Bow Hotel. The plans have been approved.

WHISTON.—The Hulton Colliery Company have intimated to the R.D.C. their intention to proceed with the erection of an additional 50 houses on the Ivy Farm Estate, subject to subsidies being allowed.

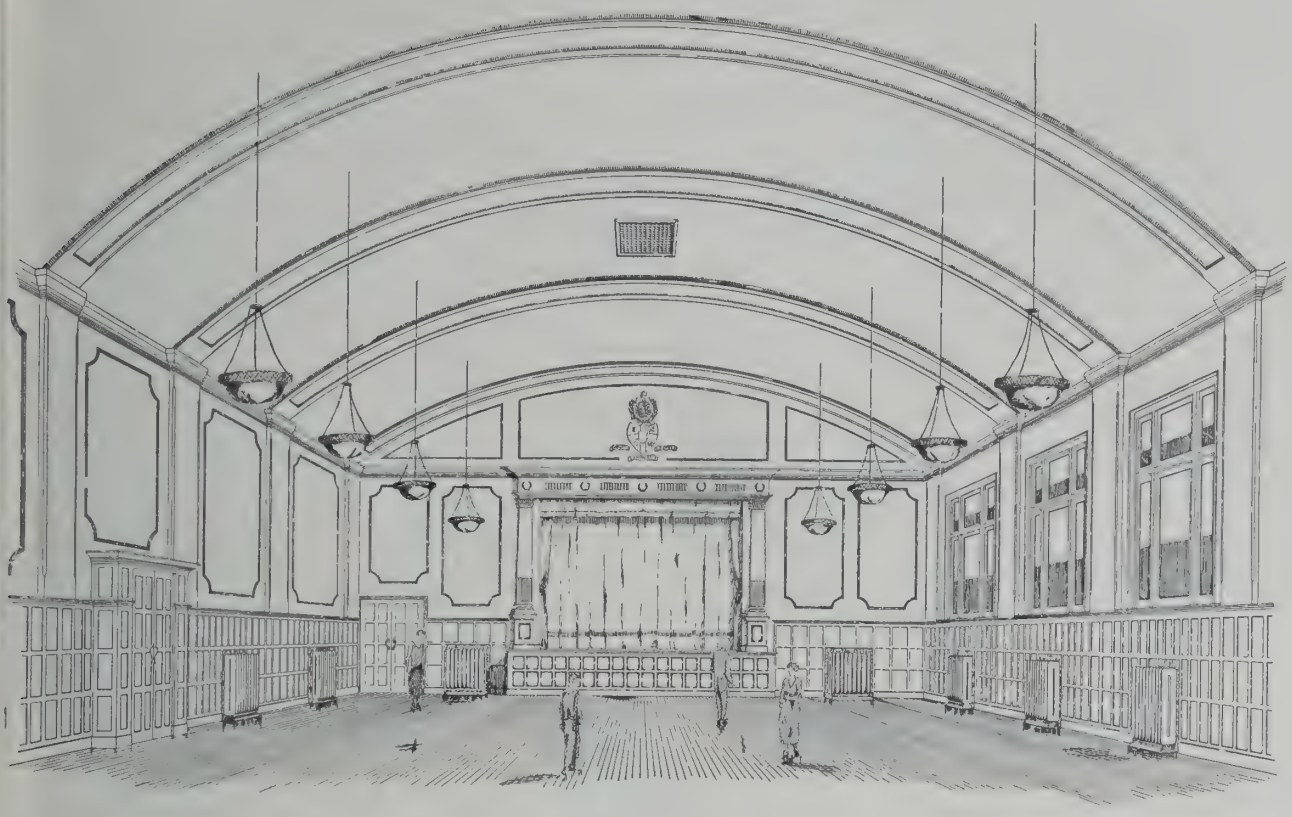
Leaded Light Signs.

Much has been said and written about modern metho of advertising in connection with the illuminated sig Short of their removal, no practical solution has yet be offered. A suggestion was recently made, that if t designs had a decorative value during the daylight hou the signs might improve many of the positions they occup It will be noted that no apology is offered in the suggestio Those who put it forward do not think that architectu exists in any of the positions, which are occupied by the signs in London. This may, or may not be true; t judgments rest on a pure matter of personal opinion a education, and need not be discussed in this article. No o will deny that the daytime effect of twisted wire pictures buildings of any kind is an unpleasant sight. The advertis would undoubtedly welcome some means by which could attract the public attention during the day, in equally effective manner, as he undoubtedly does duri



SIGN FOR MESSRS. HOTSPUR BY THE MORRIS WESTMINSTER GUILD.

the evening time. By using opalescent glass and leadi the pieces together a sign will give the same effect daylight as is obtained at night when the lamps are behind the panels. The advantage of using a leaded glaz sign is obvious, many hours of useful publicity are secur for the small additional cost incurred through having clean the sign occasionally. Repairs are easily effect should a section of glass get broken in some way, it can replaced without any difficulty. This is not so if acided kiln fired glass in one pane is used. Leaded glazing h frequently been associated with the Tudor style of arch tecture. This is only true in so far as the most sympathet glazing is effected by leaded work, but the design of t leading can be arranged to suit any character or style architecture, the success only depends on the employme of a competent craftsman. Bad and cheap leaded ligh are an acknowledged abortion!



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF LARGE HALL.
ODDFELLOWS' HALL PORTSMOUTH.

ODDFELLOWS' HALL, PORTSMOUTH. HENRY J. DYER, Architect.

Oddfellows' Hall, Portsmouth.

This building, which occupies a commanding position in Kingston Road, Portsmouth, and is now nearing completion, will form the centre of the activities of the Portsmouth District of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity, Friendly Society.

The ground area is just sufficient for the requirements, but owing to its irregular contour the layout of the plan presented difficulties.

The accommodation consists of four lock-up shops fronting on Kingston Road, with a main entrance to the large hall and clubrooms centrally placed in the elevation. The large hall is over the four shops, and will accommodate from 750 to 800 persons, with a stage, dressing rooms and storage. The floor will be suitable for dancing or for general purposes. The walls will be finished with a 6 ft. oak panelled dado, fibrous plaster cornices, proscenium front and wall enrichments, and a segmental beam ceiling.

The rear buildings include club rooms, bar, billiard room, kitchen, stores and the District Offices. An emergency exit, stores and additional sanitary accommodation is provided in the buildings fronting on Washington Road.

All corridors, cloak rooms and the kitchen have tile dados and terrazzo marble floors.

The main elevation is in "Marmo" ivory white terra-cotta with warm dark red brickwork.

The general contractor is Mr. Samuel Salter, of Southsea, and sub-contractors are:—The Leeds Fireclay Co., "Marmo" terra-cotta; Portsea Island Gas Light Co., heating, auxiliary lighting and kitchen equipment; G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., ventilation; C. J. Hobbs & Co., Portsmouth, electric lighting and power; Mr. John Croad, Portsmouth, armoured tubular concrete floors; Marchetti, Ltd., Portsmouth, fibrous work, terrazzo and wood block floorings; Parker, Winder and Achurch, Ltd., ironmongery; Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., constructional steelwork; J. E. Lucas & Son, Ltd., folding partitions; Adamsez, Ltd., sanitary equipment; Samuel Elliott & Sons (Reading), Ltd., oak panelling, doors and stage front to large hall; Haywards, Ltd., ornamental enclosure and handrails to main staircase and iron escape staircase; Carter & Co., Ltd., wall tilings; Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd., decorations and paintwork.

Competition News.

GABALFA LIBRARY.

Result of Council Competition for best design.

The Cardiff City Council announce that the winner of the first award of £75 in the competition, open only to properly qualified architects within the city of Cardiff, for the best design of a new branch library to be built at Gabalfa, on the site in St. Athan's Road on the Mynachdy Estate, is Mr. Sidney Williams, Lic.R.I.B.A., of Borough Chambers, Wharton Street, Cardiff.

Mr. Williams, an old Cardiff boy, born in the city, has been in practice for 30 years, and has designed many local buildings. He also carried out extensive alterations in the "South Wales News" building.

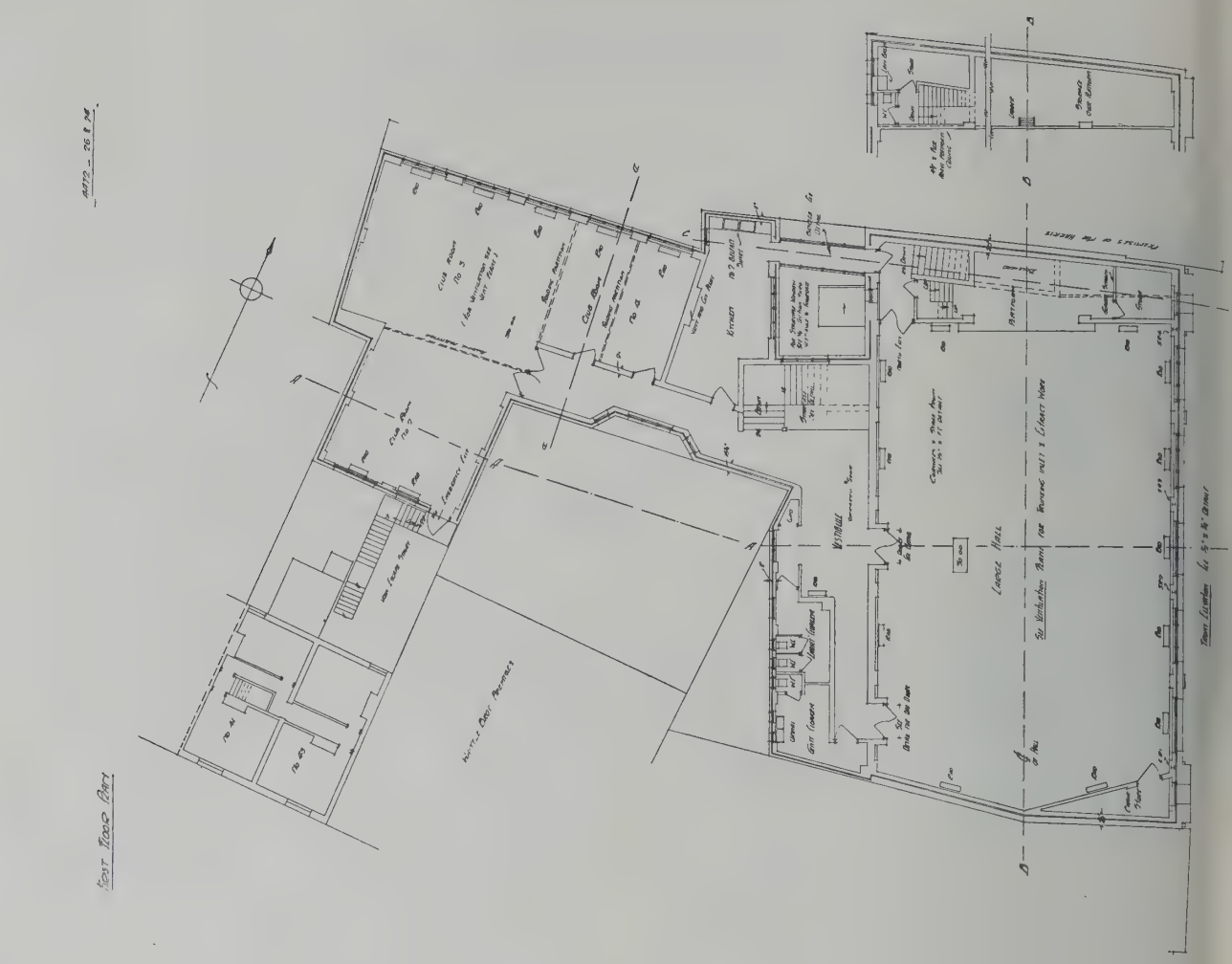
The second award of £50 was given to Mr. Harry Teather, the remaining partner of Messrs. Teather and Wilson, F.R.I.B.A., Andrews Buildings, Queen Street, inspector of dilapidation of the diocese of Llandaff, and the architects of the Roath Branch Library. Messrs. John A. Phillips & Wride, L.R.I.B.A., 7 Pembroke Terrace, gained the third award of £30; while Messrs. Willmott & Smith, 4 Park Place gained honourable mention.

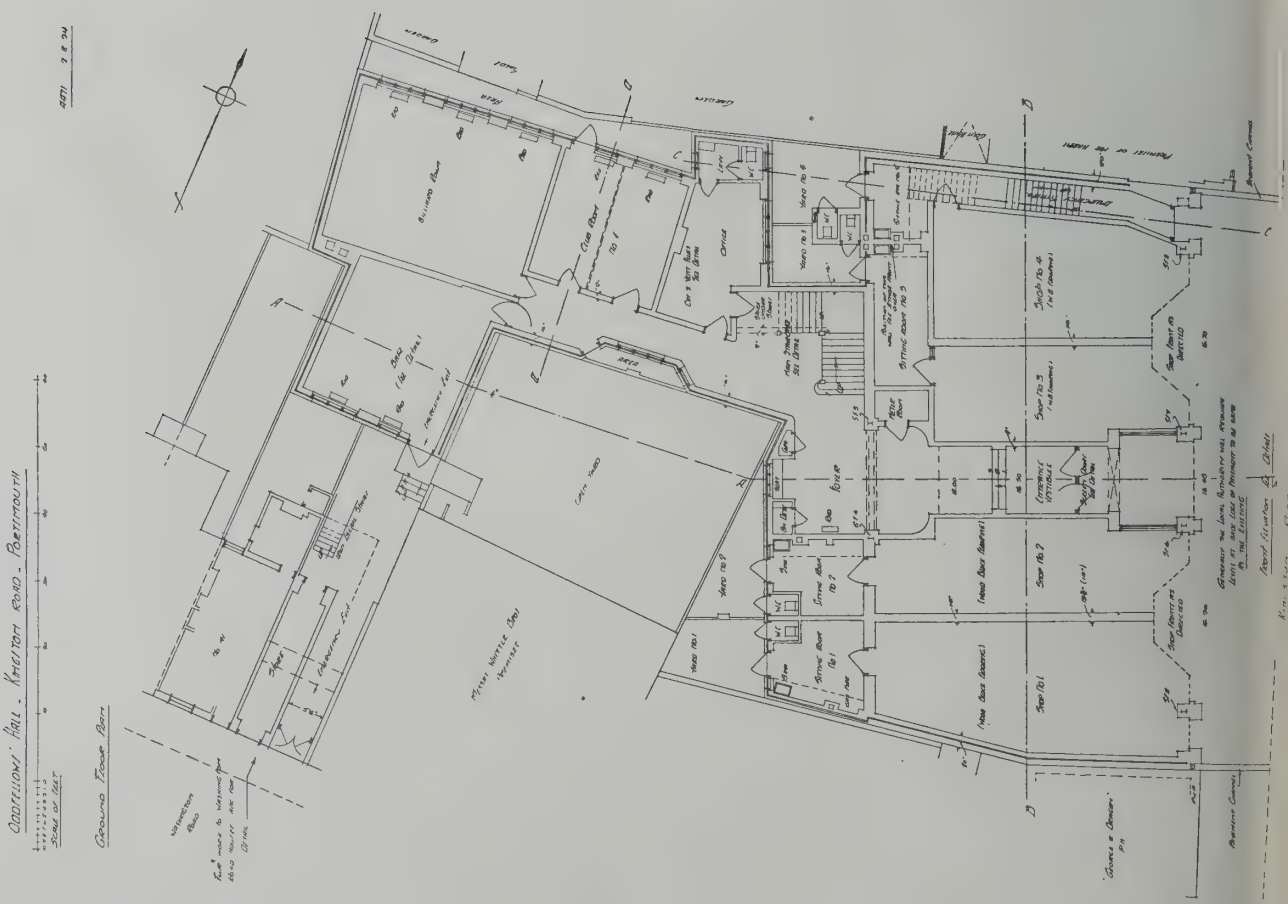
The whole of the designs were adjudicated by Mr. Sidney K. Greenslade, F.R.I.B.A., of Gray's Inn Square, London, and his decisions were absolutely final.

Mr. Sidney Williams has designed a building which is imposing in its simplicity, and what little decorative work there is is tasteful and quiet, mostly confined to the windows and porch.

The total cost of the building is estimated at £12,350, of which £1,250 is allocated for furnishing.

Extract—"South Wales Echo," February 10, 1926.







Craftsmanship

PRIDE in Craftsmanship is a very vital factor in all human progress and development.

◆ ◆ ◆

Arising from his desire to make tangible and to perpetuate the creations of his mind, the pride of the craftsman knows no limitations or hindrance. Spurred by a hunger to perfect his handiwork to-day, an even greater craving assails him to-morrow to make it even more perfect. So he passes down the arches of the years, leaving legacies to his fellow men.

◆ ◆ ◆

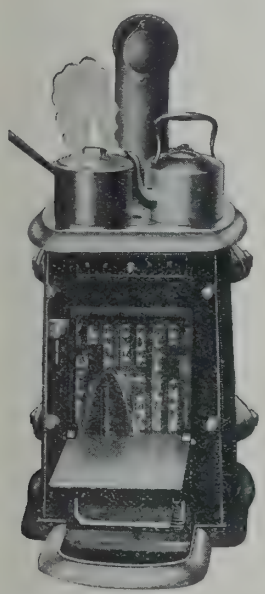
The hunger for perfection—its insistent clamour is never stayed, and the ambition to better to-morrow all that men have acclaimed the best to-day, urges us ever onward—not following in the tracks of progress, but speeding ever at her side—

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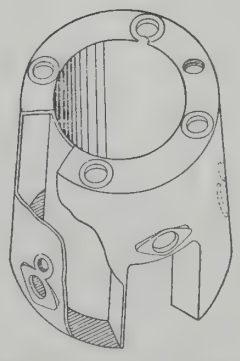


Diagram showing accessibility of waterways through the ample cleanout openings.

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General News.

AYLESBURY.—A new Council school to accommodate about 280 scholars is to be erected to plans prepared by the County architect, Mr. C. H. Riley.

BARNSLEY.—The Town Council have received sanction to borrow £33,800 for the erection of 80 houses on the Pontefract Road Site, and £42,000 for 100 houses, and £42,250 for a further 100 on the Hunningley Lane, Ardsley, scheme.

BARROW.—The Rural District Council is to erect 14 houses at Barrow-on-Soar, and 20 at Sileby; Messrs. Symington & Prince (Leicester) are the architects, and their designs were accepted in open competition.

BARROW-ON-SOAR.—The Rural District Council have decided to erect 10 houses at Anstey. Mr. Stockdale Harrison, architect.

BIRMINGHAM.—The General Purposes Committee are submitting a scheme to the City Council for the reconstruction of the Birmingham Town Hall, which, when complete, will provide seats for an additional 500 persons, and will involve an expenditure of over £36,000.

BRISTOL.—The Town Council have under consideration the construction of a public abattoir, and plans are being prepared. Estimated cost £30,000. It is proposed by the National Benzole Co., Ltd., of London, to build a series of storage tanks fitted with pumps and gauges, and linked up to adjacent jetties, for which an acre of land at the Royal Albert Dock has been leased.

BUCKHAVEN AND METHIL.—The Town Council have decided to erect 300 new houses.

CAERPHILLY.—The Urban District are to invite tenders for the erection of 50 houses on the Pwllypant site.

CASTLEFORD.—Joshua Tetley & Sons, Limited, The Brewery, Leeds, have decided upon the reconstruction of the Horse and Jockey Hotel, Church Street, Castleford. Plans have been prepared (and approved) by Messrs. Kitson, Parish & Ledgard, architects, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Vicar Lane, Leeds.

COVENTRY.—The City Council have agreed to complete the purchase of 2,334 acres of the Stoneleigh estate, near Coventry, the property of Lord Leigh. The area gives scope for a housing scheme, recreation grounds, and factories. The purchase price is nearly £114,000.

DEPTFORD.—The Borough Council have received sanction to the borrowing of £34,082 for the building and machinery in connection with the Evelyn Street Baths.

FALKIRK.—The Dean of Guild have passed plans for the erection of a nursery at a cost of £7,300, and 12 flatted houses of brick and roughcast. J. G. Callander, architect.

GLASGOW.—The plan for a fixed bridge over the Clyde at Finnieston has been submitted to the Master of Works to the Glasgow Corporation Sub-Committee on Cross-river Communication. It is understood that the erection of the bridge will involve an expenditure of at least £1,000,000.

GLASSHOUGHTON.—Extensions are to be carried out at the Ashton Road Council School, Glasshoughton, providing accommodation for 400 additional scholars at an estimated cost of £10,500.

GOSPORT.—The Town Council have approved plans for the erection of 150 houses off the St. Anons Hill Road.

HARTISMERE.—The Rural District Council are to erect 21 cottages as follows: Brome, 1 pair; Gislingham, 1 pair; Occold, 1 pair; Wyverstone, 1 pair; Bacton, block of 4; Cotton, 1 pair; Wetheringsett, block of 4; Thorndon, block of 3 cottages.

HULL.—The L.N.E. Railway has decided to construct a second oil jetty at Salt End.

ILFRACOMBE.—The Urban District Council are to erect 48 houses, including 30 of the parlour type.

KINGSTON.—The Board of Guardians are to proceed with their scheme for the enlargement of the hospital and the erection of a Nurses' home at an estimated cost of £100,000.

KIVETON PARK.—The R.D.C. have decided to erect an additional 50 houses and the Colliery Co. is also to build a further 50 houses. It has been decided to build a further 48 houses at Dinnington.

LEAMINGTON.—The Town Council have agreed to apply to the Ministry of Health to sanction the borrowing of £9,500 for a refuse destructor. It is proposed to rebuild part of the present destructor on concrete piles and concrete platforms with new cells, boiler, etc.

LEYLAND.—The Urban District Council have decided to erect 10 houses on their Sandy Lane site.

LIVERPOOL.—Plans have been approved by the Licensing Justices for reconstructing the "Bootle Arms Hotel," Derby Road, Bootle, which is estimated to cost £7,000. Mr. Harold Davies, A.R.I.B.A., Wellington Buildings, The Strand, is the architect for the scheme.

LLANELLY.—The Town Council are to erect 48 additio houses on the Llanerch site. All to be of the parlour type.

MALLING.—Rural Council have passed the following pla petrol filling station and pumps at Wateringbury for Mes Leneg & Sons, Ltd.; Sunday school, at Chapel Street, Wesleyan Chapel Trustees; petrol stores and filling stat for 300,000 gallons in bulk and 400 in cases at Mill Hall, Ayl ford, for the Medway Oil and Storage Co., Ltd.

MALTBY.—36 new houses are to be erected by the Urb District Council.

MARSDEN.—Six houses are to be erected by the Urban Distr Council on their Wood's Avenue Housing Site, Marsden.

MILTON REGIS.—The Urban District Council are to er 24 houses on the London Road site, all of the parlour type.

NEWLAND.—The County Council have approved the sche for the provision of new office accommodation for the Hea Department at Newland, Lincoln, at an estimated cost £10,000.

OBAN.—Plans have been passed by the Dean of Guild Co for solicitors acting on behalf of the Bank of Scotland, a which provide for new bank offices in George Street, and sh and for the erection of law offices and three houses.

PONTLLANFRAITH.—Mr. J. B. Price is to erect two shops a a bakehouse, etc., to plans by W. A. Griffiths, L.R.I.B. architect, Pontllanfraith, Mon.

RAMSBOTTOM.—The Rev. J. McGuinness, of St. Andrew's R Church, is proposing to erect a new school and parochial h The plans are being prepared by Messrs. Barker & Higs architects, 21 Wood Street, Bolton. The accommodati provides for 300 scholars in a brick building containing th storeys.

ROCHDALE.—Sanction has been received from the Ministry Health for borrowing powers to the extent of £38,800 in resp of further houses and street works at Turf Hill, and for £36,7 for a similar purpose on the Clarke's Lane site. Work on bo sites has been commenced.

SALE.—The U.D.C. has approved plans for the erection of further 12 houses to be built in Dane Road, subject to the sancti of the Ministry of Health being obtained.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The Town Council have decided to er 104 houses in three lots (40, 32 and 32) on the Burgess Ro Housing site.

STAMFORD.—The Town Council propose to erect 56 houses the non-parlour type, subject to permission of the Ministry Health being obtained.

STOCKPORT.—Plans passed: 6 houses, Sandway, for M F. M. Marsland; 4 houses, Brampton Road, Bramhall, Messrs. Cookson & Oldfield; 6 houses, Peter Street, for Mess Oldham & Hallworth.

STUBBINS.—Contracts are about to be let for the erection o new church for the Rev. W. Minshaw, Vicar of St. Mary's. T plans have been prepared by the diocesan architects, Mess Preston & Martin, of 90 Deansgate, Manchester.

SWANSEA.—Plans are being prepared for the extension the Technical School at a cost of £35,000. Architect, Erne Morgan, 3 Prospect Place, Swansea.

WARRINGTON.—The Corporation have acquired the premis 6, Horsemarket Street, for conversion into an electricity depa ment showroom; plans by Mr. S. P. Silcock, architect, 6 Egy Street. The Board of Guardians have purchased the Love Lane site for proposed extensions to the hospital. The Ma chester and District Farmers Co-operative Association, Ltd., a to make additions to their Warrington Mill for storage a garage purposes, at an estimated cost of £900.

WIMBLEDON.—The General Purposes Committee of t Wimbledon Town Council recommend that a site be purchas from the Southern Railway for £7,000 for the erection of Town Hall and Public Offices, and to apply for sanction raise a loan of £5,300 towards the cost.

WEST HAM.—The Borough Surveyor is preparing plans for amended scheme for the construction of an open-air swimmi bath in the park.

WEST KIRBY.—The B.E. have approved the plans for t erection of the Calday Grange Grammar School which is es mated to cost £22,400.

WHITBY.—The U.D.C. have approved a proposal for enclosi the eastern end of the Spa grounds, between the theatre and t new band pavilion, at a cost of £3,000, in order to secure increas accommodation for about 400 people. Plans prepared by t Surveyor for an incline lift from the beach to the cliff from t beach café to a point between the two first shelters on the cli between the western end of the Spa and the Hotel Metrop were approved, a local contract for about £8,000 being reco mended for the approval of the Ministry.

NOTICE

TO EVERYBODY IN THE BUILDING TRADE

WE are the sole concessionaires in England and Wales of the tiles manufactured by the Groups of Tile Makers known in Courtrai as Comptoir Tuilier de Courtrai, in the north of France as the Comptoir Tuileries du Nord, and by the independent Works known as Marcke-lez-Courtrai.

All tiles supplied by us are, under our contracts with the makers, the result of careful selection and only first quality tiles are marketed by us.

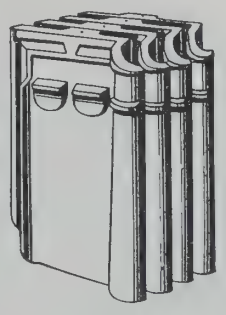
All our tiles are branded on the back with the name of the actual tile works at which they are manufactured; but in addition to this, the name "Courtrai-du Nord" was coined by us when we commenced business and we have spent large sums of money in advertising the name.

The name "Courtrai-du Nord" is our guarantee of first quality n every respect. We claim the sole right to the name "Courtrai-du Nord" which is a name never before given to tiles of this design.

Certain unscrupulous or ignorant dealers have advertised or offered for sale "Courtrai-du-Nord" tiles, and injunctions have already been obtained restraining this unfair and misleading infringement of our rights. In the public interest as well as in our own, we intend to institute proceedings against any other infringers.

The name "Courtrai-du Nord" is not the name of a shape or design. Tiles of similar design have been manufactured for many years in Belgium and the North of France. The name "COURTRAI-DU NORD" is a guarantee that the tiles have been manufactured by the ***best works*** and carefully ***selected*** from their output as being FIRST QUALITY in every respect—UNIFORMITY in SIZE, TRUENESS in shape and freedom from defect or flaw.

The public should bear in mind that it is an offence against the law to apply to any goods a false statement as to the place of manufacture, and to describe tiles as "Courtrai," which are not made there, is such an offence.



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BLACKPOOL.—Erection of a Bank at the corner of Red Bank Road and Queen's Drive, Bispham, for the Messrs. Williams Deacon's Bank. Architect, Messrs. Lumb & Walton, L. and F.R.I.B.A., Clifton Street, Blackpool. Contractors, Messrs. J. Heap & Sons, Ltd., 495 Andrews Road, South Blackpool. Erection of 402 concrete houses for the Bradford Corporation, Messrs. Boots (London), Ltd., London, W.C.2. Construction of a concrete raft and other work of the shop property for the Burnley Corporation, to be built in St. James Street. Mr. A. Race, borough engineer, Messrs. Rainey Bros., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness. For the works in connection with drainage of the Mosses for the Bury Corporation. Borough Engineer, J. A. Settle. Messrs. Kinnear Moodie & Co., London. £29,291.—Erection of a new store in Carlton Street, Castleford, Yorks, for Messrs. F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., London. Architect, Messrs. Blenkinsop & Scatchard, A. and L.R.I.B.A., Bank Street, Castleford. Wm. Birch & Sons, Ltd., contractors, York. £2,937.—Erection of 20 houses for the Dukinfield Housing Committee. Architect, Mr. Joseph Gibson, Ashton-under-Lyne. T. Woolley & Sons, Ashton-under-Lyne. £8,440.—Kiveton Park. Construction of Wales and Harthill Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, for the Rural District Council. Provincial Construction Co., Ltd., Sunderland. £19,989.—Erection of new offices for the Health Department at Newland, Lincoln. Wright & Son, Lincoln. £10,087.—For quarry plant, concrete piers, silos for stone handling, for Messrs. F. A. Jones, Ltd., Liverpool. Architect, Major C. S. Brothers, A.R.I.B.A., Wellington Buildings, The Strand, Liverpool. Messrs. Christiani & Neilson, 72 and 74 Victoria Street, London. Erection of new schools in the Liverpool Municipal housing area, for the Catholic children on the Clubmoor West Derby and Walton estates. Joint architects, L. A. C. Prichard and G. S. Lewis, AA.R.I.B.A., Liverpool. Robert Wearing & Sons, contractors, West Derby. Erection of two new stands and another exit on the pavilion side, for the Nottinghamshire County Cricket Club. Architect, Mr. H. H. Goodall, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. Messrs. Evans & Sons, Bulwell, Nottingham. £8,000.—Rotherham: Erection of 36 houses, together with the construction of roads and sewers on the Hall Estate. Messrs. Mollekin & Sons, builders, Maltby. £17,781.—Proposed Bus Garage in Mellor Street and Bailie Street sewer, for the Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Rochdale. Messrs. R. and T. Howarth, Rochdale. Erection of a telephone exchange in Salford. Steel-work, 4,000 tons. Messrs. Edward Wood & Sons, Trafford Park.—Scarborough: Erection of new pavilion for the North Cliffe Bowling and Tennis Clubs. Architect, Mr. F. Baker, 7 York Place, Scarborough. Builder, W. T. Petch & Sons, Victoria Road, Scarborough; joiner, T. Wilcox, Belle Vue Street, Scarborough; plumber, S. Bland & Son, Bar Street, Scarborough; painter, A. Hays, 14 South Street, Scarborough.—Proposed new out-patients department for the Sheffield Royal Hospital. Architect, Mr. H. L. Paterson, F.R.I.B.A., St. James Street, Sheffield. Messrs. Thomas Roper & Sons, contractors, Mowbray Street. Erection of 58 houses on the Salisbury Street site, for the County Borough of Warrington. Borough Engineer, Mr. A. M. Ker. Architect, Andrew M. Ker, A.M.Inst.C.E., 33 Clarence Street, Warrington. £412 per house. Cooper & Barnes, contractors.

The Building and Engineering Construction, Ltd., 301 Glossop Road, Sheffield, have secured the contract for the erection of new public baths, containing a swimming pool 80 ft. long by 35 ft. wide. There are also to be 22 slipper baths, laundry offices, lavatories and the usual bath appliances. The erection of a concert hall is also a part of the scheme. The building is to be of ferro-concrete construction with a glazed dome roof over the swimming pool (£19,645).—The erection of new offices in Peel Street, Barnsley, to plans by Mr. C. F. Moxon, architect, the tenders of the following firms have been accepted: Mason and brickwork, C. W. Squires, Ltd., Barnsley; joiners, Messrs. W. Goodyear & Sons, Barnsley; slaters, Messrs. Kemp & Co., Swinton; plasterers, Messrs. Dryden & Sons, Barnsley. The total estimated cost is about £6,000. The contract for the erection of 72 houses for the Rotherham Corporation on the Doncaster Road site has been placed with Baldwin & Co., Ltd., of Rotherham.—A contract for the erection of 1,000 houses for the Edinburgh Corporation, at a cost of £325 per house, has been obtained by William Airey & Sons, Ltd., of Leeds. All to be of the three-apartment type. 500 to be of brick and 500 of duo-slab principle. The Doncaster Corporation has accepted the tender of Thompson & Dixon, Ltd., Greenfield Lane, Balby, Yorks, for the erection of an open-air school £16,575).—The Middlesex Education Committee have accepted the tender of Mr. A. Monk, Edmonton, for the erection of additions to the Kilburn Grammar School (£23,830).

Picture Theatre Fittings.

It is doubtful whether the many thousands that visit picture theatres to-day give any reflective thought as to the amount of care and enterprise that has been devoted to secure for them thousands the entertainment they enjoy in ease and comfort. The curtain moves without any apparent effort, to take just one example of the many fittings that Messrs. W. J. Furse & Co., Ltd., Nottingham, have made a speciality of and which are necessary in a well-appointed theatre. The electrical curtain controller consists of a silent worm reduction gear, direct coupled to ⅓rd h.p. motor (2,000 r.p.m.), fitted on combined bed. The curtains are opened and closed by means of travelling wires working on ball-bearing wheels. Heavy gauge wires are provided, which are tightly strained for supporting the curtain, each curtain being carried on a separate wire to allow for adequate overlap in the centre to ensure screen being completely covered. The brackets, wheels, and ropes supplied with standard control are designed for gear fixed vertically under the suspension wire. Limit switches are operated direct from the wires and the curtains must be fully opened or closed before the current is cut off. The controller consists of an interlocked reversing clapper switch mounted on a polished slate base, and is an entirely separate unit from the gear, which we claim is an advantage, as it can be mounted in an accessible position away from dirt or dust. The control pushes are mounted in cast iron cases with polished brass fronts, each panel having three pushes—open, close and stop, and any number of pushes may be used with one controller. A small-sized motor (d.c.) is well able to do the work required, because all moving parts are carried on ball bearings. The cost of current is negligible. If a jam occurs no damage can be done, as the driving rope is so arranged that it will slip on the gear if undue load is put on the motor, and a hand device is also provided for use in the event of failure electrically. Provision is made for a pilot light which is so connected that it is illuminated while current is passing through the motor armature. This light is usually fixed in a conspicuous position in the lantern room, so that should the curtains jam before being fully opened or closed this light is an indication to the operator that the motor is still alive and should be switched off.

Messrs. W. J. Furse & Co,, Ltd., Traffic Street, Nottingham, also have designed a very effective automatic theatre light dimmer. They have departments dealing with electric lighting and power, lifts and hoists, chimney shaft building and repairs, lightning conductors, etc., etc.

The B.J. Photographic Almanac.

"The British Journal Photographic Almanac, 1926." Henry Greenwood & Co., Ltd., publishers. 2s. net.

The Almanac was first published in 1866, thus the present issue represents the diamond jubilee issue of the publication, which has served the photographic world with a fund of useful information year by year.

In celebration of the completion of sixty years' publication of the Almanac, the volume just published includes a series of pictorial supplements, serving prominently to mark the long career of the Almanac.

It will be perhaps best to give some of the chief items of interest in the volume. The following are some of the chapters included: Amateur Cinematography: the New Developments in Apparatus and Methods for use of Sub-standard Film; Holiday Snaps, by T. L. L. Bentley, A.R.C.S., B.Sc.; Hints for the better use of a hand Camera on tour; Rational Time Development, by J. D. Purkis on the use of the B.J. Non-staining Pyro-soda Developer. In addition to these highly interesting articles under the heading, Epitome of Progress, an outline of the year's advances is given, which includes a vast amount of useful information. Many architects are first-class photographers and have experienced the value of the Almanac. Those who are just venturing into the photographic field of activity should secure a copy and thus save themselves many failures and disappointments.

Boyle's patent "air-pump" ventilators have been applied to Messrs. Edward Sharp & Sons' Works, Maidstone, Kent. Supplied by Messrs. Robert Boyle & Son, ventilating engineers, Holborn Viaduct, London.

Among the local authorities which have already definitely decided to adopt concrete housing construction schemes for 1926 are those of Barnstaple, Brighton, Crewe, Hull, Sevenoaks, Taunton and Tilbury.

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The Scapa Society.*

Mr. Richardson Evans has written an account of the Scapa Society, to which is appended a long series of annotations by various people, including Dr. Robert Bridges, Mr. W. D. Caröe, Sir Martin Conway, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, The Lord Newton, Mr. Halsey Ricardo, and Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey. The Scapa Society has now been in existence thirty-two years, and has done a great deal of valuable pioneer work under most difficult conditions.

The great difficulty is that, despite democratic institutions, we are the most individualistic of peoples, very closely concerned in our own personal affairs, often only concerned with the matters contained within the four walls of a house or the boundaries of a garden, appreciating beauty when we see it on a holiday excursion, but taking little trouble about what happens to the country we pass through day by day, and quite willing to accept commercial ugliness imparted by the trading interests to advertise their products. This being the attitude of a large proportion of the middle and upper classes it is not to be wondered at if the working classes are even less concerned with what they see daily around them. They have an even greater excuse for concentrating their efforts on immediate practical matters, and so wherever hoardings can be erected or attention directed to displayed advertisements they are to be found in ever greater profusion. The approaches to that wonder of nature, Niagara, are defaced with gigantic advertisements; the Thames as it flows through London is bordered by them; and we have only to contrast some eighteenth-century drawing of a London street with a photograph of a street to-day to see how completely we have left the decencies of life behind us. And yet it may well be questioned whether these continuous announcements in every position have helped trade, and to ask whether if they were all to be abolished by law the individual trader would suffer in any way. To eliminate all these things would certainly often relieve the smaller trader of a considerable expense which he feels bound to incur because of what a richer competitor expends on the same object. As long, to use a metaphor, as men are allowed to shout, everyone must shout in self-defence.

The opposition to regulation or prohibition arises from many mixed sources: the desire of owners of land or buildings to make profits; the interests, now very large, which are concerned with making money out of the manufacture and erection of signs and lettering; and the belief of the trading concerns that these things make business. But the worst enemy of all is the indifference of the individual public in what is going on around them, and it is this indifference which the Scapa Society is fighting to dissipate.

The policy of the Scapa Society is defined as being "To assert generally the importance, as a great public interest, of maintaining the elements of interest and beauty in out of door life," and "To protect the picturesque simplicity of rural and river scenery, and promote a due regard for dignity and propriety of aspect in towns; with especial reference, in each case, to the abuses of spectacular advertising." This policy it has carried into effect by a consistent and persevering policy, the outcome of which were seen in the passing of the Act of 1907 and the promotion of a further measure in 1925. Thirty-six county authorities have now enacted bye-laws under the Advertisements Regulation Act of 1907, as well as fifty-six urban authorities. In addition, the Society has carried on an energetic campaign to arouse public attention to the evils which surround us.

It must be borne in mind that there is a specific and complete distinction between advertisement in the form of posters and signs on buildings, and advertisement in the public Press. The former disfigures town and country, the latter often serves a most useful purpose, and can offend no one. Were it not for the revenue produced by advertisement our great public Press would hardly exist. A few papers might appear in the form of news sheets, with strictly curtailed and incomplete news services, which could not be adequately kept up on the revenue produced by sales. Most of the technical journals of every kind would cease to exist, and no valuable current information of news could be maintained. Moreover, the advertisement matter in the technical Press strictly appertains to the subject to which that section of the Press is devoted, and is constantly of service to the readers of that Press. The journals which obtain revenue from advertisements are enabled to give valuable reading matter to their subscribers, which again is regulated by the Post Office, which demands a certain balance between reading matter and advertisements if the newspaper rate of postage is to apply.

It appears to us that, valuable as the work done by the Society is and has been, it might be both possible and effectual to proceed on broader lines. Permissive legislation often leaves too much to the choice of the individual, and would it not, therefore, be sounder, if possible, to pass an Act which would be obligatory throughout the length and breadth of the land? There seems to us no real reason why any outside advertisements or signs should be allowed to be erected, no reason why any place of business or shop should be allowed to attract unusual attention to itself save by the display of goods in a shop window, no reason why any building should be illuminated at night except in a normal way. These displays both disturb traffic by attracting people to a certain spot, and render our streets more dangerous by the relative darkness which over-illumination produces in the surrounding area. Much the same effect is produced as that caused by the powerful lights now used on motor cars without the necessity which exists for the latter, for while the

* An account of the Scapa Society, by Richardson Evans. London: Constable and Co., Ltd., London. 6s. net.

motor is in rapid motion, and its presence must be manifested, if safety is to be maintained, the shop is stationary, and can cause no trouble.

Nothing is more dangerous and confusing in streets than alternate patches of light and comparative gloom.

We may be unable to attain to perfection, but what ease and comfort, as well as harmony, would ensue were the owners of commercial premises restricted to putting their names and business in one uniform position in one clear type of lettering with the street number clearly displayed! At present we often search for names and numbers only to find them displayed in vulgar and unnecessarily large lettering in an unexpected position. These things and many others which might be mentioned, do not help trade, and form offensive eyesores, and we should be delighted to see them swept out of existence. Meanwhile, we wish the Scapa Society every success, and hope that it will grow in strength and influence as it so well deserves to do.

Our Illustrations.

IN THE DAYS OF JUSTIN. From an etching by W. Walcott, F.R.I.B.A., Architect. Exhibited at the Beaux Arts Gallery, London.

A BUNGALOW ON THE CORNISH COAST. G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

A SUGGESTED REMODELLING OF THE CENTRE PORTION OF WATERLOO BRIDGE. Preliminary Sketch Design. Bingham Carre, Architect.

Notes and Comments.

Competitions.

It would appear that most of those who took part in the discussion on the subject of Competitions at the R.I.B.A. appear to forget that such a thing as common sense exists, and believe that general regulations for the advice given to assessors are an efficient substitute. An assessor in consultation with the promoters formulates a list of what they want in a certain building. We will say it is five committee rooms of certain sizes and other accommodation. Is it reasonable to suppose that an average competitor would provide either four or six committee rooms in his design simply because the requirement was mentioned as a suggestion and not a condition? We say that to suppose any such thing is to assume that common sense is lacking. But if cloak room accommodation is thought to be required in a certain position and that position is stated and the competitor finds on working out his scheme that it can be more conveniently placed in another and equally good position, would it not be as well that he should be in a position to take his own line without fear of disqualification?

Again, if a hall to hold 2,000 people is suggested, would any competitor having a reasonable mind provide one only holding 1,200 or, on the other hand, 3,000? We, again, say that in such a case the promoters would be as certain to obtain designs with halls to hold 2,000 as they are at present and the fact that the requirement was expressed as a suggestion rather than as a condition would make no difference whatever. Again, if an assessor, simply because he was not bound down, chose to place a design which contravened the suggestions made and which he knew the promoters would not like, would show himself to be a man without a vestige of common sense. In this case the wisest advice given to him in a printed form would hardly save him from making a fiasco of his work somehow.

An illustration was given of a possible case in which the most obvious of conditions that a building should not exceed the limits of the site, might stand in the way of the best possible award, but speakers immediately assumed that an assessor might take advantage of his liberty to choose a design which could not in any way be placed upon the site. Again, we say if he did so he would prove himself more fit for an asylum than for the work he had undertaken. No limitations or rules can convert a man with the brains of a rabbit into a wise judge, and no absence of rules can make a reasonable man do what is absolutely absurd. For these reasons we consider the amendment adopted absolutely futile and useless. It is only a restatement of what has been said before, but which has proved absolutely ineffective in preventing grave injustice and trouble in the past as it will in the future.

Council Banks.

We are glad that a Bill is being promoted to authorise local authorities to establish municipal banks in their area as the movement is one which is likely to be of use in promoting necessary building operations. The local conditions are far more likely to be understood by those in control of such banks than it would be by the ordinary joint stock banks; every county council, borough council, metropolitan borough council and urban district council may establish and maintain savings banks within its area.

They may also receive at such bank deposits and may guarantee the payment of interest on, and the repayment of such deposits, conditionally that the accounts of the bank be kept separate from all other accounts of the local authority and carried on in accordance with such regulations as the Treasury or the local authority with the approval of the Treasury may prescribe.

Subject to certain conditions the local authority may establish a housing department of the bank and may make advances upon the security of freehold or leasehold estate to any depositor desiring to purchase a house within the area of the administration of the local authority.

Unemployment.

In a long letter to the "Times," Mr. George Hicks, the General Secretary of the Building Trade Workers, comments on some of Lord Weir's statements and refers to part of a circular issued to the building trade workers in which it was stated:—

"You must watch any attempt at dilution; you should keep a keen control on overtime; adopt a militant policy against all forms of piecework; be watchful and limit apprentices; remember the power you now occupy is conditioned by the scarcity of your labour."

This he says is justified in the general interests of the public, as piecework means scamped work, an allegation with which we entirely disagree. Mr. Hicks says that jerry built houses are scamped because they are carried out to a great extent by piecework, whereas we should say the scamping is due to the jerry builder's determination to save money by doing inferior work and using inferior materials. There is no evidence that we know of to show that those employed on jerry built houses work less well than others. It is not their fault if a 4½ inch wall is built where a 9 inch wall should be used, or if a poor quality of lime or cement is provided. Mr. Hicks asserts that there are 122,275 building trade workers unemployed, but we question whether it could be shown that these include a large number of those who are willing and able to give a good *quantum meruit* for wages paid.

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G. ALAN F(TE

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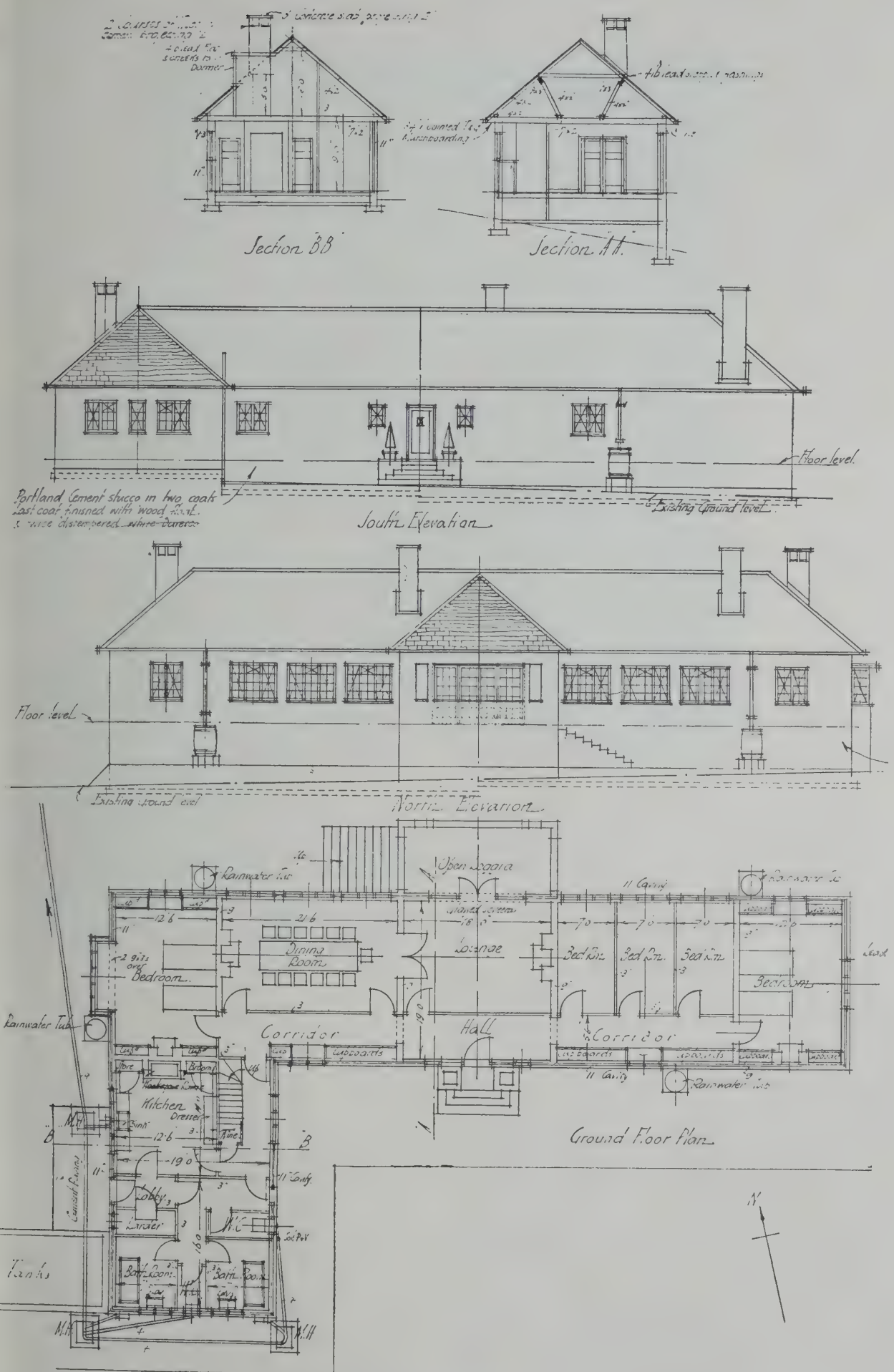


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A BUNGALOW ON THE CORNISH COAST. G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The Great Mosque at Cordova.



Fig. 3. THE ENTRANCE ARCH TO THE MIHRAB.

The division of the Moslem Empire into several separate states even during its first amazing period of conquest and expansion undoubtedly tended to curtail its collective power and to set a limit to its progress. But to this very division, and to the political rivalries accompanying it, some of the most perfect and characteristic Moslem buildings owe their origin. The great mosque at Cordova is one such monument.

Rulers of outlying provinces found in the pilgrimage to Mecca a menace to their authority over their subjects, who, though they might set out on their travels, filled with pious enthusiasm for their faith, would possibly contrive to lose their sense of local patriotism before they returned at last with depleted purses to their homes.

It was a good policy, therefore, to provide as a counter attraction some local centre of pilgrimage which, while it could not dispute with Mecca the principal place in religious estimation, would at least give home-loving folks a chance to boast of their own proper shrine and would keep patriotism alive at the same time as it kept money in the country and even attracted it from abroad.

Other motives, more dignified and less crafty, must also have contributed to the preservation and continued renewal and enlargement of the great mosque at Cordova through several centuries.

Mere politics would have worn threadbare with the passing of time and a genuine zeal for a sacred place undoubtedly played a leading part at Cordova, as in Jerusalem, where the Dome of the Rock also serves as an important local centre of pilgrimage. At Cordova the ancient Visigothic Christian Church of St. Vincent seems to have supplied a focus for religious enthusiasm, and the history of the mosque is one of successive building and expansion until it ultimately grew to rival in extent the mosques of Kairwan in Tunisia and Ibn Tūlūn in Cairo.

Large floor areas in mosques and their courtyards w
needed not only to accommodate multitudes of worshipp
at special services, but to find room for the students w

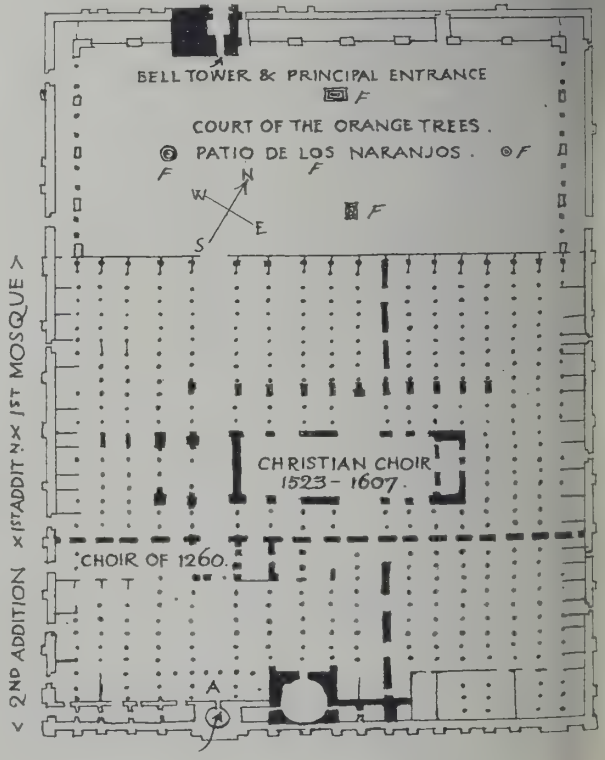


Fig. 1. PLAN OF MOSQUE.
Main Walls of Christian additions are shown heavy.
F F. Fountain basins in Courtyard.

ceived instruction under the shadow of their colonnades. mosque courtyard is not altogether equivalent to the nglish churchyard, a grim place devoted to memorials of ath, and which healthy-minded people, other than anti- arians, generally shun as liable to promote morbid flections. The mosque has too important a place in the eryday lives of Moslem peoples to be associated princi- lly with dissolution, and its courtyard is generally ranged as a garden with trees for fruit and shade and ols of water to serve both as an architectural decoration d to provide for the cleanly ritual of foot and hand shing. See Fig. 1.

The courtyard of the great mosque at Cordova, like the ister garths of some southern Spanish cathedrals, is called e Patio de los Naranhas and is well provided with the ange trees which have suggested the name, and with ntain basins dating from the Moorish period.

As early as 785 A.D., only thirty years after he had tablished the independent Caliphate of Cordova, Abd ar-

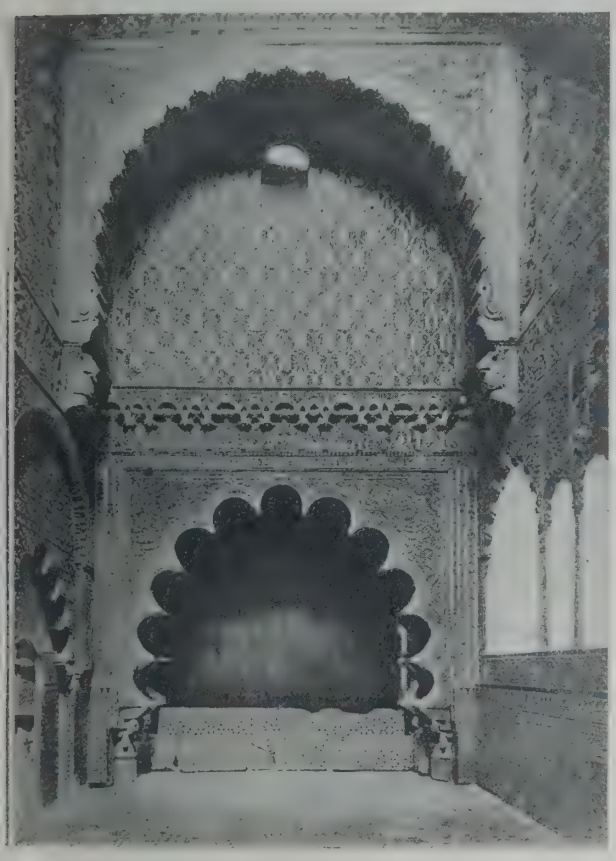


Fig. 4. THE MUDEJAR CHAPEL.
Moorish work executed under Christian supervision.

Rhmān I. purchased the old Church of St. Vincent and ilised its site in the foundation of a mosque with eleven onnaded alleys having a direction N.W. to S.E., or minally in the direction of Mecca.

These colonnades were extended by Abd ar-Rahman II. 833-848 A.D., and further extensions on the same lines re undertaken by Al Hâkim in 961-976 A.D. The present rāb, or Mecca Niche, dates from this period and its ned vestibule is designed in a far more ornate style than seen in other parts of the mosque. The interlacing ped horseshoe arches have been alternately admired architectural critics for the fantastic invention bestowed n them, or condemned as frivolous and unconstructional. ether these interpenetrating arches be constructional not can hardly be determined by superficial inspection l it would be distinctly interesting to discover whether y contain, buried in their substance, inclined tie-bars braces of some tenacious material such as wood, iron or nze. Even if their tenacity is limited to the strength he mortar, they undoubtedly act as stiffening struts to tall columned piers supporting the simpler rounded seshoe arches above. Fig 2.

The idea of inserting interlacing arches across the span of a main arch, as a structural expedient, would appeal more forcibly to Moorish than to North European builders. Lateral continuity and tenacity of structure is particularly valuable in lands liable to be shaken by earthquakes and this principle was never completely lost sight of along the coasts of the Mediterranean, where such disturbances are far more frequent than they are around the English Channel. The superimposition of arch forms is not therefore altogether fantastic and unmeaning, and although it undoubtedly has something of the air of a *tour-de-force* to Northern eyes, it is in reality the legitimate artistic expression and emphasis of a sound structural theme and indicates the principle of connectedness in building construction in breadth as well as height. That the principle should be raised to the dignity of an important element in Moorish architecture is not surprising, since so many of their structural and ornamental forms are derived from the woven patterns of tent cloths and carpets in which continuity and tenacity must necessarily figure as a predominant characteristic.

Over the arch of the Mihrāb itself decorations in mosaic carry on in colour the idea of widespread radiation in all directions and convey a diametrically opposite impression to that produced by the rows of parallel mouldings of a Gothic doorway.

The arch is a round horsehoe and the dark hollow of the Mihrāb within is admirably framed by the gold and bright colours of the mosaic. Fig. 3.

Glass mosaics are also employed in the upper part of the wall above the Mirhāb in panels between ornamental colonnettes and in the decoration of the curious dome which covers the vestibule. The interlacing of arches, which constitutes so notable a feature in the supporting colonnade, reappears in the arrangement of the eight ribs which reduce the rectangular chamber to fit the octagonal base of the dome.

These arches are not merely thrown across the corners of the plan in the form of squinches, but are arranged to stride over two sides of the octagon and so interpenetrate one another at two points in their haunches equally distant from the crown.

The crown segments of the eight arches form an octagonal frame horizontally about the base of the dome, which is, however, not merely eight-sided, but is made with eight large flutes separated from one another by ribs. Both flutes and ribs diminish towards the crown of the dome and the bright coloured and gilded glass mosaics are most carefully designed and applied to fit the edges of these complex and sculpturesque shapes.

The mosaics are reputed to have been executed by Byzantine workmen, but the usual Byzantine method of rounding all structural angles and permitting the mosaic to sweep in an unbroken surface around them was not practicable in connection with such a precise and elaborate arrangement of flutes and ribs. The angles of the structural forms were, therefore, made clean and sharp and the tesseræ of the mosaic are laid parallel to these edges. The actual edge in each case is made with a line of mosaic tesseræ which are bedded against the sides of the tesseræ in the two adjoining rows. This method would invite disaster in any part of a building within reach of an accidental blow, but is sufficiently strong for use in a domed ceiling where such accidents are not likely to take place.

Beyond the vestibule the Mihrāb itself is a small seven-sided recess formed like a cavern in a thick mass of brickwork. The chamber is about 13 feet in diameter and has for ceiling a great block of white marble hollowed and carved out into a shell-like dome.

The walls are provided with carved marble panels and with coloured marble shafts and ornamental arches, though, in the absence of windows, it is difficult to see them in the present neglected state of the building.

In Moorish days it is probable that this sacred niche was illuminated with a soft glow from dainty lamps provided with richly coloured glass bowls and shades. The pavement



Fig. 2. THE GREAT MOSQUE, CORDOVA: THE VESTIBULE OF THE MIHRAB.

of the niche is worn by the knees of pilgrims who have formed a deep groove around its perimeter in the course of their processions.

In regard to the origin of the rounded horseshoe arch the great mosque of Cordova has been credited with its earliest use, and in Martin S. Briggs' work, "Muhammadan Architecture in Egypt and Palestine," this opinion is upheld after a review of the evidence.

Modelled ornament in plaster had been used to decorate the faces and imposts of arches in the mosque of Ibn Tūlūn in 868–969 and the tradition of fine detail executed in plaster is well expressed in the decoration of the mosque at Cordova.

The craft of plasterer continued to develop until it reached its culminating point in the dainty pierced architectural lace work of the Court of Lions at the Alhambra, Granada, 1354–1391. The Christian conquest of Cordova in 1236 implied several alterations to the great mosque.

It was reconsecrated by St. Ferdinand to the Virgen de la Asunción in 1238 A.D. and chapels and sacristies were partitioned off in the side aisles. A choir was constructed in 1260 A.D. which involved the demolition of parts of the mosque arcades and of the second Mihrāb. Parts of this Christian choir still remain in the Capilla de San Fernando, which was executed in Mudejar style by Moorish workmen acting under instructions from Christian masters. Fig. 4.

A much greater alteration was afterwards made when 63 of the Moorish columns were removed to make room for the Renaissance choir, begun in 1523 by permission of the Emperor Charles V.

The building was sufficiently far advanced in 15 show how lamentably its style clashed with that o great mosque, and the Emperor criticised the Cath chapter's design by remarking to them, "You have what you or others might have built anywhere, bu have destroyed something that was unique in the w The choir, designed by Hernán Ruiz the Elder, is a example of plateresque style, so called from the fa resemblance of the abundant decorative detail to emb silversmith's work overgrown to fit the colossal sc architecture.

The choir stalls contain some extraordinarily fine carving, their naturalistic style and choice of the su which includes representations of human figures, indicate the entire lack of sympathy between the work Renaissance and the Moorish period.

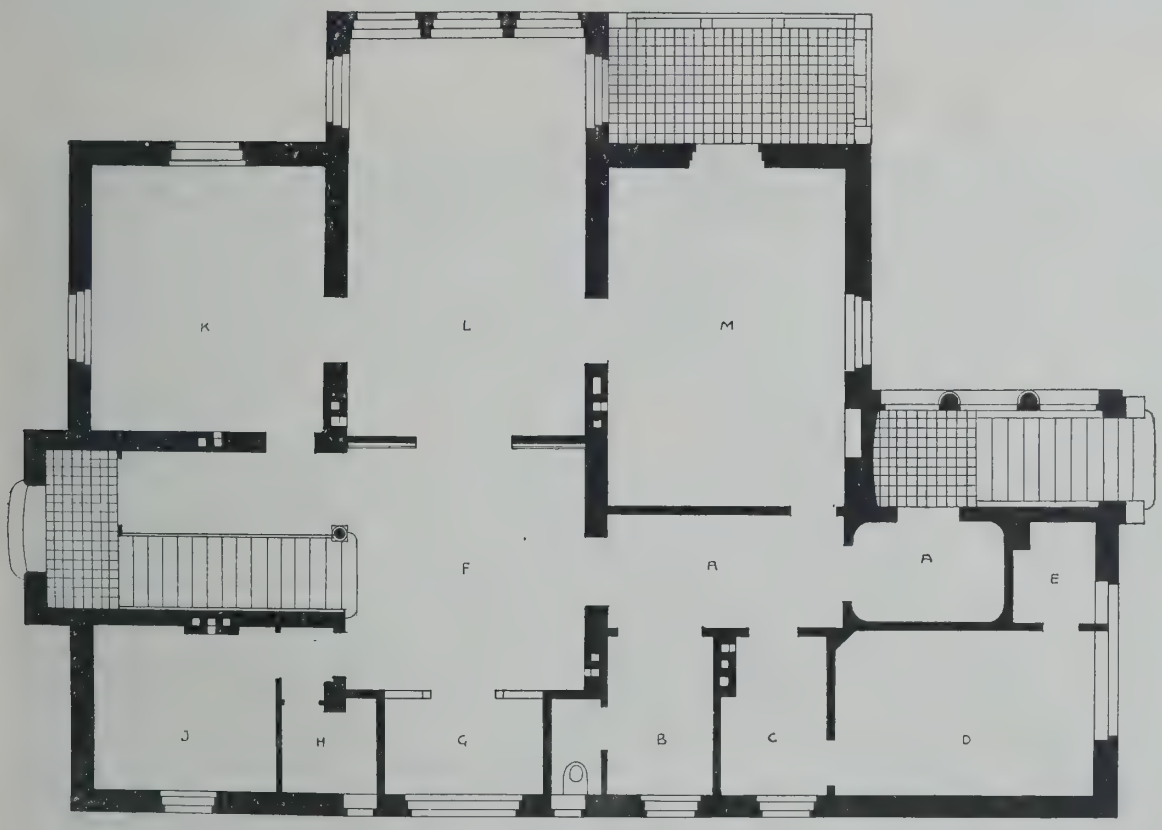
The fate of the great mosque raises the puzzling ques What is the appropriate style for new work in a building? Parts of the mosque re-erected in the Mu style (neither Christian or Moorish), exhibit a vulgaris of the original design and the mature Renaissance o great choir simply ignores all reference to it.

Would architectural art have been better served pattern set by the Moors had been respected after the their religion had been driven back into Africa, or changing conditions necessarily find their expression change of architectural treatment?

WILLIAM HARV
Dalinga, Lower Road, Great Bookham,
Leatherhead, Surrey.



HOUSE NEAR VIENNA. Prof. Maxim Monter, Architect.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN: HOUSE NEAR VIENNA. Prof. Maxim Monter, Architect.
A—Ante Room. B—Lavatory. D—Kitchen. E—Pantry. F—Hall. G—Vestibule to Hall. H—Store Room. J—Butler Room. K—Smoking Room. L—Living Room. M—Dining Room.

House near Vienna.

Prof. Maxim Monter, Architect.

Situated in beautiful grounds, the house has been designed in the Biedermeier style. We illustrate two interior views, both of which are characteristic of the period. The lighting of the dining-room is of an original arrangement, but in perfect harmony with the style, which is dainty in its ornamental expression.





A Suggestion for the Remodelling of Waterloo Bridge.

By Bingham Carre.

f Waterloo Bridge has practically become an achronism, and a six-line roadway is now urgently uired across the river at this point, as averred by the ndon County Council—whose opinion on this matter is rthy of all respect—in order to fulfil the needs of the at and growing volume of modern London's traffic, does not necessarily follow that the present structure st be removed, and an entirely new bridge built. For n supposing that we had architects in plenty capable of igning a still finer structure, the present bridge has so ted itself, as it were, in the imagination of the majority Londoners, that any attempt to replace it by one of a ferent character, however monumental, would unbtedly be attended by a sense of disappointment and s. The outcry against the recent over-hasty decision the Council to sweep it away is thus easily understande, and the only wonder is that, with so many highlified minds directed to the subject, there has so far n brought forward not a single proposition for dealing h the bridge on modern lines which could be for a ment considered likely to gain general acceptance.

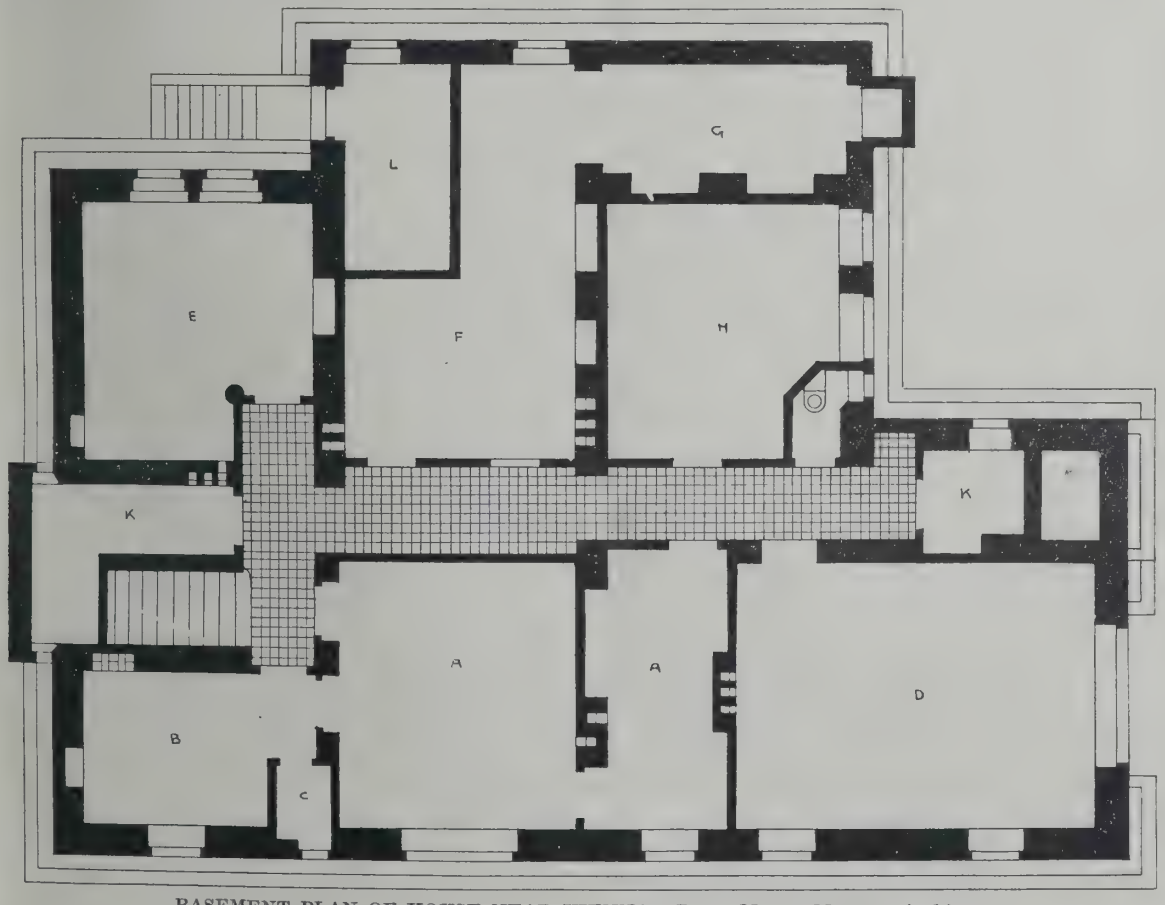
The reasons for this are sufficiently obvious. Either, on one hand, the design of the bridge as it stands has been garded as almost ideally perfect, and artistic hands have n held up in horror at the very thought of so sacrosanct hing being tampered with ; or else, on the other, such an possible solution has been seriously proposed as a partial uilding of the bridge in another material, three or five the centre arches being removed and a braced steel der substituted for them, in order to secure an unimded waterway for navigation.

Since therefore no scheme holds the field, and those ed authorities whose privilege and duty it should be to de public opinion show little sign of being able to make their minds definitely or to decide on any course of action, present writer ventures to enter the lists against all o would deprive the capital city of the Empire of this ly monumental structure which so fittingly commemors one of the supremely decisive battles of the world.

The design shown in one of our inset plates embodies two al requirements, viz., that increased accommodation for road traffic and that improvement of the waterway, which are called for in the present case so insistently ; and it may further claim to deal with the matter in that give-and-take spirit which is, in the opinion of most people, typically English.

Having been first prepared in crude form several months ago, and revised many times in the endeavour to secure for it those qualities of fitness and unity which are the prime essentials of architecture, this scheme is yet put forward by the author, not as being by any means a final solution, but merely as a preliminary suggestion for that inevitable remodelling of the bridge which must be faced, however regretfully, if any portion of this grand structure is to remain for the admiration of posterity. For that a great and far-reaching change of some description is inevitable is made abundantly clear by the universal feeling that to widen the existing arches transversely would not only convert them into an altogether unendurable series of dark and ugly tunnels, but would also unduly restrict the waterway. Briefly, then, the problem has been to preserve, as far as possible, the general aspect of the bridge for the pedestrian both on the Victorian Embankment and on that future one which must sooner or later take the place of the present unsightly wharves along the Surrey side, by the retention of two arches together with the unique and superbly-designed approach-staircases at each end, and to reconstruct the five centre arches in granite as three of greater span, with intermediate and terminal piers duly proportioned to their size.

It is fully recognised by the designer that in its present form this suggestion is but a weak compromise, sadly lacking that daring of conception and robust strength which should characterise the alteration of a structure of the bold and appropriate massiveness of Waterloo Bridge ; but when the derisive cries which will probably greet its appearance (should it not pass altogether unnoticed), have died away, it may be found that in some respects at least it is not entirely out of keeping with the existing work, and the author may perhaps be permitted ultimately to carry it through to its logical completion. For many an apparently ill-conceived plot has unexpectedly developed into a thrilling and powerful drama.



BASEMENT PLAN OF HOUSE NEAR VIENNA. Prof. Maxim Monter, Architect.

Competition News.

ABERDEEN TOWN COUNCIL.—ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION.

The Town Council of Aberdeen invite architects to submit Competitive Designs for the buildings proposed to be erected at the Sea Beach, Aberdeen.

The proposed buildings are as follows, viz. :—

(*a*) Dance Hall to accommodate 500 persons.
(*b*) Restaurant to accommodate 250 persons.
(*c*) Variety Entertainment Pavilion to seat 750 persons.
(*d*) Shops.

The Assessor appointed by the Town Council is the President of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. Designs must be lodged with the Town Clerk, Town House, Aberdeen, not later than June 14, 1926. The conditions of the Competition may be had from the undersigned, to whom all enquiries in respect thereto should be addressed. A. B. GARDNER, Director of Housing and Superintendent of Town's Properties, Town House, Aberdeen.

NEW CEMETERY, LEICESTER.

Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., has been appointed to be assessor in a scheme for designs for the layout of the new cemetery, the premiums to be £100, £50 and £25 for first, second and third.

ASSESSOR APPOINTED.

SCOTTISH LEGAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NEW AND ENLARGED PREMISES.

The President of the Royal Institute of British Architects has nominated Mr. John Keppie, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., as assessor in this competition.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT.

DEAR SIR,—I should be glad if you would be good enough to insert the following letter in your correspondence columns :—

" I should esteem it a favour if some reader who remembers or who has statistics of building conditions and costs in 1885, would kindly say how these costs compare with present day ones. Could it, for instance, be fairly taken that building costs at present are 120 per cent. more than they were in 1885 ? "—Yours faithfully,

W. HERBERT BATEMAN.

Borough Surveyor's Office,
Calne,
Wilts.

R.I.B.A. Notes.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS : ASSESSORS' AWARDS.

All Architects who take part in Architectural Competitions are reminded by the Council of the R.I.B.A. that participation in a competition is a definite acceptance of the principle that the Award of the Assessor is final and binding upon themselves as well as upon the Promoters, and that any Competitor who feels that he has real ground for dissatisfaction with an Assessor's Award should communicate with the Secretary of the R.I.B.A.

Further, all Architects, whether Competitors or otherwise, are reminded that discussion or correspondence in the public or professional press which tends to criticism or disparagement of an Assessor or Award cannot alter the final and binding effect of that Award, but may prejudice Architects and the whole Competition System in the opinion of the public, and is, therefore, highly undesirable.

The Conduct of Architectural Competitions.

The Council of the R.I.B.A. desire to remind all Architects who may be appointed to act as Assessors of Architectural Competitions that observance of the following points is vitally important for the satisfactory conduct of Competitions :—

1. While the R.I.B.A. are prepared to advise the Assessor if necessary on the general regulations governing the Conduct of Competitions the Assessor alone is responsible :—

(*a*) For the drafting and presentation of any particu set of Conditions and Instructions and Replies to c petitors ;

(*b*) That the General Regulations are not infrin therein ;

2. Inasmuch as Assessors' Awards will necessarily final and binding on all parties, Assessors must ref from premiating any design—however high its architect merit may be in their opinion—which contravenes an the conditions and replies which they have themsel drawn up for observance by competitors, and thus av any ground for legitimate criticism of their awards a publication.

3. *Accordingly the value and importance of drafti Conditions and replies to questions so as to leave the maxim latitude to competitors in the solution of the problem should be overlooked.*

Book Notes.

" Building Mechanics." By W. G. Sheppard, B (London : Humphrey Milford. Oxford Univers Press.) Price 12s.

The great lucidity which characterises this book i strong recommendation to its careful perusal, both elementary and more advanced students. The aut very properly states, in his preface, that " a mathemat training should precede the serious study of mechani but it is a fact that such is not invariably the case. a series of thirteen chapters he expounds the subject-ma in a manner and with a precision that call for praise.

We notice that on page 14 Mr. Sheppard, in referrin the resultant being less than the sum of the two forces, u an illustration of two horses, which is not exactly c vincing in its application. He very properly explains nature of a mechanics polygon in its extended significanc compared with a mere mathematical polygon ; also the that the converse of the polygon of forces does not h good is pointed out.

It is not clear, on page 35 (example *b*), how the aut arrives at the direction of d . . . o ; we should revers ourselves.

When dealing with the conservation of energy, it mi perhaps be pointed out that this is well understood by modern mechanic. It is scarcely perspicuous to state on page 41, that no work is done in moving an object al a perfectly smooth surface ; for even recognising wha meant, it might be better expressed. Nor can we appr the limiting definition of a machine. Though not supreme importance, it would be more logical, at the to page 86, under the table " members " to put $3+(1\times2)$. (2×2) . . . (3×2), etc.

The method of explanation of bending moment and sh is very illuminating ; it would, however, be better, page 136 (line 9), to write of the B.M. " graph," instead " curve."

In Fig. 173 there is an error in the lettering, where F . should read E . . F. A few appendixes bring a v interesting text book to a close.

" Theory of Structures." By H. W. Coultas.

This book is intended primarily for students takin degree course, or the courses for the National Certific of the Board of Education and the Engineering Institutio but it will be found useful in any architect's office.

Only the groundwork of the subject has been presen but references have been put at the end of each chapte guide students to other theoretical methods, and to a m complete and advanced study of definite branches structural engineering.

The subjects treated are beams with dead loads, the of simple bending and movements of inertia, deflectio simple beams, built-in and continuous beams with d loads, distribution of shear stress, columns, frame struct with dead loads, deflection of perfect frames and princ of least work, beams and frames with live loads, th pinned metal arches, ribs, and suspension bridges, princ stresses, retaining walls and gravity dams, and reinfo beams.

The National Gallery and Present Painting.

By Loren H. B. Knox.

Rich lessons in oils, beyond all the taste and technique the schools, are taught in the National Gallery. Pictures own there not only give us the best in the different eras it they draw out the best that is in us. Our natures spond to the emotions of these canvases because they ring from deep sources. Let us here test periods by ctures.

God inspires the first true art. It was so in painting. alians, Lowlanders, Spaniards, French and Germans gan with Nativities, Crucifixions, Virgins and Saints. eligion brought the Italian and Spanish schools to their ight; the others early sank to the mundane. Orcagna's Coronation of the Virgin," of the fourteenth century, d Fra Angelico's "Christ Surrounded by Angels," of the rly fifteenth century, are by Florentines, and they are e same in spirit. They are compulsions from their times, ire, sacred and sweet. Saints, martyrs, prophets, the st of the earth, are pictured as adoring upward to Christ, e holy Ideal of the Age. In these stiff figures, spiritual-d by colour, worship was shown without alloy. Clearly assic equality of the subjective and the objective was no ore. For now the centre of interest was not in this world it in an unseen heaven where purified souls triumphed glory over all sensuous things. Here was the heart of e days of faith.

Young Michael Angelo was still five years within the teenth century when he left unfinished his "Entombent," one of his only three paintings outside the Vatican; other, the "Madonna and Child, St. John and Angels" ling also in the National Gallery. But here was a double nflict and a double pretence overshadowed by a great ith. One falsity was the conventional use of the set ristian theme when belief in Christ was no longer supreme, it had been less than a century before. This involved e other, which was actually a warmer zeal in the Renaisnce for the bodily beauty of the Greek than for God, hilst assuming that the spiritual was greater than the nsuous. Unlike the pagan's soul, the Christian's was panded far beyond this physical world. The art of the naissance, however, in imitating that of antiquity, made e then impossible assumption that the old Attic equality the subjective and the objective still existed. But chael Angelo's strong, developed bodies of the Virgin, S. John, Joseph of Aramathea and Mary Magdalene and Mary, the mother of James, and of Salome about the p, dead Christ, are supremely true because Florence, osed from the asceticism of Savonarola, believed in them crowning figures that could be symbolised by the new auty that fired her soul.

Titian's "Bacchus and Ariadne," on the other hand, is a gle pretext within a truth. Men in the sixteenth ntury could not and did not believe in the Olympian ities and myths. So this subject was merely literary. t, again, the universal Renaissance idealisation was so ong in Venice that, for art, the old fables brought out e genius of the painters as fully as did religious subjects. Could there be a doubt that in Jan Van Eyck's "John nolfini" there was a power greater even than the skill the brushman? The spirit of the Netherlands of the teenth century spoke thrcugh it. That perfection of lour and microscopic fidelity and beauty are not the nguage of "Art for art's sake." They prove a society of alth, dignity and culture; men esteeming themselves d reverencing their land. Minute and flawless texture robes and their fur trimmings, glint of the brass chanlier, depth and exactness of tiny reflections in the convex rror, reveal an infinite technique inspired by a great mand in the time for fine self-depiction. But, more than at, they show the soul of the age glowing in the soul of the tist. So Jan Van Eyck will open to every age the essence his time.

Faith was strong in the Spain of the seventeenth century er it had died out in Italy. Murillo's "Holy Family" s a blending of the love of earth and heaven. The Virgin, the boy Christ and St. Joseph are as near merging into the Divine glory as is the Sistine Madonna. They are the beautiful dreams of mystic nuns and monks made visible to the multitude who knelt to the loveliness as one with the holiness of the group.

Seventeen years' older than Murillo, Claude Lorrain was born in the year 1600 and died in 1682, the same year as did the great Spanish painter. Yet how different the French impulse of that period! Claude's picture of the "Embarkation of St. Ursula" is but lip-service to the tradition of martyrology. His drawing and hues are for sunlight; composition of classic and romantic architecture, ships, waves, groups of courtly ladies and of sailors. His idea was to ennoble a pathetic tale of church tradition by putting the girl saint amongst assemblies of Romanised ladies on the steps of an imperial portico. But, beyond that, it was the mere pretence of a scene of piety to indulge his love of ideal landscape. That one picture proved that France then had no such zeal for religion as had Spain. It had æsthetic truth, but that truth was love of pseudo-classic scenery, not belief in saints.

Englishmen for centuries had lived and toiled amidst their oak groves by green meadows and streams, under changing skies and seasons. Home scenery was in their souls, but an artificial stay on its true rendering by painters had been erected by false notions among the nobility that Italian views and classic ruins alone made landscape worthy their consideration as art. Among those, however, who, like the Dutch of two centuries earlier, felt a call from the folk to show humble life in the country under the elements was John Constable. His "Hay Wain" is the soul of rural England, as truly as "Coast Scene; A Calm," by William van de Veld typifies Holland's toilers of the sea. Not only did his countrymen welcome it, but, exhibited at the Louvre in 1824, it powerfully moved French colourists to abandon their mock heroics of antique imitations and to paint their own scenery along the Seine, at Barbizon, Fontainebleau and elsewhere as it really was. Constable shows the wagon at rest in a rivulet while the horses drink and cool themselves. It is at the door of the old home where generations of farmers have rested at noon from labour under the shade of ancient trees, and looked off over their sun-lit fields.

Faith was intellectualised and formalised in this land when Ford Madox Brown painted "Christ Washing Peter's Feet." The canvas is, therefore, literary and story-telling, as most Victorian oils then were. It is like the English family group by Reynolds which he called "The Holy Family," just a picture. That, however, was artfully soft, this artfully rugged. Not the least mark of weakness in both is the chief characters posed in profile, thus depriving them of the full faced appeal, which a compelled presentation would give. In this picture of Brown's, the disciples are attitudenised on the principles of Leonardo's "Last Supper." Anatomy, posture and colour are excellent, but St. Peter's bent brow and clenched hands, the kneeling bowed Christ's firm grip as he wipes Peter's feet and the dramatised group behind all seem the result of study and design; a picture such as Victorian "taste" would demand. "Taste," indeed, is its fault. Religious compulsion here is feeble, but truth exists. For, conventionalised to a standard, as they are, Victorian faith and interest inspired the scene as an interpretation of the sacred subject.

Pictures in the National Gallery are a balm of beauty, because the souls of their ages are in them. We respond to them for the reason that the soul of every age is understood by all ages. Those spiritual impulses are the unconscious, intuitive genius of the painters, just as they are of all creators in true periods of art. More is in them than the artists knew. We see more in their canvases than they themselves saw. They tune us to the old aspirations. All were under compulsion to picture the ideals of the folk. That gave them power, without any labour of logic, or even

consciousness, to epitomise their eras whilst they were doing the simplest scene. In measure as we appreciate them we gauge our capacity to judge the spiritual values of different lands and times.

Does an exhibit of present paintings affect one so? Canvases now may be grouped as Literal, Impressionistic, Portrait and Imaginative. Even the best of the literal are objective, and stir one no more than would a photograph in colours. "Impressionism" is merely external "tones" of weather, "light," "colour"; and may degenerate to a muddy smear, without a trace of drawing or representation; no, the misnamed "Gospel of Light" has no true human appeal, no potency subjectively to interpret nature. Portraits now are not deep revelations, but thin, flat, crude presentments of faces, which, without soul, could be expressed probably better by the camera. The imaginative includes a strain at an unneeded fancy or symbolisation, which is always wholly inadequate, and it also embraces the hideous distortions of Post-Impressionism, Cubism, Futurism and other fungi growths, called "vital," "strong," "courageous," "original," a "breaking of the fetters" by deranged cultists. As well welcome epileptic fits as a sign of health.

Seeing the best of present painting leaves me cold, for weather feeling does not equal human feeling. It may have pleasing form but no depth of content. Seeing the worst disgusts me with an age which tolerates such filth. But why do we differ from the past? What have we lost that former periods had? Soul, soul of the folk, their ideals, their worship, their loves, their essence, interpreted through the soul of their spokesman, the artist. Science, our marvel of the ages, has drawn us outside ourselves, where true art can never grow, to the conquest of the physical universe. It stamps us all as intellectuals, analysers, sceptics. This cannot be repeated too often. *True art is that alone which is compelled by the soul of the age.* Art to-day, therefore, is not true art, but only a baffled trial to do art. It is individual, not racial. artist cannot do art. The age must speak through Ours has not the soul or soil.

Art lecturers, "art critics" and "art authority" that present painting comes in direct descent from the I do not think this is true. They think of technic I think of soul. Technique is not art; only a m thereto, and even on that they seem to me wrong, formerly that was developed for representation, whe now it is ignored in an aim at "colour effects." It is soul of the age inspiring the soul of the artist that not perfects skill but gives the message which is the meaning of the work. Here, I believe, we break with past. We have no soul to compel art.

Hierarchs of æsthetics to-day do not know this. Th fore, I believe they are fundamentally astray on "mo art." Having no solid base on which to stand, yet even being aware of that fact, they so twist their po of reason that they land themselves in a labyrinth meaningless phrases. The result is that they call counterfeit genuine. Any "critical appreciation" "present art" is proof of this delusion. Never were so foolish on art as they are to-day. Muddle-minded with "art authorities" has reached the stage where t unwittingly advertise their own folly by asserting that oils, the ugliest daubs and scrawls, and in all the fine a contortions, distortions and abortions, are the "fr "strong," "vibrant," "original" "work" of "importa men. It is clear why their agony to make trivial and f art attempts appear great and genuine results in a mo mental verbiage of nonsense. Our time has lost t essential of true inspiration which former times have h Falsely educated "authority" must warp its brain i strange intricacies to give present death gasps the appe ance of birth throes.

Nor will true art come again until we learn to live wit ourselves where imagination breeds beauty.



Photo Topical Press

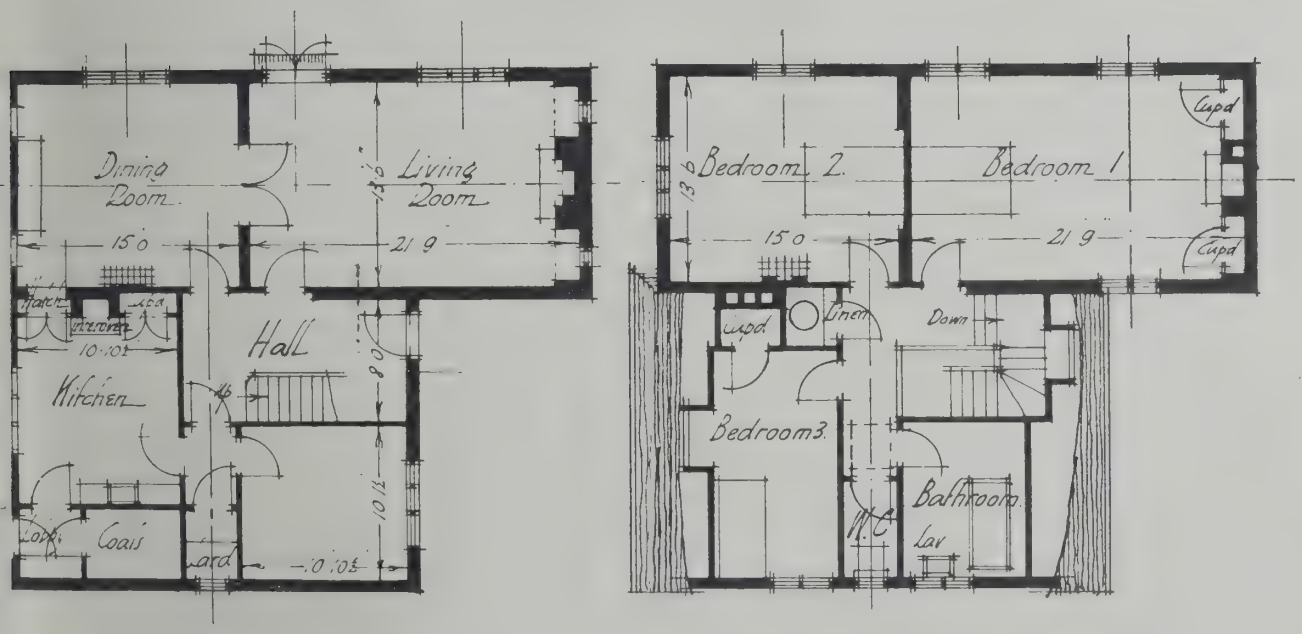
CIVIL SERVICE SPORTS PAVILION, CHISWICK. EDWARD A. STONE, Architect.

Civil Service Sports Pavilion, Chiswick.

The Pavilion illustrated was opened last Saturday by H.M. The King, accompanied by H.R.H. The Duke of York. A rugby football match was played after the formal opening which added to the general interest in the event. Mr. Edward A. Stone, 10 Berkeley Street, W., was the architect for the Pavilion, which has been built so as to meet all the modern needs of such a pavilion. The general contractors were H. Somerford & Son, 104 Manor Stre Clapham, S.W.4. The sanitary fittings, heating a hotwater services were executed by Messrs. B. Finch & C Ltd., and consist of first-class arrangements for the co venience of all players. The shower baths are of the ve latest design and met with general approval on the occasi of their first use last Saturday.



HOUSE AT THAMES DITTON. G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



GROUND AND FIRST FLOOR PLANS. G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The 9 in. Brickwork is rendered on the outside with Portland cement stucco in two coats. Last coat finished with wood float" and twice distempered in "Duresco." Roof: Old hand-made sand-faced tiles from Sussex, Bonnet tiles. Stacks: Built with 2 in. grey hand-made bricks. Path: Brick plinth twice tarred. Gables: Gables filled in with elm split boarding. Windows: Steel windows with lead lights built into wood frames. Internal joinery: Oregon pine stained. Internal cills: 6 × 6 quarry tiles.

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The Appeal of Architecture to the Child.

Rosa Hobhouse.

Traherne in his " Centuries of Meditations " has a lovely reference to his own childhood : " All appeared new, and strange at first, inexpressibly rare and delightful and beautiful. I was a little stranger, which at my entrance into the world was saluted and surrounded by innumerable joys. The dirt and the stones of the street were as precious as gold : the gates were at first the end of the world. The green trees when I saw them first through one of the gates transported and ravished me, their sweetness and unusual beauty made my heart to leap, and almost mad with ecstasy, they were such strange and wonderful things. The city seemed to stand in Eden, or to be built in heaven."

These impressions relate, it is supposed, to the city of Hereford, but however that may be, they give us an insight into a child's apprehension of the riches of the beauty of architecture, in its natural setting of trees and landscape.

All children may not be as sensitive as Traherne, yet childhood is essentially the time of clear seeing. It is for this reason that we should provide beautiful and worthy objects for the sake of the infant even more than for the expert or artist. For a child's mind grasps very simply at real things and just because of this there is added a scintillating something hard to capture in words. It is those who chase " the imaginative," who tend to miss both actuality, and imagination—that atmosphere added from within by the soul. What does Professor Lethaby say in his book entitled " Architecture " ? " The cottage, the bridge, the castle, were they intended to look pathetic, bold, romantic, or is the due expression inherent in the thing itself, so far as it is right and true ? It would be difficult to prove that the most superb castle was designed to look romantic, it was designed to be strong. The plough, the hayrick, the ship, are all highly poetic, but their makers do not think of poetry. The more real such a thing is, the closer to need and nature, the more romantic it will be also. Barns, waggons and lighthouses do not appeal, they *are*." It is the spirit of this passage, and others that might be quoted, that makes one wish that a book on architecture for children might be forthcoming from the same pen.

Certainly amongst the delights of childhood, building and drawing, and especially the drawings of houses with steep roofs and manifold windows, loom large. Who does not remember the perilous pleasure in erecting walls and towers with bricks of wood or stone, perilous in more senses than one, for if the building was shattered there was a corresponding shattering of the intense pride in attainment. Yet it may be said that the very immanence of a possible catastrophe gave zest to the exquisite satisfaction of adding block to block, to the placing of arches over spaces, the multiplication of minarets and their decoration with coloured triangular ornaments. Gardens and fields mapped out on the table cloth with bricks, with cardboard boxes for stables and sheds, and spaces left for gateways, with or without arches, were also delightful to design. Only recently some children at my own table erected a tower of wooden bricks, into which they lowered a small clock from the mantelpiece so that its face appeared, and at the hour it chimed four as all Clock Towers do !

In all such make-pretence there is a great sense of the importance of the work. For as Professor Sully once put it, as humour is a sense of fun at the centre of our mind, with a knowledge of the seriousness of the matter at the circumference, so play with a child is often endowed with a sense of seriousness at the centre with the knowledge at the outer circle of consciousness that it is all only " make believe." Thus the step, from the building of walls on a table to assisting in the construction of a real one, is not hard to take. This summer I saw two children, of about four or five years of age, assisting their father in making a stone wall, gravely bringing him little pails full of cement from a heap some yards away. Another child, this time a boy of about ten, for the successive weeks of his summer holiday devoted most of his days to watching his father put up a greenhouse, no doubt assisting him in vari ways.

But, before we leave the thought of buildings with bri it may perhaps be said that the enjoyment of this would on into still older years, if the pieces themselves offe more scope for the making of a larger variety of structu and for greater ingenuity in their placing. A sufficien comprehensive number of shapes would allow for the e tion of such things as lighthouses and mills, and think of joy of putting together a caravan or a ship ! Such str tures as these last because of their association with the i of movement have an especial attraction. As rega skill there should be opportunities for dovetailing, clamp and wedging, also for the building of domes, bridges, e in sections. Professor Lethaby writes : " The wedge a might have been an independent origin, for children play with stones seem naturally to make experiments in bridg over voids," and again " At the simplest, an arch is upper part of a horizontal excavation in a mass of clay gravel—a swift's hole in a sand bank for instance."

This brings us to the thought of those children who happy enough to be carried away from time to time to p on sandy shores. Not that we need wait till they can taken to the sand. Nowadays we are growing wise eno to bring the sand to the children. Even in the most likely places we find children now emulating the sa martins ! The last time I saw them at this happy occu ton was in the cellar of a poor lodging house for women an overcrowded river-side area in London. Here a gr heap of sand, covering two-thirds of the floor, had been down, so that on wet days the children of those lodg there could descend into primitive ages and make th tunnels and huts, their hollows and domes. One in sected erection had been carefully covered with a la wooden box, and was disclosed with pride for our investi tion, the boys who thus uncovered it for us feeling perha touch of affinity with those who reveal, for the first time, discoveries of excavation ! But here the children w not the discoverers or showmen alone but also " makers." This crypt-like nursery served as a reminder childish haunt in our own home known to ourselves as " glimmering den "—a kind of builder's secret under the r where we trod on unboarded rafters and slung a hamm between two beams, the whole place with its sides slop to the floor being lighted through a small sheet of g slipped in in place of some removed tiles. There wa touch of honesty about it all. Here at least it was possible to fall into the illusion, sometimes, it has been s entertained by the superficially minded, that " the v paper upholds the house." And which child who has e explored a house in course of erection has not know similar perilous delight ? How natural it would have b if time had allowed in that dim-lighted underground pl by the Thames, where two or three other children in anot part were sitting on a broad swing, to have seated ones on the sand and told them of the beginnings of architect —of the slime on the banks of the Nile and the vast bless it had proved in offering to man his first raw material for making of little huts ; of how in different parts dwelli were made of reeds, river mud and palm branches—of prairie dogs who also build little domed structures, and Esquimaux who construct domes of ice ! The recollect of the peculiar interest which two fragments of knowle aroused in my own mind, in early years, helps to bring ho the fascination such a narrative might offer. There w the facts that crystals in a still solution build themse into pyramids, and that beavers construct their dams ac streams broader at the base and convex to the curr In the first one felt the miracle of some architect instinct, as it seemed, in the crystals, whilst in the second presence of an engineering genius in the faculty of the liv creature gave one a sense of the common life runn throughout creation. Indeed, may not architecture, spe

ıg very generally, cover the up-building of all true form :om that of the "filigree petal in Francis Thompson's oem entitled "The Snowflake" wrought :—

"Tinily, surely,
Mightily, frailly,
Insculptured, embossed,
With his hammer of wind
And his graver of frost,"

ɔ the most splendid cathedrals ?

Although the Appeal of Architecture to the Child should ome first through its awareness of actual buildings and heir purpose, developing as it does through building in lay, drawing, or participation in actual building, it may also e made through purely intellectual channels, whether hose of fiction from the yarn of The House that Jack Built ɔ the story of "Happiness Inn" (in which the children of n Architect designed an Inn with a large playroom in the ɔof for the children of travellers), or those of history from he building of the Pyramids to that of Giotto's Tower. ɔr the appeal may come even through purely technical xposition. There is a touch of fun in discovering that the se of mortar is not to hold the bricks together but "to eep them apart." As I pointed out in my paper, given efore "The International Art Congress" held in 1908, ı my own experience, when teaching drawing, I have found hat the building up of an object as a whole, and the purpose f the parts excites interest, and I have noted great pride aken in the use of technical terms. If the model was a ship very part had to be appropriately named, whether the ull, the bowsprit, the bows or the gaff.* There is surely close connection between this pride in verbal definition, xpression in drawing and an appreciation of the purpose ɔr which each object has been made.

Much might be said of the various ways in which the heme in its many aspects may be presented, but this is ot the place for any discursive treatment of methods in resentation. One thing, however, may be emphasised, the nportance of surrounding any specific buildings spoken f with their appropriate atmosphere, almost one might ay their geographical setting. For children are always rateful for being taken out of doors in reality or imagina-ion. Nor must Architecture purely as a subject for hought be pressed too fast. It will be best for it to find s way gradually into the experience of the more experi-ıental phases of delight in it—phases for which Wood raft, Chivalry, and other "camping out" movements of ɔ-day offer increasing opportunities. This article shall lose with an incident of this "experimental" nature.

It was on an island called the Marl Pit, in the middle of small lake. Here a girl and a boy and myself between us, aving enjoyed a simple meal, built the most primitive type f shelter. We started with three fairly straight rough ranches found amongst the bushes, which we set tentative-y head to head against the trunk of a tree standing on a ttle hill. As there was no notch or bough low enough ɔ support them, they had to depend solely on one another t the outset; and it was a ticklish business, till we had ssisted with weavings of lesser branches and bound the pper part round and round with some long and rope-like ead creeper stems, which we found dangling from other rees. To obtain some of these the spring and weight of he three of us was required, by which their strength may be ıdged.

In this work we were indeed related to all wild things that weave, build, hive, burrow and battle, take joy and pain," s George Meredith puts it in "Melampus," and great was he delight of that hour. Our materials were in this instance he complete masters of our form, there was no option in esign, the semi-tent shape alone being possible, and the esources of the situation were the dictators of means. Ve were their happy and willing servants, however, and we vailed ourselves of the pliancy of undergrowths as well as f the unbending disposition of the thicker branches. nd when our labour was done the three of us were able to it in it together "cheek by jowl," as I suspect Mowgli with his familiarity with wolf-cubs would have said. We called it the Way-farer's Hut, because at the foot of the slope on which it stood was a little way-faring tree.

It did not occur to me at the time, but there, too, in the midst of such occupation one could well have hinted that some such primitive task of building was the forerunner of all the great attainments of later generations. And later on, when the game was left behind perhaps, the thought could have followed that the various types of structure spring naturally from a realisation of the purposes of life which the buildings are to serve—the stable for the horse, the inn for the traveller, the cloister for the retirement of the worshipping heart. And so the thought could have been imparted that architecture, like all great Arts, Trades and Sciences, belongs in a very simple and obvious way to life itself. Only last evening I was pleasantly reminded of our work on the Marl-Pit Island by a line in John Clare's poem to the Yellow Hammer :—

"Rude is the tent this architect invents."

* This was especially true of boys, yet I am confident an interest ı construction is latent in the mind of girls also.

The Gates of Boulogne.

Some iron studded oaken gates, originally the gates of Boulogne, are included in the sale of the Hardres Court Estate and are to be sold by auction.

In a case like this it seems a pity that the gates should not be bought by someone and presented to the town to which they belong. They have one value to the locality to which they belong and hardly any at all to anyone here. We should like to see a policy of restitution carried out with respect to antiquities, even if it occasionally led to the depletion of our museums. We do not feel that Greek sculptures and other antiquities should be kept here simply because they were acquired when Greece was a Turkish province and because they have been cared for here. The more each locality keeps and cares for what belongs to that locality the more interesting the world will be made, and the new democratic Europe should not follow the example of Imperial Rome which as far as possible garnered the artistic spoils of Europe to grace one city.

Liverpool City Engineer.

Mr. T. P. Frank, of Cardiff, has been chosen by the Liverpool Health Committee for recommendation to the City Council as City Engineer, in place of Mr. J. A. Brodie, who will relinquish the post at the end of May next.

Eight candidates out of a total of forty-six were interviewed by a sub-committee, and of these three came later before the full committee, viz.: Messrs. T. Peirson Frank, city engineer, Cardiff; A. T. Gooseman, borough and water engineer and surveyor, Blackburn, and Frank Wilkinson, engineer and surveyor, Willesden U.D.C.

Mr. Frank, who is forty-four years of age, is a Yorkshireman, having been born and bred in Huddersfield. For the past three years he has occupied the post of city engineer and surveyor of Cardiff. Starting his professional career at Huddersfield he has successively held responsible posts at Dewsbury, Ripon, Newark, Stockton-on-Tees, Plymouth, and Cardiff.

He holds high qualifications as an engineer, surveyor, and sanitarian, and holds advanced certificates for building construction, etc. His experiences include many development schemes in new and added areas, the construction of new arterial roads, and the construction of main sewers, bridges, and tramways, and at present he is in charge of relief and other schemes at Cardiff estimated to cost over £750,000, besides building propositions—apart from housing—of the value of £250,000.

Mr. Frank has lectured and written extensively on civil and municipal engineering, the municipal hygiene of port towns, and surveying and levelling, and is editor of a new issue of "Knight's Annotated Building By-laws"—a standard work.

During the war he served for nearly three years with the Forces, first in the Engineers' unit of the London University O.T.C., and afterwards as a commissioned officer with the Royal Engineers, attaining the rank of Captain. He served in the Ypres Salient and was wounded while engaged with the Second Anzac Corps. Subject to the City Council's approval of the appointment, Mr. Frank will commence his duties in Liverpool at the beginning of June.

The Condition of the Building Industry.

Read by Herbert A. Welch, F.R.I.B.A., at a Conference at Nottingham, February 12, 1926

The general conditions of the industry and the relations between the parties representing it are, I venture to think, of such importance that I readily accepted your invitation to provide a further opportunity for the consideration of the subject with which we are so intimately associated, but regarding which we have in the past occupied a position of detachment approaching isolation.

Such discussions as we are now about to enter upon are, in my opinion, essential, particularly at the present time, providing, as they do, the most satisfactory means by which each of the interested parties can state its case and exchange its views. By such means only can the difficulties of the various parties be appreciated and understood, broader views formed, visions lengthened and prejudices overcome. With the fuller knowledge thereby acquired, all parties should become better qualified to give a considered opinion upon the points at issue.

It would be a dull and unreceptive mind which has yet to become conscious of the fact that in every section of industry there is to-day apparent a totally different spirit and outlook from that which existed, say, 10 to 15 years ago. In the building industry, Labour has acquired an added sense of power due in part to the economic position resulting from the greater demand for its services in relation to the supply, and in part to the increased strength of the Labour Party, composed mainly of representatives of the trade unions, which has acquired the experience of government, and is at present the strongest party in opposition in the House of Commons. Employers faced with the changed conditions due in part to the above causes, and in part to the much changed national and international conditions operating generally since 1914, and in addition to the less recent but by no means less important developments of the system of sub-contracting, find the need for a considerable measure of adjustment, if not for an entire reorganisation of the industry, in order satisfactorily to meet these changed conditions.

The time has arrived when a decision has to be reached as to whether satisfactory progress can be made by the use of the old machinery overhauled in order to make it satisfactorily function under the new conditions, or, if better results might be obtained by scrapping at least some of the existing machinery for the purpose of replacing it with new and more up-to-date plant. While appreciating the natural desire and inclination to build upon past experience, and the tendency to compare to-day's conditions with those of the past with a view to making them dovetail wherever possible; I consider, nevertheless, that the distant past offers us but little help towards finding a solution for present-day difficulties. Whilst we should to some extent be guided by events in the history of the industry, we must not allow ourselves to become fettered by decisions arrived at in the past under conditions which no longer exist. Let us not forget that success finally attended our efforts in the Great War because at long length we realised that the old conditions of warfare had changed, and that the new conditions needed new thought and new appliances, which with the traditional adaptability of our race we embraced and quickly made ourselves master of once we had realised the need for change.

Personally—on this occasion I speak for myself, though I am assured that my views are shared by many others—I am of the opinion that there exists at present a tendency to view the subject of the management and development of the industry from a too narrow standpoint. If the industry is properly to function under the changed conditions with which it is confronted, the existing machinery must to a large extent be replaced by more up-to-date plant which will be capable of assuring more satisfactory results.

In order to appreciate the nature of these changes and conditions, let us consider for a moment what were in the past and what are to-day the main component parts of the industry. In the not too distant past the industry consisted mainly of the builders, unions—not nearly of such magnitude and importance as now—architects, and a comparatively few merchants and sub-contractors, who supplied such materials and performed such work *only* as the builder and his staff were then unable with equal facility and economy themselves to supply and perform. The builder then depended, and was happy to depend, mainly upon the ability of himself and his staff satisfactorily to carry out the work entrusted to him. To what degree do we to-day find these conditions changed? In order to prepare his estimates on a more equitable and more economical basis, the builder requires in addition to the architect's drawings, to be supplied with a bill of quantities, prepared by a properly qualified quantity surveyor, whose services are again sought at the completion of the work for the purpose of adjusting variations. In the actual administration and supervision of the work, therefore, there appears most closely associated four parties, which, mentioned in the order of their appearance, are:—architect, quantity surveyor, builder, operatives.

That, however, is but a beginning. Immediately upon the signing of the contract, the builder no longer proceeds to produce by his own staff the major part of the work necessary for the completion of the structure, but architect and builder proceed to set in motion the efforts of various sub-contractors—whose callings are legion, as may be seen by the public advertisements attached to the outside of practically every building in course of erection—who at the various stages supply or "supply and fix" into position the various parts of the structure. In effect, the builder has to an appreciable extent developed less along the lines of a master craftsman and more along the lines of a financier and a co-ordinator of the work of sub-contractors. In consequence of this change, the number of parties interested in the industry—whose interests cannot under existing conditions be ignored—have greatly increased. Whether or not the system of sub-contracting which at present prevails is good or otherwise for the industry we are not here to-day to discuss. It might, however, on a subsequent occasion be an interesting and profitable subject for discussion. I have mentioned the matter in order very broadly and briefly to indicate to what extent the "parties interested" in the industry have multiplied during comparatively recent years.

In spite of this increase in the numbers of the parties interested we were recently told by Mr. W. H. Nicholls (past president National Federation Building Trades Employers) that the best brains were no longer coming into the industry. We appreciate Mr. Nicholls' frankness. Our own experience has unfortunately forced us to arrive at the same conclusion. But why are not the best brains seeking employment in the industry? Clearly because the industry offers fewer inducements than other callings. How long can this state of things be allowed to continue? Obviously we cannot long be satisfied with second and third quality brains; but unless a move be quickly made to induce the right type of young man to follow the crafts, in due course second and third quality brains will cease to be available, and we shall perforce have to accept what we might term mental "Grizzles!" It is for the industry to see to it that the conditions affecting the crafts are such that the younger men with A1 brains will return, and return quickly, to what has ever been a traditionally high calling. It is a reflection upon the building industry that at a time of great national shortage it has been unable to cope with the public demand for houses, and at the same time tackle the normal building work necessary in other directions. True, the total demand has been abnormal, but an intelligent and enlightened industry should have been able so to adjust itself by this time as to render it unnecessary for the Government to insist upon calling in the engineering industry to assist in the provision of houses for the com-

munity. When referring to the building industry in this matter my remarks are intended to embrace manufacturers, merchants and others upon whom to an appreciable extent the "builders" depend. Had all these parties met together some five years or so ago for the purpose of giving consideration to the then changed conditions and demands, and had they remained in close consultation and co-operation in the meantime, it would appear likely that at this time the industry would have been well able to meet the public demands. In the light of recent experiences the public has a right to be assured that such a state of affairs shall not recur. I fear, however, that there are no clear indications at present that such an assurance could with confidence be given. This can, in my opinion, be done only when the active interest in the industry is placed upon wider foundations, by the admission into its councils of representatives of a greater number of the parties interested, who will thereby become more closely associated with its welfare. *Greater and wider collaboration than at present exists is essential.*

You doubtless are aware that existing agreements terminate this month, and that discussions are, and have been for some time, taking place between the employers and employees for the purpose of drawing up new agreements which will govern the industry for a further term of years. I hope—and I am sure we all hope—that these discussions will result in a satisfactory settlement of all matters outstanding, and that the industry will proceed to enjoy a long prosperity.

I do not wish to be unduly critical of the procedure which is being followed now as in the past, in respect to the discussion and formulation of these agreements, which among other matters must deal (and should deal with wide vision and reasonableness) with such matters as wages, hours of working, overtime, wet time, output, apprenticeship, organisation, supply of materials and other matters; some of which are admittedly best dealt with only by the two parties mentioned. I do, however, suggest in regard to a great proportion of the matters which must necessarily be considered, that the time has arrived when at least architects and surveyors should have full knowledge of matters in dispute and should be consulted before a decision has been arrived at. Enjoying as we do a very intimate knowledge of the industry, and possessing as I suggest we do at least the average amount of common sense and goodwill, and moreover, by virtue of the judicial authority we are accustomed to wield between our clients and the builders, we are well qualified and equipped to contribute something toward the common good. When I had the honour recently to read a paper on this subject at the R.I.B.A., the principal representatives of the profession, employers and employees who spoke, expressed a willingness to co-operate along the lines I have indicated. We hope for and await a move in this direction.

In America during recent years considerable progress has been made along the lines of closer co-operation between those interested in the industry. There exists in New York and several other large cities and districts, a Building Congress, the membership of which is comprised of representatives of financiers, architects, surveyors, engineers, contractors, sub-contractors, trades unions, equipment dealers, material manufacturers and the general interests, including the Press and education authorities. These Congress groups deal with apprenticeship, seasonal employment, codes, publicity, research survey, standardisation, elimination of waste, and building conditions generally.

It is abundantly clear from the information to hand that much useful work has been and is being done by these bodies, and that better organisation and clearer understanding has resulted from the closer co-operation between the parties concerned.

Whether or not it is desirable in this country to proceed along similar lines needs close consideration and discussion. As a first step, however, I think that an experiment for a limited period—say, 3 or 5 years—might be made by the formation in various districts of local organisations composed of architects, quantity surveyors, builders and operatives, to consider from time to time matters of importance concerning the welfare of the industry. However much conditions may vary in different localities the principal of closer co-operation and mutual understanding remains uniform.

In the London Art Galleries.

Modern Original Etchings.

Messrs. Harold W. Bromhead, Ltd., deserve to be congratulated upon the attractive works which they collect for exhibition upon their walls at No. 18 Cork Street, Bond Street. It might be regarded as trite to remark that the merits of an exhibition do not depend upon its magnitude; but it is all the same a fact, that many people do thus estimate the value. Our own view is that the value is apt to be augmented, if too much is not submitted to inspection at one time.

In this particular instance the collection of etchings is sufficiently kept within bounds, the total number being well under one hundred; but truly the attractiveness seems in this case to be independent of other considerations than the artistic value of the greater portion of the collection. Some works, it is true, we pass by as lacking direct appeal, whilst there are some others which, though tending in the same direction, yet possess merit of a kind or, perchance, possess faults, which in themselves may call for notice.

To a great extent the artists seem to be unappreciative of the value of introducing the human element, however slight, into a landscape; Samuel Prout recognised the importance of this in order to give "life" to his compositions. Mr. Richard Smythe introduces this touch in his "Kingston-on-Thames," where we find the human element represented merely by a placid fisherman, and yet the distinction thus conferred is notable; in others of his exhibits ("Menai Straits" and "Loch Lomond") the element is absent, but even so the "Loch Lomond" is a compelling study in its vigorous technique.

Miss Winifred Austen makes a speciality of birds, but we consider their value to be far more diagrammatic than artistic; her rendering is as a rule too harsh to be pleasing. Mr. Leonard J. Smith is represented by two subjects, both in a very sketchy technique, but differing greatly in value. "Mischief" shewing an imperfectly modelled figure, whereas "The Pitcher" is delightful in pose, modelling and delicacy of touch. Mr. F. A. Farrell's "Windsor" is on a par (save as regards the human element) with Mr. Smythe's work above referred to; the difference between the two is as the difference between a complete picture and a piece of decoration. Mr. Farrell's "Hyde Park Corner" and "Nice" are also well worthy of observation. Two of Mr. J. R. K. Duff's exhibits deserve special notice, namely, "The Old Viaduct" and "Feeding Sheep"; both are studies of sheep, in fact, the latter being free from needing even the slightest word in modification of the encomiums due; the former, too, is of high merit, but the shadow of the bridge soffit lacks the modulation which Nature provides.

Mr. Douglas McLeod's work shews great technical ability, but it is too precise and is wanting in atmosphere. Mr. H. Dixon in his "At Play," a study of two pretty little kittens, shews his mastery of a not too easy class of subject; many artists fail in cat-genre either by uninspiring models or unsympathetic treatment.

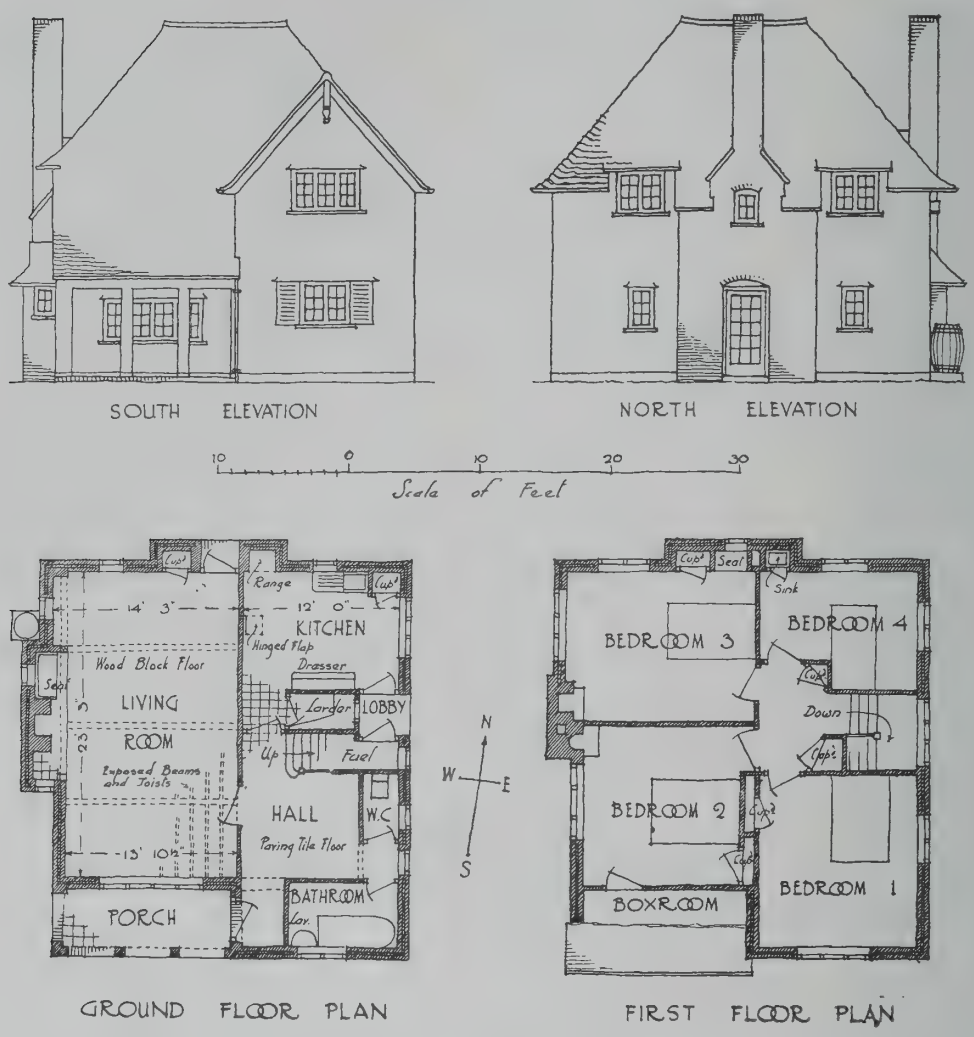
Mr. Gordon Warlow's "Sheila" is stiff in pose, harsh in touch and uncertain in modelling.

We keep the veteran, Mr. Mortimer Menpes, for the last; he is represented by three works, "Japanese Weavers" being very elaborated, with a masterly treatment, but still not proving as attractive to us as many of the other exhibits in this collection.

The Barking Road Tabernacle, No. 305 Barking Road, is being converted into one of those children's churches (a feature of the present day). The architects for the works are Messrs. Windsor and Gould, and the builder is H. C. Horswill; Dorman, Long and Co. are supplying the structural steelwork, and Southwater red bricks are being used.

COTTAGE at BIRCHINGTON

KENT



COTTAGE AT BIRCHINGTON, KENT. GORDON ALLEN, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Cottage at Birchington

Owing to its exposed position on the cliffs, this cottage has been built of roughcasted cavity walls, and for the same reason the roofing tiles have been laid on boarding and felt. The roughcast is brought to a smooth finish, the tiles are hand-made and sand-faced, and the windows are wood casements. For the projecting chimney stacks, red facing bricks were used.

As the cottage will be used chiefly for week-ends and holidays, one living room only was required. As can be seen from the plan, it is 23 feet 3 inches long, by 14 feet 3 inches wide, and has a wood block floor, exposed ceiling joists and a brick ingle-nook. The hall, like the kitchen, bathroom and w.c., is floored with quarry tiles. On the first floor there are four bedrooms (each with a cupboard) and a boxroom.

Hot water is supplied by a Domesticatum boiler, and, as the bathroom is on the ground floor, a sink is provided in one of the bedroom cupboards. This and all other sanitary fittings were supplied by the K. C. B. Foundry Co., Ltd. Mr. C. A. Edwards, of Birchington, was the general contractor, and Mr. Gordon Allen, of 435 Strand, the architect.

The Office of Works have scheduled as ancient monuments the Guildhall, the Old Council Chamber, the Water Gate, and the adjacent river walls.—Several pieces of second-century Samiam pottery, coins of Vespasian, a bone handle, medieval objects, and a fine specimen of a Roman drain-pipe have been found on the new library site. Roman walls *in situ* have also been found in the form of a wall and two camp ovens.

"The Architect" Fifty Years Ago.

FEBRUARY 26, 1876.

THE TOWER AND SPIRE OF ST. ANTHOLIN'S CHURCH.

On Wednesday last the materials of the tower and spire o St. Antholin's Church, Queen Victoria Street, were sold b tender by Messrs. Fuller, Horsey & Co., at their offices, Billite Street. By order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners th materials of the tower, which consisted of upwards of 10,00 cubic feet of ashlar, Caen, and other stone work, had been care fully taken down and stacked, with the view of admitting of th re-erection of the tower on some other site, it being understoo that this was intended by some parties who are desirous of pre serving the tower as one of the historical records of the city When the tenders were opened it appeared that there were severa offers for the materials, a general contractor being declared th purchaser. The amount of the purchase money was not stated but it was understood that it was little more than nominal, an that no offer was made on the part of any one with the view o rebuilding the tower. The site upon which the tower stood wi be offered for sale for building purposes in the course of a fe weeks.

Obituary.

The death has occurred at his residence, Redholme Castlehead, Paisley, of Mr. T. Graham Abercrombie, o Messrs. Abercrombie & Maitland, architects, Count Place, Paisley. The deceased enjoyed a wide reputatio as an architect, and was the designer of many of the fines buildings in Paisley, including the Royal Alexandra In firmary, Paisley Technical College and School of Art Paisley Grammar School, and the Paisley Parish Counci Chambers.

ROTTING OF FLOORS

A trouble the Showman has to face

We have been called upon to advise in several cases of late in which rotting of floor wood has developed in cinemas, particularly under linoleum and around seat standard lugs. In some cases comparatively new floors have rotted so badly that a loosening of the seat standards has resulted. In such cases new sections of wood have had to be let in. Exhibitors would do well to have all wood flooring, especially upon which linoleum is to be laid, treated with some good wood preservative such as Solignum. The running of scrubbing water under edges and in cuts in linoleum is certain to bring about rotting after a time unless such a method of prevention is used. The Solignum is a wood stain as well as a preservative and can be had in a variety of colours. We know of many cinemas in which this has been used to very great advantage.

This is from the "Cinema" of October 30, 1924. It appeared entirely without our previous knowledge, hint or suggestion. It is an unsolicited testimonial to the recognised merit of Solignum.

SOLIGNUM

Wood Preserving Stain.

General News.

ABERDARE.—Thomas Roderick & Sons, architects, Aberdare, have prepared plans for the erection of a large hall at Aberdare.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Plans are being submitted by the borough surveyor for the erection of a further ten houses on corner plots of the Heys Estate at Ashton. It is not proposed to install fireplaces in either the parlour or the front bedroom, in order that electric fires can be installed. Tenders have not yet been invited.

BARRY.—It is proposed to erect a new Church at the corner of Park Road, Barry Garden suburb, for the Christian Fellowship, to the design of T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., 6 Cathedral Lane, Cardiff.

BOURNE.—The Bourne Rural District Council are seeking the approval of the Ministry of Health for the erection of four houses each at Carlby, Castle Bytham, Little Bytham, and Corby, two each at Kirby Underwood and Careby, and six at Folkingham.

BRIGHTON.—The Corporation have obtained sanction to subsidise another 50 houses.—Four conveniences are to be erected at a total cost of £4,000 at Queen's Road, Lewes Road, Preston Circus and Eastern Road.—The convenience at the Western boundary is to be enlarged at a cost of £2,500.—Plans passed: 36 houses, Coombe Road, for Mr. G. Ayling; 6 houses, Barnett Road, for Messrs. G. Newman & Son; 4 houses, Ditchling Road, for Mr. S. White.

BURSLEM.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Forshaw & Palmer, 9 Market Place, Burton-on-Trent, for the rebuilding of the Duke William Hotel, for Messrs. Bass & Co.

CARDIFF.—Mr. E. C. Morgan Willmott, architect, has prepared plans for a hospital at Llandough. The Town Council has decided that the plans and proposals should be submitted to a committee of medical experts.

CHESTER.—Plans have been approved by the Licensing Justices for the erection of a new hotel at Whitby, Ellesmere Port, for the Cheshire Public House Trust Co., Ltd., Northgate House, Chester. Mr. H. Beswick, F.R.I.B.A., architect, 19 Newgate Street, Chester, has prepared the drawings.

COLNE.—Plans are being prepared by Messrs. Hitchon & Pickup, architects, of Burnley, for improvements to the Angel Hotel, for Messrs. Massey's Burnley Brewery Co., Ltd.

CROYDON.—Tenders are to be invited for the erection of 56 brick houses on the Waddon estate.—The borough engineer is to build 32 houses at Waddon by direct labour at an estimated cost of £13,600.—Plans are to be prepared by the borough engineer for the enlargement of the central library at a cost of about £16,500.—A branch library is to be provided in Norbury at a cost of £10,000.—Plans passed: shop premises, Victoria Parade, for Messrs. Boots (Southern), Ltd.; 37 houses, Grange Road, for Messrs. Scratchley Bros.; alterations and additions, skating rink, London Road, Norbury, for Messrs. Burdwood & Mitchell; 40 houses, Woodcote Avenue, for Mr. F. H. Willcocks; shops and showrooms, North End, for Mr. S. Burmester.

DENTON.—The Rev. Father Moran, of St. Mary's, is proposing to erect new school premises off Market Street, which will have accommodation for about 250 scholars. Messrs. Foden, Hemm & Williams, of 199 Deansgate, Manchester, has prepared the scheme and quantities are being taken out by Mr. T. Sumner Smith, F.S.I., chartered quantity surveyor, of 25 Cross Street, Manchester.

DOVER.—The Corporation are urging the Southern Railway to proceed with the schemes for the reconstruction of Priory Station; the erection of the new footbridge at Crosswall, and the building of new engine sheds on the site of the old Dover Station. —Plans are to be prepared for new buildings in place of the Christ Church schools, which have been condemned.

EVERTON.—The trustees of "The Home," Everton Terrace, have had plans prepared for increased accommodation which is estimated to cost £2,000.

FLEETWOOD.—The governors of the Rassall School are proposing to make additions to their premises. The plans are in course of preparation. The architect for the scheme is Professor H. Worthington, of 178 Oxford Road, Manchester.

GLASGOW.—Plans are to be prepared by the director of housing for the erection of 1,000 houses for the Town Council.

HAYDOCK.—Lancashire Education Committee have now acquired a site at Haydock for the erection of a central school.

LAMBETH.—Sanction has been granted the Borough Council for the loan of £70,000 for the erection of dwellings in the form of a block of 42 flats and 38 maisonettes to be built on a site in Vauxhall Street and Tyers Street.

LEVERSHULME.—Messrs. Gough & Gurney, builders, of 22 Booth Street, Manchester, have acquired the Cringle Park Estate for the erection of houses.—The plans for 162 houses have been prepared by Messrs. J. H. Maybury & Son, architects, 19, Chapel Walks, Manchester. The dwellings will be of the semi-detached type containing square hall, front entertaining room, with b window, dining room, scullery, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, etc electric light installed.

LIVERPOOL.—The vicar and churchwardens of the Huyt Parish Church are proposing reconstruction and restoration the church. The plans are being prepared by Mr. W. B. Edwar B.Arc., A.R.I.B.A., architect, of Flint, and include restori the tower, stone work and roof. The reconstruction will carried out by steelwork encased with oak. Quantities tak out by Mr. T. Sumner Smith, F.S.I., chartered quantity su veyor, 25 Cross Street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—Plans passed: One hundred and sixty-t houses, Cringle Road, Milford Drive, Merlewood Avenue a Corringham Road, Levenshulme. J. H. Maybury & Son, arc tects, 19 Chapel Walk, Manchester.—20 houses, Austin Driv Fog Lane, Didsbury. P. C. Larmouth, architect, 39 Prince Street, Manchester.—Warehouse, Rainforth Street and Dicke Road, Rusholme. E. G. Emery, architect, Birch Lane, Lon sight, Manchester.—Fifteen shops and houses and seventy-sev houses, Parsonage Road, Mauldeth Road, Egerton Road, a Weld Road, Withington. Messrs. Mellor, Speakman & Ha architects, 1 Cooper Street, Manchester.—Twenty-four hous Belgrave Road and Beaumont Road, Chorlton-cum-Hard E. W. Taylor, architect, Barlow Moor Road, Chorlton.—Sixte houses, Athol Road and King's Road, Withington. E. Tinsdale, architect, 53 King's Road.—Twelve houses, Royst Avenue and Whalley Road, Moss Side. A. Winstanley, architec

MANCHESTER.—Work is soon to be commenced on the ne buildings for the Board of Management of the Manchest Northern Hospital for Women and Children. The cost is est mated to cost £150,000. The plans prepared by Colonel Wes cott, architect, 13 Bridge Street, provide for 200 beds a cots, an out-patient's department and nurses' home. The si is situated on Alms Hill in the Cheetham Hill district.

MANCHESTER.—The directors of the British Recovered Rubb and Chemical Co., Ltd., Chatham Street, Clayton, Manchest are proposing to make extensions to their works. The pla have been prepared by Messrs. J. R. Baxter & Sons, civil engi eers and architects, of Bradley Green, Newton, Hyde, Cheshi which provide for the erection of a building of brick constructio containing two storeys, steel girders and ironwork. Reinforc concrete floors will be laid; steel casement windows. Ne rubber machinery will be required and also rubber grinding mil —The Manchester and Salford Equitable Corporation Societ Ltd., have acquired 3 houses in Oxford Street, Old Traffor Manchester, which they propose to adapt for store purpose The plans have been prepared under the supervision of M Fielding at the head office and provide for structural alteratio and equipment for a grocery store and butchers' shop.—Messr A. Hartley & Son, builders, Mauldeth Road, Withington, ha had plans approved for the erection of 92 semi-detached hous and shops on the Latham Estate, Mauldeth Road, Withingto Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Mellor Speakman & Ha architects, of 1 Cooper Street. Each house contains two ente taining rooms, square hall, three bedrooms, bathroom, et

MARKET DRAYTON.—The R.D.C. are proposing to erect workman's dwellings in various parts of the rural district. Th services of an architect to prepare the scheme are to be obtaine

MIDDLESBROUGH.—Plans have been prepared for a lar electrical scheme for Middlesbrough which includes the erecti of a large generating station. The estimated cost is £140,00 and the Electricity Committee are applying to the Commi sioners for sanction to raise the necessary loan.

PRESTON.—The Lancashire Education Committee are include the following scheme in their 1926–7 building pr grammes:—New secondary schools at Stretford (boy's) a Nelson; grammar school at Urmston; extensions at Darwe Secondary School; playing fields for Accrington Gramma School; and the acquisition of sites for schools or playing fiel at Chadderton, Swinton, Leigh and Stand. The Elementar Education Sub-Committee recommended:—Buildings, Ain worth Council School; Central Schools at Aspull, Kearsle Tyldesley-Atherton, and Irlam; Junior and Infant's Scho Barrowford, handicraft room. Sites—Longridge and Leyla handicrafts centres; Westhoughton Council School, Litt Hulton-Worsley Central School.—The Preston Gas Co., Fishe gate, Preston, have acquired a large site at Walton-le-Dal where they propose to erect new gas works.

RIVINGTON.—The governors of the Rivington and Blackr Grammar School are proposing to make additions to the buildings. The plans are being prepared by the county arch tect, Mr. H. Littler, of 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston.

RHYL, NORTH WALES.—Details are being considered, and pla are being prepared for the erection of a large picture theat



Drawn by Leo ard Squirrell, R.E.

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on a site on the Promenade. The scheme has evolved from a local syndicate, and the architect is Mr. C. L. Waite, London, and Bridlington.

SALFORD.—New mains are to be laid and more sub-stations constructed by the Salford Electricity Authority. The Electricity Commissioners are being approached for permission to borrow £132,330 for this and other works.

SALFORD.—The plans approved by the Salford Corporation include the following:—Alterations to premises, 153-157 Cross Lane, Salford; architect, J. H. Fletcher, 87 Mosley Street, Manchester.—Alterations and additions to Friends' Meeting House, Langworthy Road, Pendleton; architect, W. Johnson, Messrs. Silk Wilson, Tibhome, Manchester.—Construction of electricity transformer sub-station, Orchard Street, Pendleton.—Roof over Yard, Lissadel Street, Pendleton.—Underground petrol tank (amended plans), 15 Eccles Old Road, Pendleton; architect, Wright Turner.—Erection of eight semi-detached dwelling-houses at Doveleys Road, Pendleton; architect, Messrs. Markham Heywood & Co., 42 Deansgate, Manchester.—Amended proposals as to erection of eight semi-detached dwelling-houses at Marston Road, Broughton; architect, Moston Brick Co., Kezonham, Moston.—Erection of a school at Weaste Lane, Pendleton, for College of de la Salle; architect, W. Ellis, St. Helen's.—Construction of 8 shops and 10 flats at junction of St. James' Road and Wetherall Street, Broughton (amended plans), garage, 44 Chapel Street, Salford; architect, Mr. M. Hewsome, 2 Blue Board Court, Manchester.

SCARBOROUGH.—The Corporation has in committee decided to proceed with the erection of a free library, without any immediate prospect of assistance from the Carnegie Trust.—The Scarborough Whitley Breweries, Ltd., are proposing to make the North Riding Hotel, first class modern hotel by incorporating the adjoining premises. The plans are being prepared by Mr. H. Fawcett, 3 York Place.

SEAHAM HARBOUR.—A housing scheme connected with a colliery is to be developed to the north of Seaham Harbour at a cost of £1,000,000.

SHEFFIELD.—The vicar, the Rev. T. B. W. Heptonstall, of St. Alban's, Darnall, proposes to erect a new church for which funds are being raised.—To celebrate the centenary of the Attercliffe Parish Church, it is proposed to erect a Church Institute.

TYNEMOUTH.—The Corporation have obtained consent to subsidise another 100 houses.—The borough engineer has prepared sketch plans for the erection of conveniences at Appleby Street, and Hawkets Lane.—Plans passed: 4 houses, Billy Mill Lane, for Messrs. Hays & Gray; 12 houses, Hazel Avenue, for Messrs. B. Peel, Ltd.

WANDSWORTH.—The Borough Council has passed plans for 322 houses to be erected at Streatham by R. H. Miller & Son, Ltd.; whilst a scheme has also been approved for the provision of an elementary school in the Streatham Vale district.

WANDSWORTH.—Plans passed: alterations and additions Putney Creche, Lacy Road, for Messrs. R. A. Jewell, Ltd.; swimming bath, Streatham, Messrs. Winn & Co., Ltd., for Borough Council; pavilion for Balham Club, Ramsden Road, for Messrs. Chappell Bros.; school, Sutherland Grove, Southfields, for Messrs. Walter Jones, Ltd.; 40 houses, Buckhold Road and Merton Road, Southfields, for Mr. E. Clark; 6 houses, Dover Park, Putney, for Messrs. William Willett, Ltd.; additions, L.C.C. school, Huntingfield Road, Putney, for Messrs. T. Brown & Sons; 6 houses, Kingston Road, Purley, for Messrs. Cullen & Downe; rebuilding Clapham Road railway station, for Messrs. J. Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd.; rebuilding Rose and Crown, High Street, for Messrs. Prestige & Co., Ltd.; 169 houses, Furzedown estate, Streatham, for Mr. E. Clarke.

WIGAN.—In regard to Wrightington Hall, near Wigan, and 169 acres of land which the Tuberculosis Committee of the Lancashire County Council acquired in 1921, the committee have requested the county architect, Mr. Henry Littler, of 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston, to prepare the plans and estimates of five new pavilions, the present hall being adapted and enlarged for the purpose of an administration block and providing 226 beds—*i.e.*, 80 beds for adults and 146 beds for children. The scheme is to be submitted to the Ministry of Health for sanction.

WILLESDEN.—The Housing Committee have interviewed Mrs. Wilson, of Halifax, and obtained details of her scheme under which 64 non-parlour houses have been erected for sale at £400 each, freehold.—It is proposed to erect a clinic in connection with the municipal hospital.—A two-storeyed cubicle observation ward is to be provided at the municipal hospital.—A scheme is to be prepared for increasing the accommodation for nurses at the municipal hospital.—Buildings for the electricity department are to be erected at College Parade at a cost of £5,000.—Plans passed: 10 houses, Dollis Hill Lane, for Mr. F. W. Brearley; Garage, stores, factory, &c., North Circular Road, for Messrs. Allen Liversidge, Ltd; 26 garages, St. Mary's Road, for Mr. H. Shaw; 57 houses, Whitmore Gardens, for Messrs. G. (Willesden), Ltd.; Showrooms, High Street, for Messrs. Mat & Steele; Operating theatre, Park Royal Hospital, Acton for Board of Guardians; Factory, Dudden Hill Lane Willesden Building and Construction Co., Ltd.; Six ho North Circular Road, for Messrs. Marks & Gullett; houses, Burnley Road, for Messrs. Pearce & Taylor; Asse hall and additions to convent, Crownhill Road, for Mr. Walla Gregory; Alterations and additions, 307-311 High Road Gas, Light and Coke Co.; Factory, Whitley Avenue, fo destructible Paint Co.

Tenders Accepted and Recommended.

Glasgow Corporation Kelvin Hall Committee recommen tender, £207,040 12s. 7d., of Messrs. John Thain & Co., Lt Glasgow, for the erection of a new Kelvin Hall.

Wandsworth Borough Council have accepted the te £11,072, of Messrs. Perry Bros., for the erection of 14 fla the Blackshaw Road site.

For the erection of 26 houses on the Bennett Street sit the Hyde Corporation to the plans and specifications by Borough Surveyor. J. Ridyards & Sons, Ltd., Ashton-u Lyne. For the construction of sewers, carriage ways, footp etc., for the same Corporation on the Bennett Street site. Hayes & Son, Stockport.—For the works required in the struction of a new engine house at the Gas Works at Golb for the Ince in Makerfield U.D.C. A. Wigan & Son, In For the erection of a new silk factory on the Sutton Mansfield, for Messrs. Quartex, Ltd., plans and specifica by Messrs. A. E. & T. Sawday, architects, 56 London Leicester. General contractor, Henry James, Junr.; work, Robinson & Kershaw, Manchester.—For the erecti new municipal buildings for the Mablethorpe and Sutton U F. Moore, Sutton-on-Sea.—For the erection of a new factor Messrs. Souplex, Ltd., of 36 Claremont Road, Morecamb the plans and specifications of Mr. H. Smith, architect, cambe. Joiner, A. Waterhouse, Morecambe; plumber, Eastwood, Morecambe; heating, Dilwood & Carr, Ltd., Pres painters, J. H. Walton & Sons, Morecambe; clerk of S. Byrom, Morecambe.—For the works in connection wit completion of St. Anne's Church at Royton, Oldham, incl the erection of a tower for the Vicar, the Rev. T. F. Maye the plans and specifications by Mr. L. T. Moore, M.C., F.R.I. architect, of Raymond Buildings, London, W.C.1. S. Whitehead, Oldham.—For the erection of a maternity wa the St. Annes' War Memorial Hospital, St. Annes-on-Sea the Board of Management. Plans by Messrs. Gunson & architects, 10 Marsden Street, Manchester. H. Joyce, tractor, Lytham, St. Annes.—For the erection of new addi to the Secondary School for Boys, Weaste Lane, Pendl Salford, for the Roman Catholic authorities. Plans by Ellis, architect, St. Helen's. S. Mogarity & Co., contra Manchester.—For reconstruction of the "Palatine Edward Street, Salford, for Messrs. Groves & Whitnall, Plans and specifications by own staff architects. N. Br & Son, contractor, Patricroft.—For the works required i construction of additions to the Nurses' Home at Shaw Hea the Stockport Board of Guardians. Plans and specifica by Messrs. Peirce & Son, architect, 30 St. Petersgate. W man Bros., Ltd., contractor, Hyde.—For the erection of Grammar School buildings at Caldy Grange, West Kirby the Cheshire County Council. Plans and specifications by H. Beswick, county architect, Newgate Street, Chester. J Davies, contractor, Birkenhead (provisionally).

Brighton Corporation had the following tenders for the ere of 200 houses on the Beershop Field estate: Messrs. A. B Co., Ltd., Doncaster, £112,234. The Housing Committee accepted the tender of Messrs. A. Bull & Co., subject t approval of the Ministry of Health. Brighton Education mittee recommend the tender, £13,683, of Messrs. R. Co Sons, Ltd., of Crawley, for the erection of a junior mixed s at Moulsecomb.—Leicester Corporation have accepted tender, £3,015, of Messrs. W. Haddon & Sons, for extensio the Coleman Road elementary school.

The Metropolitan Water Board recommend the te £28,503 5s. 11d., of Messrs. Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., for laying from Putney Hill to Gunter Grove, Fulham, and from Road to Fulham Road.—West Sussex Education Comm have accepted the tender, £3,435, of Messrs. Sandell & So extensions at the Worthing Boys' Secondary School, an tender, £451 15s. of Messrs. J. Smith & Sons, for heati Littlehampton U.D.C. have accepted the tender, £1,598, of Cooper for the erection of a museum.—Luton Corporation accepted the tenders of Mr. C. H. White for the erecti ten houses at £5,674, and of Messrs. P. & A. Chapman fo erection of eight houses at £4,560.

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The Professional Press and Free Criticism.

From a memorandum recently issued by the R.I.B.A. quote the following :—

"All architects, whether competitors or otherwise, reminded that discussion or correspondence in the blic *or professional Press* which tends to criticism or paragement of an assessor or award cannot alter final and binding nature of that award, but may



HOUSE AT ESHER. P. D. HEPWORTH, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

udice architects and the whole competition system he opinion of the public, and is therefore highly sirable."

here seems to us to be certain reasons why archi- s should not write to the public Press in such ters, because the readers of that Press are hardly y to appreciate or understand the points at issue may form exaggerated ideas as to their importance. t it equally seems to us to be reasonable that these ers should be ventilated in the professional Press, h mainly circulates among architects and those erned in building—in a word, among those who likely to be able to understand the points at s .

om time to time we review competitions editorially. such reviews to be colourless statements merely ibing designs and not expressing our views as to the rightness or otherwise of the award made? To our mind an architectural journal should not form simply a collection of news items, but should express convictions and have a definite policy on matters of importance.

But if we may express ourselves on the subject of an award, as architectural journals have often done, why should not any architect or architects write to us on the same subject? Our sole duty is surely to reject any communication which seems to us of a libellous nature or to be merely frivolous, but otherwise to publish it with or without comment of our own. If anything we write can be proved to be misleading or untrue we are willing to withdraw it if we can be shown to be in error. We are equally bound to write our comments or articles without showing prejudice and in a judicial spirit, and if we do so we think we have done all that can be reasonably demanded by anyone.

The whole question seems to boil down to this—is it more important to maintain the reputation of a certain assessor, or a certain award, or to uphold what we regard as the cause of justice; and surely in the event of conflicting views the latter must have the first claim on us?

Again, even if we assume that criticism of a certain result may tend to "prejudice the whole competition system," will that necessarily do architects any real harm? Buildings will be built and architects employed whether as the outcome of competitions or of direct appointments by public bodies, and good designs can be produced and good architects employed as a result of direct selection.

The difficulty raised by a bad award is this—that a certain authority have bound themselves under the existing system to accept it as "final and binding," and so not only a mistake has been committed but the results of that mistake are made irrevocable.

If, on the other hand, an architect is directly commissioned to get out a sketch design for any building and that sketch design does not satisfy his clients they are free to terminate the matter either by paying a fee agreed beforehand or the usual scale proportion of fees due for work abandoned at a certain stage.

The policy of the R.I.B.A., as we understand it, has never been to insist on the desirability of competitions *per se*, but to make recommendations as to the best way to carry them out, and seeing that the buildings will be erected and architects employed in either case; it seems to us to matter little which method is adopted. We shall in either case have the same number of buildings erected and the same number of architects employed; it is only the proportion between the two methods of selection which will be varied.

We may be asked what useful purpose is served by criticism if the award cannot be upset. The answer to this is that where a whole profession, through the publicity given in its own Press, becomes aware that a certain assessor has made a bad award there is far less chance that he will be employed a second time, because the nature of the mistake he has made beco generally known. If nothing is to appear in professional Press on such points, how is the Presi for the time being, or even the members of the C petition Committee, to know with certainty whe a mistake has been made?

Nor is it encouraging to an architect who produced a design which should have received premier position to feel that the facts are bu beneath an artificial structure of silence. If, on contrary, it is known that he has been unfortu he may receive compensation for what has occu by being selected as one of the competitors i limited competition or recommended to a pu body for direct employment.



THE KNOWLE, WARWICKSHIRE: THE DRAWING ROOM. Oliver Hill, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Our arguments are based on the assumption the present system—which we consider to be uns factory—is to be maintained; and, in this case, we a that it is of paramount importance that compet results should be freely and fairly discussed in professional Press and that no attempt should be m to silence either the Press or individuals.

To do so is tantamount to ignoring the existen a disease, instead of trying to extirpate it or to steps to limit its contagion.

No man and no body of men can really be infal in all circumstances, but if it is necessary for particular object to assume that they are, and to on the assumption, it is the more desirable that should perform their duties knowing that any of judgment is likely to be commented on in print may deprive them of the chance of being empl in the same capacity.

We are, in these matters, too much afraid of general public, who surely will not be surprise they discover that an assessor is not necess



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HOUSES AT MAIDENHEAD, BERKS.

G. ALAN FORTESCUE, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

DRAWING BY NEVILLE A. LYON.

OF THE



"INK-PHOTO" WM BROWN & CO. LTD LONDON E C 3

HOUSE ON SPRINGHEAD ESTATE, HASLEMERE, SURREY.

G ALAN FORTESCUE, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

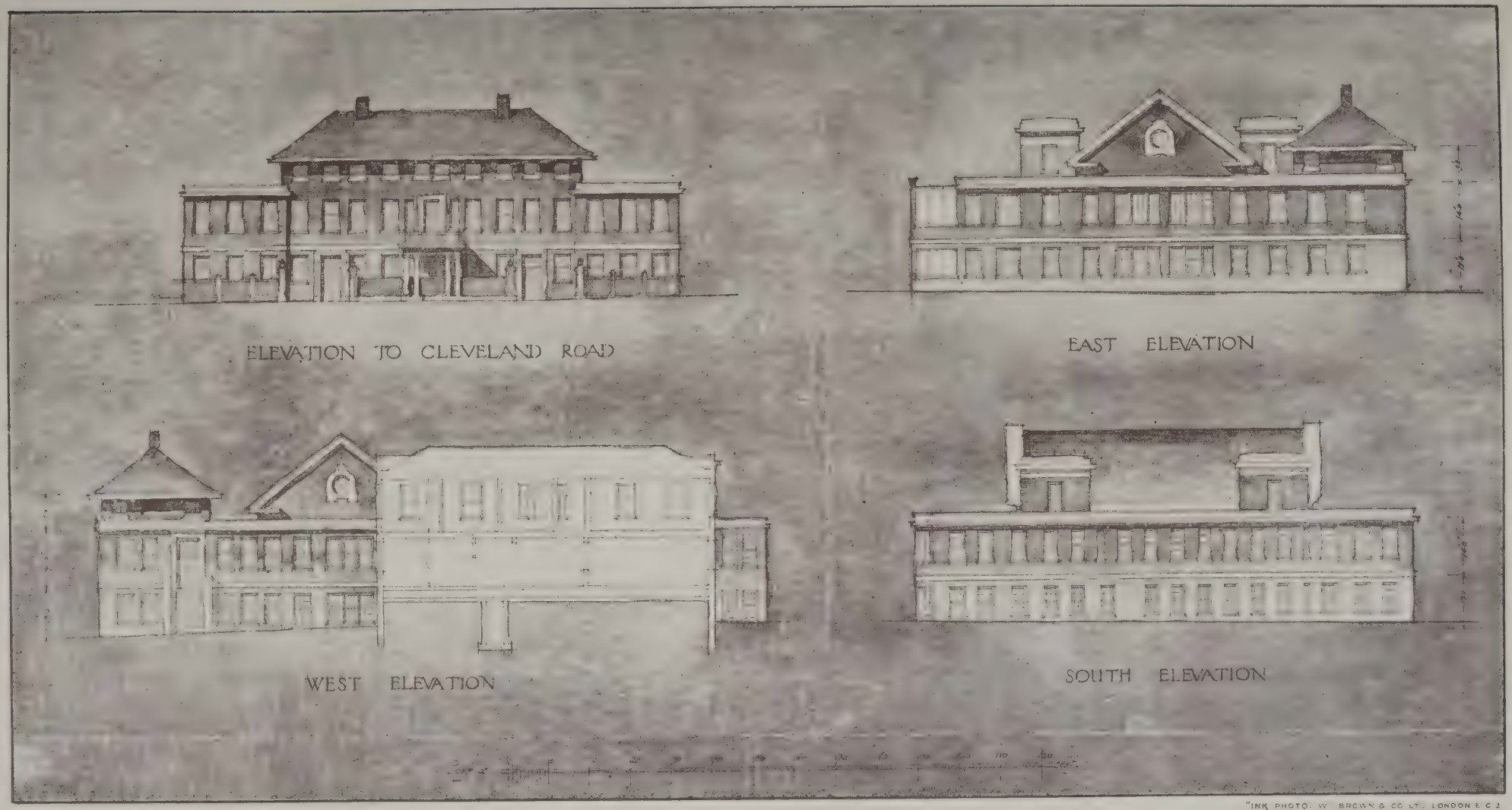
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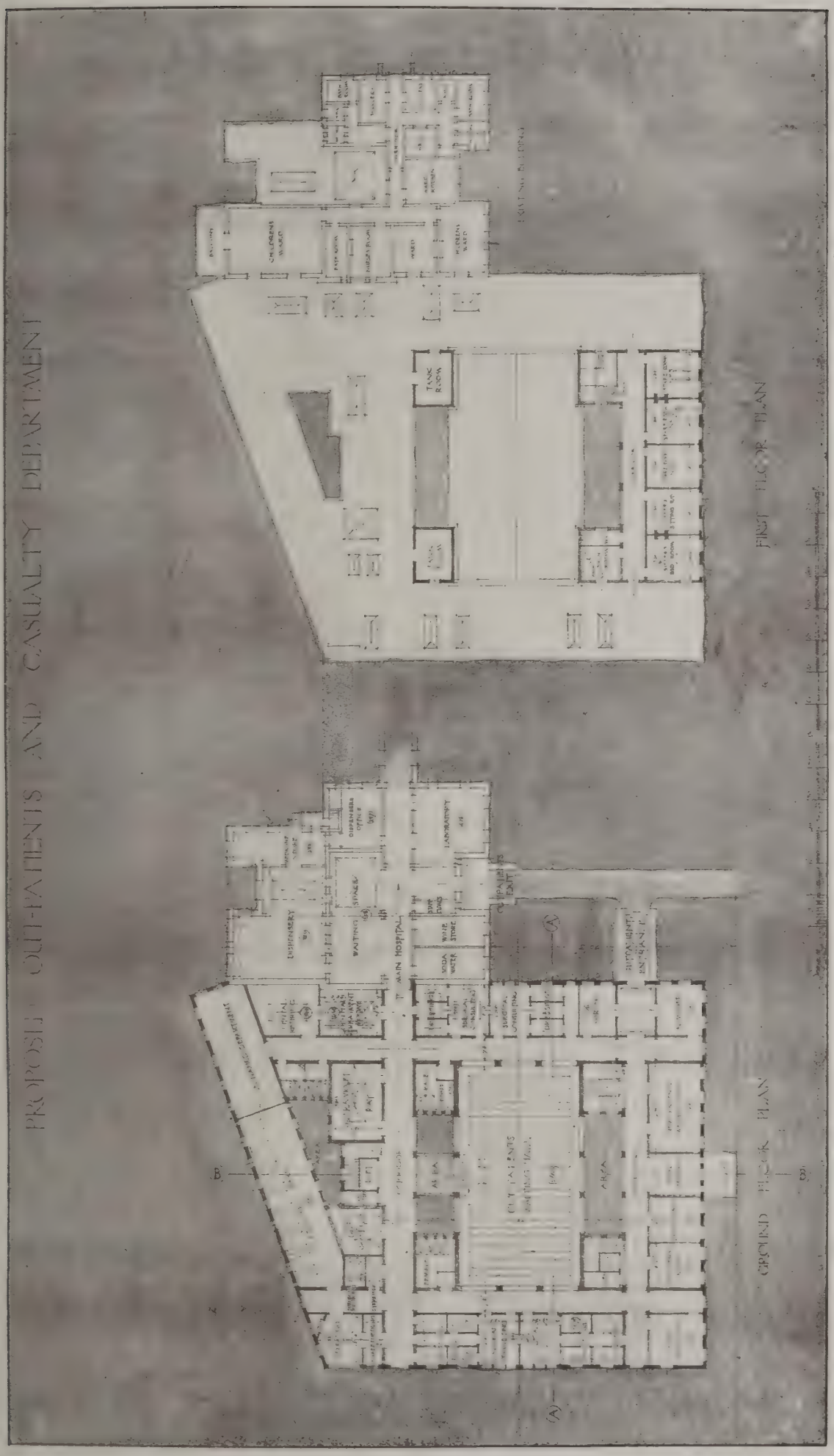


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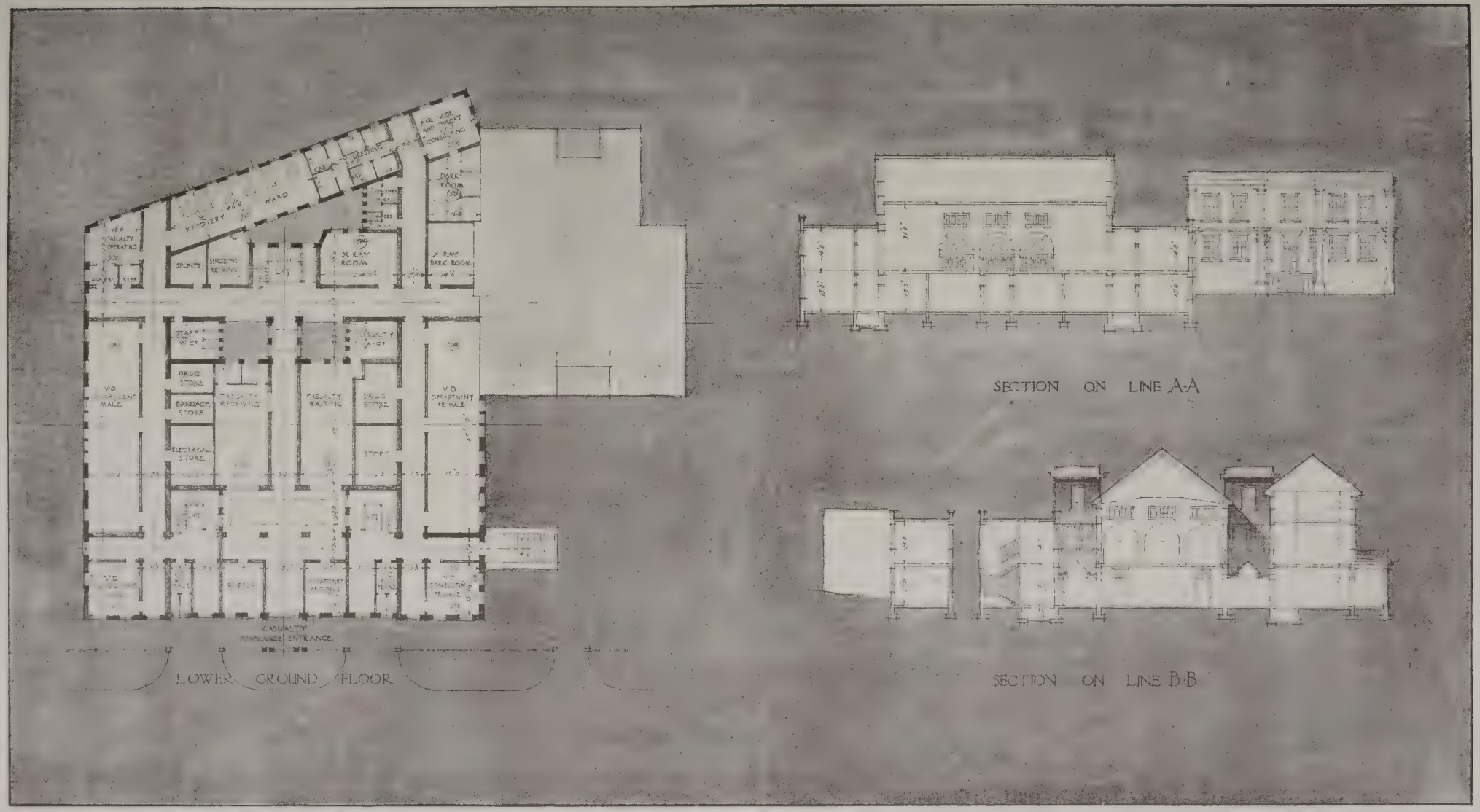
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nllible and his brother architects do not keep silent vn an error is committed. No government can sape criticism because it is an authority invested wh executive power, and if it could do so it would b generally admitted that public interests would suer.

Our duty in such matters as are under discussion is, fit and foremost, to say what we think without prejudice or favour; and, secondly, to give space for all comments and correspondence which reach us, unless it should appear to be ill-founded or malicious. If we favour anyone without sufficient cause, if we condemn anyone without sufficient reason, we have failed in one of the most important functions and have not maintained the dignity of the Press. Out of the recognition of truths reforms come, and if we are to keep abreast of the times our societies must be continually adjusting their conditions and improving their methods of procedure. Favours can only be given to comparatively few, but justice may be accorded to all, and is the right of the least important among us as well as the greatest.

Our Illustrations.

HOUSES AT MAIDENHEAD, BERKS., AND HOUSE ON SPRINGHEAD ESTATE, HASLEMERE, SURREY.

G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

MPETITION DRAWINGS FOR THE WOLVERHAMPTON AND STAFFORDSHIRE HOSPITAL PROPOSED OUT-PATIENTS' AND CASUALTY DEPARTMENT. J. Andrew Minty & Sons, Architects.

Notes and Comments.

The Criticism of Amateurs.

We are continually coming across stringent criticism of modern buildings by gifted amateurs, which usually takes the form of a comparison of the appearance of modern work with the buildings of some old and time honoured city.

The critics do not often stop to think that one thing with which we are up against is the enormous increase of scale required by modern requirements. Where our forefathers could carry on important businesses in buildings only some 20 to 30 ft. high, or composed of two storeys, we have to build tier on tier to heights of 80 feet and upwards. We are forced, willy-nilly, to employ long ranges of symmetrical windows placed closely together, for we are insistent on light now, and should never put up with the inconveniences of the past. The picturesque gable is automatically eliminated from our great buildings, and we get a series of horizontal stages which often offend our critics. But if they would but stop to think they would realise that it is not the modern architect but modern conditions which are at fault, and what they say would be modified in character.

University College.

An appeal is being made for £500,000 in celebration of the foundation of University College in 1827, when H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex laid the foundation of University College on April 30. This was the first time that University education was thrown open to all, without distinction of race, class or creed. The money asked for will, in a large measure, be used for various building projects, including a site and entirely new buildings for the Chemistry Department, for a University School of Architecture, accommodation for Statistics and Eugenics, for Sculpture Studios and the Departments of Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology, as well as the enlargement of the Engineering Laboratories. The number of students has increased to 3,000, the last 15 years having been a period of expansion which it is hoped will be succeeded by consolidation. All Saints' Church, in Gordon Square, formerly known as All Saints' Church, is to be converted into a great ceremonial hall, designed by Professor Richardson. University College has a great and well deserved reputation, and we have no doubt the appeal will meet with a generous response.

The Cost of Repairs.

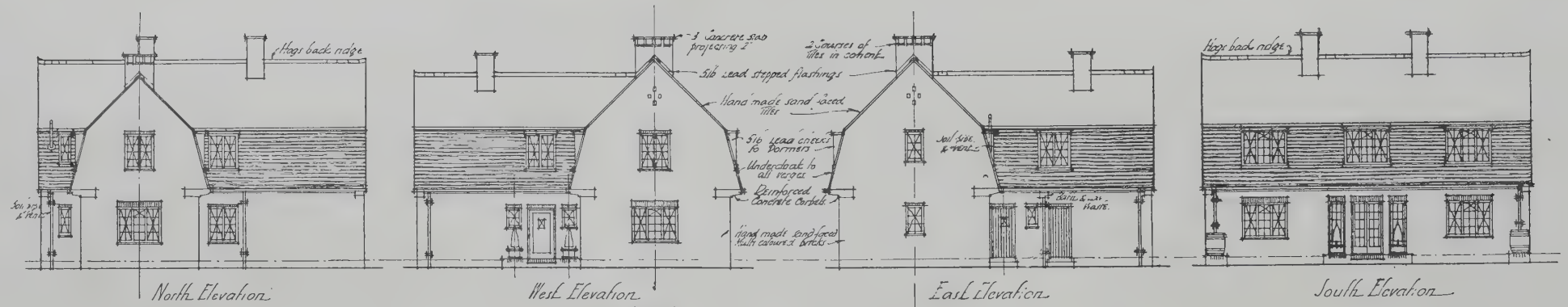
The cost of repairs to stonework exposed to the London atmosphere is often a heavy item, especially where Portland or some of our soundest stones have not been used. Sir Frank Baines puts down the cost of necessary repairs to the stonework of the Houses of Parliament at £1,000,000, while at the same time stating that the buildings as a whole are sound. Still putting the present cost of the Houses of Parliament at £12,000,000, it is notable that one-twelfth of that sum has to be expended on the stonework within a period of a single century. Such figures make us think of the comparative permanence of brick, and where economy of upkeep is a great consideration, brick possesses advantages which cannot be minimised. Doubtless though, science in good time may provide us with some means of giving greater permanence to our stone buildings in towns.

London.

Lecturing on the future of London at the Institute of Public Administration, Mr. Topham Forrest said that the London of 1950 would probably embrace Uxbridge on the west, Romford on the east, Dartford on the south-east, and Purley on the south. In 1823 the greatest distance from any part of London to the open country was 1½ to 2 miles, now the distance from the central area to open fields was 6 to 8 miles. He considered that if prompt action were taken a ring of park land might be maintained and that existing parks in the inner suburbs, which follow an approximately circular line, could be connected by boulevards, that of the north following the line of the Regent's Canal and Victoria Park, thus becoming a waterside promenade. Doubtless thinking to his American experiences he suggested that the railings round the public squares might be demolished, throwing the squares open to the street. Whether we have sufficient respect here for property to make this feasible remains to be seen! Forecasts are always interesting, but their realisation largely depends on our ability to take a bigger and more liberal view of needs and requirements than we are sometimes willing to do.

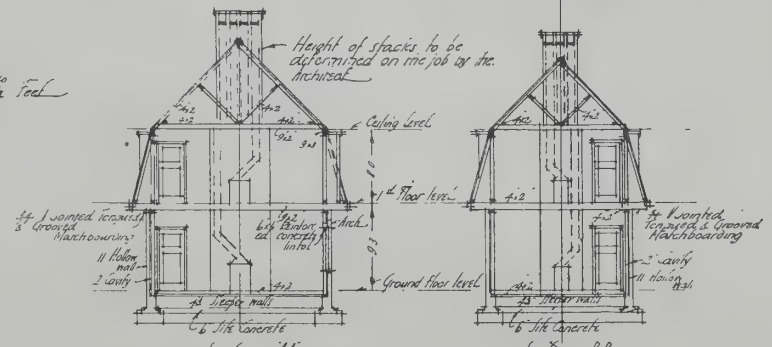
In any case the future development of London is a thing apart from that of any other of our great cities as it is so largely concerned with the world's commerce and not with some specialised trade, such as cotton or wool. It may, therefore, grow in size and importance even if greater competition and more stringent trade conditions tend to retard the development of other centres.

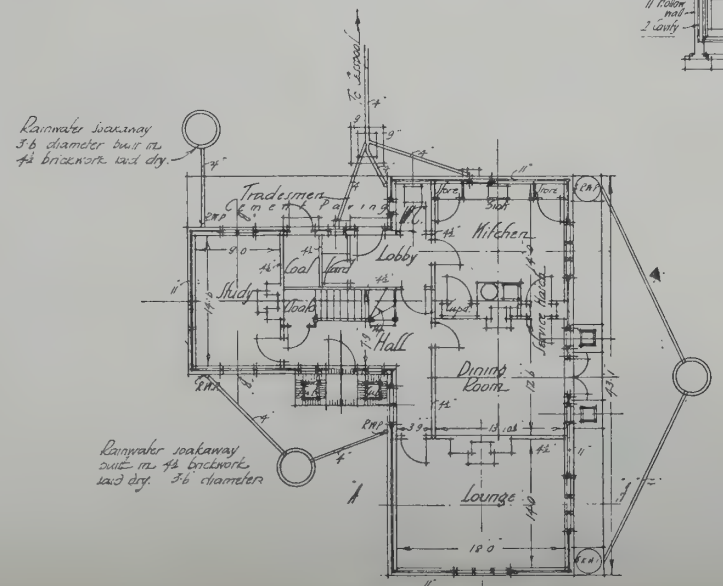
Supplementary to the notice in our issue of October 30 last, the following further particulars can be given regarding the new buildings in Moorgate Street for the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., for which Sir Aston Webb & Son are the architects and Leslie & Co., Ltd., general contractors: Gilbert Seale & Son, sculptors; J. Wontner-Smith, Gray & Co., Ltd., heating and hot water services; V. G. Middleton & Co., Ltd., electrical work; and Waygood-Otis lifts.

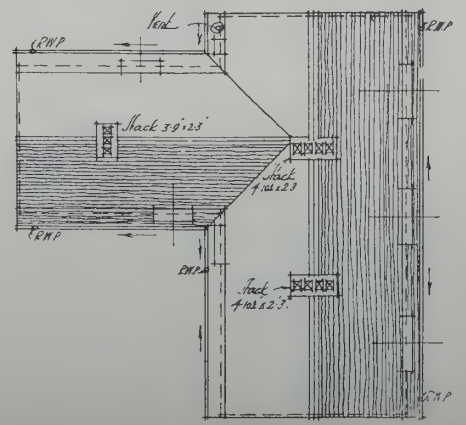


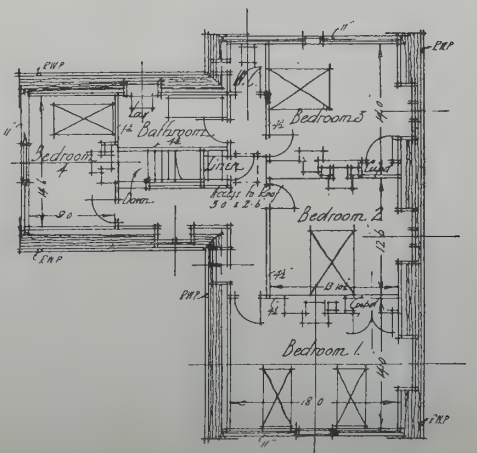


Note
All windows to be standard steel lights in 4x3" wood frames

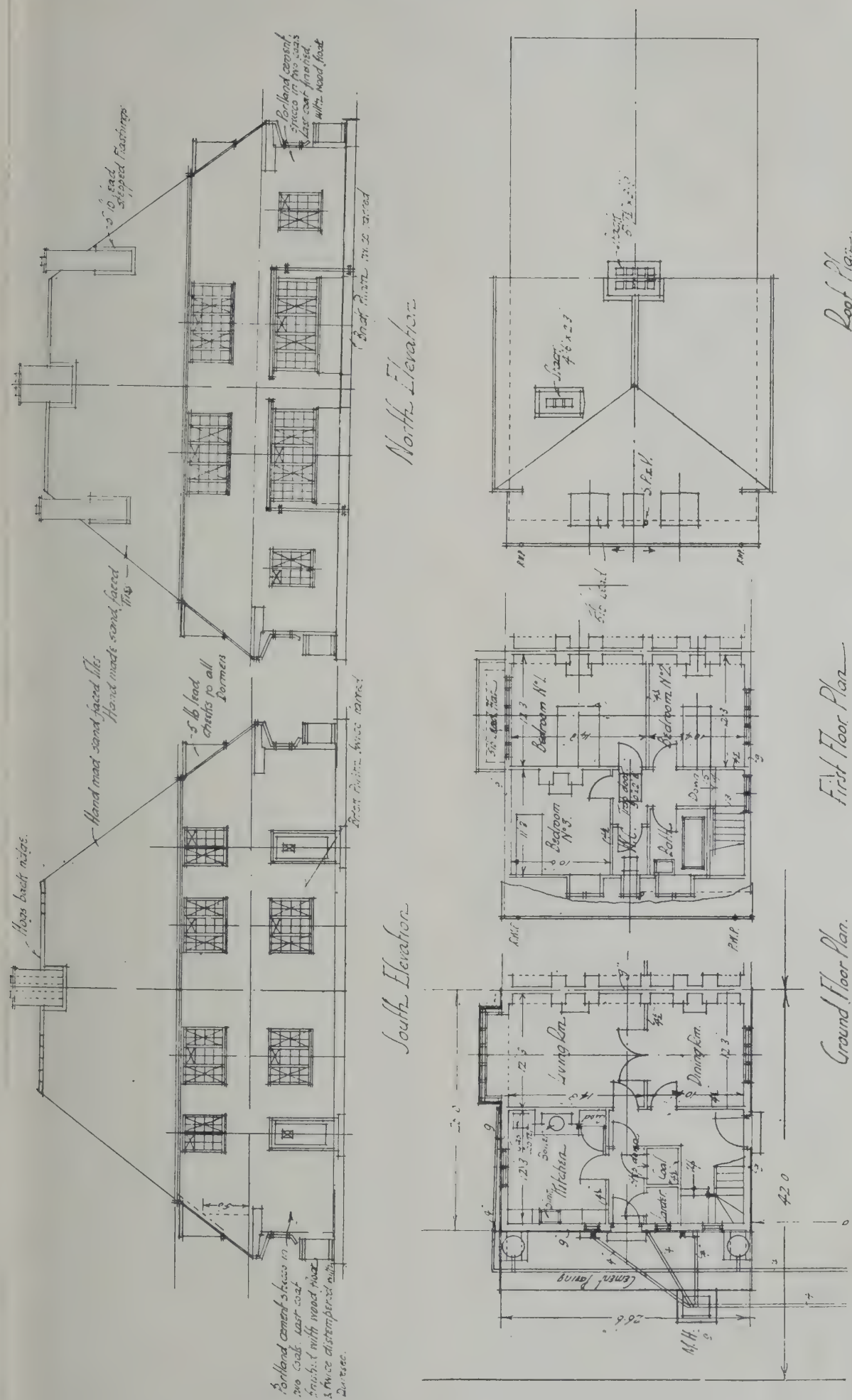








NEW HOUSE ON SPRINGHEAD ESTATE, HASLEMERE G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A., Architect



PAIR OF HOUSES, BRIDGE ROAD, MAIDENHEAD, BERKS. G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The New York Skyscraper of Yesterday and To-day.—II.

By R. W. Sexton.

Twenty Years of Progress in Skyscraper Architecture.

The Singer building has ever continued to make its impress on the skyline of lower New York. Spurred on by the success which had crowned the efforts of Mr. Flagg and his Singer building, the architects of the Metropolitan Tower attempted to outdo any and all previous efforts. N. Le Brun & Sons, architects, were its designers. The



THE BUSH TERMINAL SALES BUILDING, WEST 42 ST.
HELME & CORBETT, Architects.

location of the building was particularly fortunate, facing Madison Square Park, so that one was allowed an unobstructed view of the complete building from many different points of vantage. This fact is worth mentioning as few of the city's tall buildings are placed where they can be seen in "full length," so to speak, no matter where one stands. The New American Radiator building is one of the few others that is fortunate in this respect. Located on West Fortieth Street, it also faces a park—Bryant Park—so that from almost any position in the park, which extends north as far as Forty-second Street, an unobstructed view of the complete building can be obtained. The Metropolitan Tower building comes under the category of the "combined tower type," a name which we have taken, for lack of a better one, to designate the third type in development of the skyscraper. The tower is its m feature and it rises high above the surrounding mass of combining structure.

A few years later the Woolworth building arose to remarkable height. It was based on somewhat sim lines as the Metropolitan, with its main feature a tow like form, subordinated by other forms which all led u the tower, making it more prominent and accentuating height. In fact, the success of the Woolworth building really due to its height. As the tallest of the city's build —even now it still can claim that distinction—it arou interest and respect. It proved to be, as, no doubt, expected, a great advertisement for the owner and business enterprises, whose name it carries. Cass Gilb too, the architect, was brought prominently into limelight, although not for the first time, for his W Street building of a few years earlier had been extrem successful. As an engineering feat, the Woolworth heads the list of delicate construction. The commer element had again been here brought to the fore, the artistic had made such strides that it could never g up now, and the prospect of amicably combining art commercialism seemed near at hand. As already infer this tall, soaring mass, with its central, tower-like fo was suggestive of the next type of skyscraper to be gi serious consideration. Instead of combining a tower wit mass or structural body, it seemed possible, especia under certain restrictions of floor or lot space, that entire building itself take the form of a tower. It was t idea which Helme & Corbett, the architects, incorpora in the design of the Bush Terminal Sales Building on W Forty-second Street, about five years later, in 1917, to exact. It was a success, a masterful solution of the pr lem which it presented. Its application was, neverthel limited, for, in order to retain the necessary proporti to give the effect of a tower, a building with a floor p even approaching that of some of the larger modern bu ings must needs be of impossible height. And yet it ai materially in the solving of the problem of skyscra design. The Bush building took its place as probably most successful of the buildings of this type.

It should here be noted that architects enthusiastica accepted the tower type or idea as the most satisfact solution of the design of buildings of limited floor ar The city has many interesting examples of the adaptat of the principle on which the Bush building is bas Perhaps some other buildings, by the design of their crow ing motives, gave even more the appearance of a tow as a tower is generally conceived, than did the build designed by Helme and Corbett; but it must always borne in mind that architects were not merely designi towers, but actually skyscrapers in the form of towe There is a big difference. What to do with those buildi in which the floor plan made it inadaptable to the tower id was another big problem. Suggestions were soon for coming, however, and not long after, about 1920, one id was embodied in the Fraternities Building on East Thir eighth Street, designed by the architects, Murgatroyd a Ogden. The building was conceived as a massed gro of towers. There was one central tower which carri to the extreme height of the structure, and smaller or subordinate to it which culminated several storeys belo The idea was entirely satisfactory. The soaring quali of the building was accentuated, the mass interesti and in no way interrupted, and the form and design every respect pleasing.

The massed-tower type, let us call it that, was the sig for a new chapter in skyscraper architecture. Althou causing no particular stir in architectural circles at the ti of its inception, nor even realising itself that it present any more than ordinary progress in skyscraper architectu

t was this type of building which suggested, and even lemonstrated, the possibilities of the setback, and it was nly a few years later, in 1922, that the zoning law, establishng the setback, was put in force. The setback law, as we ll know, revolutionised skyscraper architecture. The ld types continued for a time, adapted to meet the new tipulations and requirements; but before long, inspired y the enthusiasm which the setback created, and realising nore and more its opportunities, a new style actually egan to appear. Skyscraper architecture—a style—horoughly American in its design and characteristic f the country in which it originated—had become a eality. The New York Telephone Company's new uilding—the Barclay-Vesey, as it is called—on West treet, designed by McKenzie, Voorhees and Gmelin, ow nearing completion, represents the highest state of erfection which modern skyscraper architecture has ttained.

Thus, then, we may describe the various stages in the evelopment of the skyscraper as, first, the box; second, he all-over design box; third, the surmounted or combined ower; fourth, the tower; fifth, the massed tower; and nally, sixth, the setback. These designations must not e considered too literally. They represent, as well as any ethod could, probably, the steps by which the pinnacle as attained. It must not be understood, however, that the arlier types passed out of existence with the introduction f a new idea. In fact, frequently an older one was recalled nd given an entirely new interpretation. Such a building s the Flatiron Building, at the junction of Broadway nd Twenty-third Street, included many characteristics f the very earliest box type; for example, the heavy verhanging cornice, but it represented much more adanced thought than those of previous years. And we ight go on and mention many other buildings of equal nportance, all of which contributed in no small way to the tual development of skyscraper architecture.

These several buildings, already mentioned, represent the ogress made in the development of the skyscraper uring the last twenty years. They serve to mark the rious steps or phases of skyscraper design at intervals approximately every five years from 1905 to the esent time. Let us recall them once more to mind, the order in which they appeared. First, the Singer uilding, the surmounted tower type. Second, the oolworth Building, a tower also prominent in its design, it more as a central feature which the remainder of the ilding leads up to. The combined tower type, as we ve called it. Third, the Bush Building, strictly the wer type. Fourth, the Fraternities Building, the massed wer type. And Sixth and last, the Telephone Building, e setback type. That is the history of the skyscraper uring the last twenty years in a nutshell. With its velopment we find woven the names of such immortals Stanford White, John Carrere, Richard Hunt, Donn arber, to say nothing of that vast number of the living no are still giving of their full efforts to raise the standards American architecture throughout the country.

It is not necessary to stress the various advantages and disadvantages of the different types by which the skyscraper attained its goal. In the perfection of the setback principle, we can be assured that any inconveniences will be discarded, and likewise all conveniences retained. Certain of the older forms, for example, were economically unsound, while others were impractical from some other angle. As regards design, it is interesting to note that architects were so engrossed in the study of mass and form, that motif was relegated to second place. Originality of motifs had given way entirely to adaptation of period ideas. Adaptation, however, under such extreme conditions, was originality in practice if not in theory, but once the mass became stabilised, originality of motif was bound to appear, and did, when the zoning law was inaugurated. Commercialism and art had actually smoothed out all their differences, and skyscraper architecture attained its goal. In the design of the skyscraper—and by that I mean its motifs and not its mass alone—from its earliest inception, the ideas so successfully incorporated in period designs, were always influential, as in all phases of architectural design during the last twenty to twenty-five years. It sounds almost ludicrous to associate the delicate and refined designs of the Adams brother of England with skyscraper architecture; and yet there it is, in accurate detail, in the design of the Vanderbilt Hotel building, for example, a building of twenty storeys or more. Or again, whoever in originating the Gothic motives in the fourteenth century would have believed that those very ideas would be introduced into the design of a thirty-storey building? They have been, in the Bush, Trinity, and, more modernised, perhaps, in the American Radiator building. The Italian and Spanish, too, have been revived and reincarnated into the designs of skyscrapers. The classic has probably been more generally used than any other, while the staid and dignified lines of the French Louis XVI—classic in its inspiration—have found their way into the designs of buildings ranging anywhere from

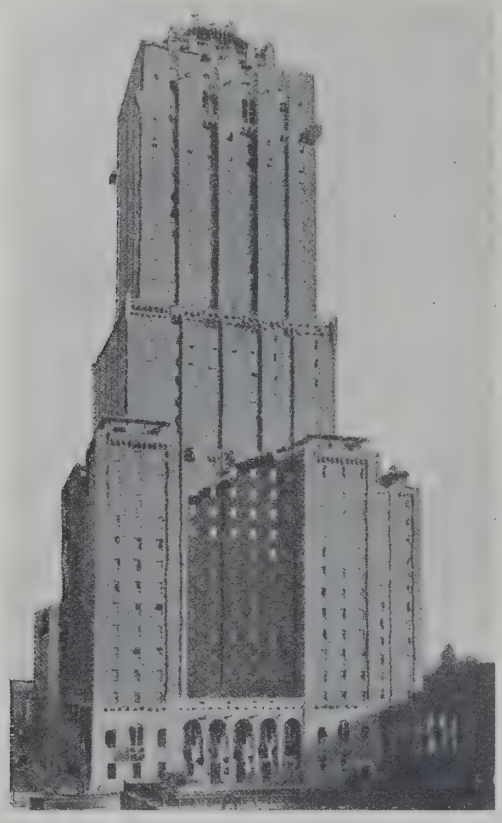


THE NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.'S NEW BUILDING, 1925.
McKenzie, Voorhees & Gmelin, Architects.

five to forty-five storeys. But, thanks be, the setback has inspired our architects to new ideas. The Hotel Shelton, designed by Arthur Loomis Harmon, which was probably the first of the tall buildings to be erected under the new law, opened a new chapter in skyscraper design. The old forms and motifs had disappeared. There is little or no suggestion of period motives, except, perhaps, in the arched colonnade on the street level, and in every way it severs all connection with the old incongruous forms. Americanism seemed to have found a means of expression, at last. And yet we must not minimise the efforts and achievements of those of earlier days. Such a problem as the skyscraper presented—intricate in every way—could not be solved in the twinkling of an eye. One step led to another, until finally the entire barrier had been broken down. Architecture had won out.

So the setback becomes a type. We hope it will be a permanent proposition, for it seems to hold possibilities that will take care of future needs for some time to come.

We hesitate at predictions, although those with more imaginative minds than our own have conceived setback skyscrapers with rows of terraces twenty floors above the street level, gardens thirty storeys in the air, and the whole city's skyline seldom falling beneath the level of the Woolworth Building, with its fifty-six storeys. The adoption of the setback type, however, does not mean that architects have nothing further to do, and may retire for



HOTEL SHELTON. Arthur Loomis Harmon, Architect.

the rest of their lives. Only certain lines of the mass are drawn by the setback law. Opportunities for form and motif are greater than ever before. Even many of the old forms are adaptable to the setback idea, although in their new interpretation and environment they would never be recognised. The Shelton Hotel, for example, is suggestive of the massed tower type of earlier years; the American Radiator building is representative of the tower type, as governed by the setback law. By far the greatest benefit that American architecture can hope to derive from the setback type is already evident. It is the inspiration which will urge architects on to create a new style. The setback is of American origin. The type of building which it has inspired is also American. For the first time since the skyscraper was introduced, skyscraper architecture means a tall building of American design. For skyscraper architecture is actually an American style of architectural design.

While intending in no way to diminish or to detract from the talent and ability of the American architect in his masterful solution of the problem with which he found himself confronted, due credit must also be given the American inventor and manufacturer for their part in urging architects to greater accomplishments. Industry and manufacture have actually set the pace during the remarkable progress of the last twenty years. After all, structure—building materials and their stipulated methods of construction—is the foundation from which form and design arise. The prominent part which modern structural materials have played in the history of the development of the skyscraper during these last twenty years should never be lost sight of. Steel and concrete construction, for example, since their first conception, have been a vital factor in the perfection of the skyscraper. Modern terra cotta also offered opportunities which gave new ideas to architecture. The revived interest in wrought iron and th awakening of a better craftsmanship in varied lines has ha its effect, too, on skyscraper design. Stone and bric in new settings and modern environments, have urge architects on to unthought of possibilities. And in equi ment, too, industry had kept apace. Fireproof materia of various descriptions have been devised to take care an increasing necessity. Elevators, which play such prominent part in making tall buildings practical, have bee so perfected that the chance for accidents have been almo entirely eliminated; and, in its most modern constructio as in operation in the new Standard Oil Building, on low Broadway, of which Carrera & Hastings, Shreve & Lam were the architects, the cars stop automatically in respon to a signal, so that the services of an attendant are reduce to a minimum, the safety of the car increased and its servi extended.

The outstanding feature of this modern style of America architecture which the skyscraper has been instrument in introducing, is probably the close relation of its decorativ interest in its structural plan. In the first place, its form or better, its mass, is based solely on its structure. Tha is as it should be. Then, secondly, its decorative moti are devised and applied wholly to accentuate this form That gives a reason for its ornament, no matter what tha ornament may be, and that reason is to emphasise certai lines of its structure—actually its form—thereby creatin interest in some places more than in others, a direct applica tion of the principle of subordination in design.

So, then, in discarding the periods as a means of in spiration, we have not, in originating a new or modern styl created anything that is freakish or radical, as thing labelled "modernist" are apt to be considered these days rather we have gone back to the very first and basic prin ciples of architecture for the foundation.

R.I.B.A. Notes.

Exhibition of Dominion, Colonial, and Indian Architecture.—On the recommendation of the Exhibition Joint Committ it was decided to hold an Exhibition of Dominion and Coloni Architecture in the R.I.B.A. Galleries in the autumn of 1926 an an Exhibition of Indian Architecture in the spring or autumn 1927.

Exhibition of Garden Architecture.—On the recommendation the Art Standing Committee the Council authorised the expend ture necessary for the organisation of an Exhibition of Garde Drawings and Photographs from April 7 to 21, 1926.

London Architecture Medal.—On the recommendation of th Art Standing Committee it was decided to amend the conditio of award of the London Architecture Medal. The revised co ditions will be published in due course.

London Squares and Open Spaces.—On the recommendatio of the Town Planning and Housing Committee it was decide to approach the London County Council with a view to the including in a General Powers Bill certain new powers wit regard to squares and open spaces in London.

Allied Societies.—The Rhodesian Institute of Architects wa admitted as an Allied Society of the R.I.B.A.

The British Architects' Conference, 1926.—A provision programme for the British Architects' Conference to be he in London from June 14 to June 19 was approved and a Gran Committee and an Executive Committee were appointed for th purpose of organising the Conference.

Probationership of the R.I.B.A.—On the recommendation the Board of Architectural Education the School Certificate the University of Durham was included in the list of examinatio recognised.

London County Council General Powers Bill, 1926.—It wa decided that a petition should be lodged in opposition to th London County Council General Powers Bill 1926 in respect the powers which were sought in connection with new regul tions for reinforced concrete buildings and drainage.

The Contributory Pensions Act, 1925.—On the recommendatio of the Architects' and Builders' Consultation Board it wa decided that in view of the obligations which will be placed upo building employers in the matter of contributions for the employees by the Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributo Pensions Act, which came into force on January 4, 1926, membe should be advised to include an amount as a separate item bills of quantities to cover liabilities arising from the requir ments of this Act in continuation of the existing practice wi regard to other insurance provisions.

Former and Present Worship in Architecture.

By Loren H. B. Knox.

Two buildings which were erected for the same purpose ace each other in London. Both were built to God with rayer. The cost of each was great, and each is typical of s time. One arose in the thirteenth century by will of a reak and extravagant king, continually at his devotions, hose subjects did not join in his prayers for its success for he reason that it was paid for by his fines and extortions nposed on them. Contrasted with this, the other arose n our day from the prayers, gifts and sacrifices of a worship- il denomination, fervid in preaching and prayer, which elieves in personal communion with God. The king was eligious for his day, but his day was dark and his faith uperstition. But the faithful multitude of to-day, who aid for their temple, drew nigh to their Maker with a rust guided by the light of reason.

My contrast of these two edifices is not primarily archi- ectural. Such brief and superficial analysis as I give, in he limits of this article, is to get at something deeper han their designers knew. I wish to see the spirits of their ges revealed in them.

On the exterior of the early church we see rows of great uttresses, at the top of each being a niche sheltering the gure of a king, saint, hero or worthy, and above that a innacle. Between these projections are large pointed indows each enclosing two lancets, some plain, others refoil, capped by quatrefoil and cinquefoil lights. Above hese, in the triforium, are broad, pointed, triangular arch nds, enclosing, in the nave, three cinquefoil circled indows, and, in the transept, a single eight-cusped circle. he triforium is crested by a balustrade pierced by quatre- oils on the nave, and by a battlemented range on the tran- ept. Over the aisle roof in the clearstory rise the great ointed arches, each spanning two pointed windows urmounted by a cinquefoil circled window. Flying uttresses run up to the walls and to the battlemented arapet, from which spring the steep roofs of the nave nd the transepts.

Entering, one sees vistas in every direction of living runks with springing branches folding together high verhead. Arches between diapered spandrels, leap up- ard and point sharply toward Heaven. Arcades run round the walls. But light pours in from these walls, hich are not stone but the glass of vast lancet and wheel indows, sometimes clear, sometimes gem-like in hues. rey beauty and mystery lure the eye down high, narrow isles, through the towering, ribbed nave, into the tri- orium's arched recesses, up the soaring transepts, then o the solemn sanctuary with its chapels and ambulatory.

East of this is a sixteenth century chapel, built by nother devout but avaricious monarch. It is not austere nd simple, like the main church, but is a miracle of laced oveliness, whose walls are stone as plastic and delicate s porcelain, and whose roof is arched into a wilderness of ans, lilies and roses.

If the mercenary tyranny of the royal builder of the hirteenth century weighed for aught in this erection, it hould show blemishes. But there are none. Every olemn pier, as it were, is a great arm whose ribs fold aloft ke hands in supplication to the Unseen. Its vaults are ovely, but decorated with sacred symbols, as recesses for layer. Glorious as the windows were, their jewelled tones ere preludes to the splendours about the throne of God. ot a figure or a decoration but joined earth to Heaven in oliness or beauty.

The sixteenth century chapel was a degeneracy from all his. It was a worship of grace, as well as of God. But it, oo, knelt to the Almighty, though with less self-abnegation han the old. As the loveliness of goddesses under Praxi- eles was a decline from the " grand and square " Phidian ods, so this twined tendrils about the oak of faith.

Facing this ancient church is the temple of the present. t is stone faced. A curved entrance bay has a centre door, he jambs of which are bundled rods and an ax, the fasces ; the lintel is a flourish of foliage about a central scroll and palms. Above this is a huge round-topped window, of curious pane-pattern, the jambs of which are horizontal fillets and leaves ; the arch being hidden under a large volute scroll and two great classic females holding out to each other sheets of garlands, whose legs hang down on the jambs. Underneath its fluted base is a sarcophagus-like embellishment, with drapery, swords and spears, flanked by bas-reliefs of horses.

On either side of the centre door on the ground floor of this bay is a squared plain door, over which are the fasces. A heavy rounded moulding runs above these doors across the entire structure, over which is a variety of entablature broken by engaged plinths and ornamented panels. From this, in the bay, rise six large composite half-columns, coupled on each side of the commanding centre window. Between the paired half-columns and the outer single half-columns are empty niches with shell tops, over which are heavy projecting squared shields, or panels, above scrolled urns, rods and chains, and under carved eagles with drapery and pendants. The real entablature surmounts this across the whole façade. In this frieze is a row of low rectangular windows, with projecting sills which break the architrave. Over the capitals of the half-columns are broken projections alternately faced with the heads of a female, a lion, a bull and an eagle ; above which is a line of dentils.

Each side of the curved bay entrance is a wall streaked with horizontally recessed joints and perpendicularly by two double superimposed composite pilasters. Here are squared doors capped by fasces, and, above, vertical window slits and the same low rectangular windows in the frieze, below which are great scrolled and wreathed shields, with trumpets, helmets, drapery and pendants.

Back of, and projecting from these walls, are the plain end walls, the quoins of which are deeply recessed. From the heavy rounded moulding capping the podium of each wall are raised panelled plinths for each of four half columns and end pilasters. This portion is lighted on each side by three huge round topped windows, crested by crowns, urns, rods and foliage, above which are the big squared shields, or panels, adorned by helmets, eagles, drapery and pendants.

Over all this is a flat attic with scrolled end buttresses and two octagonal windows. Above this appears to be a high storey in the form of a Greek cross, which, however, is a mere elevation for the gallery within. It is horizontally streaked with recessed joints. The intersections of the arms of the cross are walled in, and each filling contains a vast bull's-eye window. On the finished ends of the cross are great shallow recesses containing six engaged Ionic columns, with two coupled sets in the centre and two pilasters on each side. Between these columns are a round topped centre window and two small side windows. An entablature surmounts this storey, over which is a vast elevated curved pediment, or blank panel.

From this apparent storey rises the squared dome base, with its corners cut off, the cut portion being streaked with recessed joints and adorned with large squared ornate panels.

In appearance the vast black dome is square, with elliptical bull's-eye windows in the centre of the sides, but in reality it is octagonal, the corners being cut away and the resulting band adorned with urns, helmets, flags at the base and with shells, wreaths and palms half way up. It fits its base, and is capped by a squared balustrade with great corner urns. From this rises the big squared Renaissance lantern.

On entering this building, the visitor is flourished up to the auditorium, first by a grand centre curved stairway, then, under a broad, heavily foliated arch, by two curved stairs, then a single, then again a double curved sweep, to a Doric entrance hall with a row of coupled columns. These flights of stairs are embellished by iron scrolled handrails.

The auditorium, under the vast coffered, flowered, wreathed and latticed dome, with its rosettes, dentils, modillions, foliations and four shell-topped niches, is finely adapted to preaching. One side is filled by the mighty organ and great platform pulpit. The main floor is spacious, and above this on three sides are deep galleries under the sweeping arches of the Greek cross, each lit by the three windows noted from the outside. In what appear from the inside as pendentives are the four big bull's-eyes. Broken entablatures, pilasters, panels, scrolls, leaves, sheaves, dosserets, modillions, lion's heads, brattishing, dentils, coffers, curved pediments and bays, corbels, friezes, rolled mouldings, abound in this temple of worship.

If the character of its builders should sanctify architecture, this should at least be sincere. Yet it is false in everything. Its symbolism is a lie. Even as a secular hall it is a counterfeit "style." God is not in it. Beauty is not in it. Honesty is not in it. No reverence is here. It is a clutter—a clutter of French Opera House elements, badly used, with meaningless "decoration."

Why should the building raised by a superstitious despot in a dark age be holy, and another, erected by a godly denomination in an enlightened time, be false? I think because, beyond the monarch, the thirteenth century had a soul to make God the chief concern of man, to which builders must conform. On the other hand, our day, externalised, materialised, despiritualised and overintellectualised by soulless and sceptical science and vulgarising democracy does not hold God the supreme concern of man; so that, notwithstanding the faith of the founders of this edifice, neither they nor its architects could put into it anything holy or true. The soul of the age compelled the one. But the other reflects a day when the fire of faith is dead in mankind. The architects of the latter tried to speak a forgotten tongue, so could not even get the truth of a column or of a pediment.

This self-evident contrast, seen by thousands every day, is worth emphasising just to enforce this truth. How much better it would have been had the builders of our day "adapted," or even literally copied, a beautiful type from the ages of faith.

Correspondence.

Contrast in Present Paintings.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Dear Sir,—I will be obliged if you could find space in your Journal to print this letter. In the notice contained in your issue of the 19th inst. on the exhibition of Modern English Art at The Mayor Gallery, your contributor Mr. Loren H. B. Knox, not only hurls approbrious epithets at the works of various artists included in the Exhibition, which he is, of course, fully entitled to do, but he goes further and criticises both an unfortunate visitor who happened to be in the Gallery at the time, and the personnel of the Gallery itself. I quote from his review.

"To which the echoing youth, paid connoiseur of the establishment, gurgled assent as to flashing insight (sic)."

The youth referred to can be no one but myself since the personnel of my Gallery consists of myself (the owner and manager) and a lady secretary. I protest that it would not only be in the interest of good manners but of accurate criticism if Mr. Knox grounded his assertions on a more intimate acquaintanceship with facts. And I must add that it seems to me an undesirable and, I admit, disconcerting innovation, when art critics slay not only the painters whose works are there for exhibition, but the visitors and personnel who, so far as I am aware, are not.—Yours very truly,

F. Hoyland Mayor.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Dear Sir,—Not the faintest reflection on the personal character of anyone visiting or connected with the Mayor Gallery was intended in my article of February 19. Mr. Mayor naturally resents my remarks on his exhibition which I consider an epitome of the soulless vulgarity and ugliness standard in æsthetics to-day. But I do not think he can rightly construe what I said into anything but a scoring of the "works" shown and a reflection on the soundness of his judgment on art and that of the young man visitor in extolling the same. At the beginning of my article I said, "I shall speak of them (the pictures) as epochal manifestations, without a trace of personal consideration."

My attack was solely on what I think the hideous perversion of "art" there shown. It strikes me that so long as the Mayor Gallery exhibits to and for the public, the canvases should be open to the same breadth of interpretation as would be those of the Royal Academy, for example. If I were writing up pictures there and saw what I thought particularly atrocious "art," over which people whom I considered affected cultists were expressing delight, I ask Mr. Mayor, would it or would it not be permissible to comment on the fact? I think that even he will admit that it would. How then does his gallery differ?

I see there a collection, open to the public, of what I believe to be utter perversions of painting in the form of Post-Impressionistic, Cubistic and other distortions, which from my point of view, cannot be regarded as phases of art. Is it of any interest to my readers to know whether or not anyone approves of these æsthetic atrocities? I think it is. How shall I show that? A young man enters who looks intelligent. I do not give his name, or know his name, or care to know him or his name. He does approve of the specimens, as I think from affectation, false knowledge, imitation and as an echo of what he considers "advanced ideas" on "art." The Gallery proprietor whom I do not recognise, but who also looks intelligent, assents to his approval. I marvel that two apparently rational beings can do this. May I utter that marvel? If I think these two are representative of a type of hyper cultivated individuals who thus foster what is not true art by extolling the counterfeit, have I not a right to note their folly?

It goes without saying that either Mr. Mayor or his paid assistant would endorse those encomiums. Mr. Mayor honestly, but I believe wrongly, thinks these canvases in his gallery are true art, and he has a perfect right to try to sell them. Equally I have a right to try to educate the public to some degree of sense on this subject.

Mr. Mayor must know that I am not writing a social æsthetic column. I am not echoing the false twaddle of the ordinary art reviewer. My aim is to do what I can utterly to extirpate ideas from the public mind that there is the faintest trace of æsthetic verity in such "art" as that to which his establishment seems devoted. He, and all others who display such stuff, I believe, deserve blame. It is because no one talks sense on this subject that these counterfeits are exhibited and lauded by "connoisseurs" and "art critics," who are incapable of going right on the subject. They have no capacity to know age-soul focalised by the artist's soul.

In all fairness and friendliness, I will tell Mr. Mayor but without compliments of conventional nonsense, that ere long I trust that neither he nor the directors of any other art gallery, private or public, will show this type of output, which is not true art, nor a phase in the development of art, but only the fungi of its decay and dissolution.—Yours, etc.

Loren H. B. Knox.

A noticeable feature of the present building activity is the number of concrete houses included by local authorities in the 1926 programmes. Within the first six weeks of this year estimates for the erection of no fewer than 10,385 concrete dwellings have been passed.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW PLAZA THEATRE. FRANK T. VERITY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.
Perspective Drawing. MESSRS. LOWRY & WOODHOUSE, Architects.



THE FAMOUS MEETING BETWEEN CHARLES II. AND NELL GWYN.
From a First National Film Picture entitled, "Nell Gwyn," at the Plaza Theatre, which opened on Tuesday, March 2, 1926.

Book Notes.

A French Work on Construction.

"Traité Pratique de Construction Moderne," by C. E. Sée, engineer and architect. Vols. I. and II. Gauthier-Villars et Cie. Paris: 55 Quai des Grands-Augustins.

We have been interested in looking over a French work on Building Construction contained in two paper-backed volumes of some 500 pages each, and written with the logical completeness and clarity which distinguish most French books dealing with scientific and quasi-scientific subjects. The first volume deals with materials, natural and manufactured, methods of brick and tile making, heating, ventilation and water supply, drainage, sanitary work, electricity and aspects. The second volume covers the subject of foundations, the strength of masonry vaults and arches, walls, and also those of reinforced materials; joinery, including that of shop fronts, staircase construction, the strength of materials, the construction of scaffolds, and steel and ferro-concrete roofs and other constructional forms. Our methods are so different from those employed on the Continent that these volumes, though very interesting, will chiefly be of use to those who are commissioned to carry out work in France or Belgium; but as far as we can judge, every aspect of building receives adequate treatment and explanation.

Mitchell's "Building Construction," Part II.

"Building Construction," by Charles F. Mitchell. Part II. Advanced Course. 10th edition. London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 94 High Holborn.

This is a new addition of a valuable book on construction, which is designed for the use of advanced and honours candidates for various professional examinations. The rapid extension of the application of steel and ferro-concrete to building, and the increasing necessity for economy in their use have made a correct knowledge of the stresses and principles of design in such materials most necessary.

The chapters dealing with the theory underlying such design have, therefore, been rewritten and extended. Beyond its use for students, the book is intended to form a useful reference for all those engaged in building operations.

The volume is composed of twenty-eight chapters, the first sixteen of which deal with materials generally, while the succeeding five treat of steelwork and ferro-concrete construction, and include a chapter on graphic statics. The three next chapters cover the subjects of roofs, joinery, stairs and handrailing, and the last chapters deal with sanitation and water supply, electric bells and lighting, and hot-water and ventilating apparatus. An appendix contains specimens of the examination papers set by various authorities.

The book contains 999 pages and about 800 illustrations, which are well and clearly reproduced. The best comments on a work of reference can only adequately be made by one who has used it continually over a period of time, but from what we know of its past popularity and can gather by a brief examination of its pages, the book should prove a useful addition to an architect's library.

A Book of Furniture.

"My Book of Furniture," by Maurice Adams, A.R.I.B.A.: Maurice Adams, Ltd., Adams House, 6 Granville Place, Portman Square, W.1. 2s. 6d. net.

Mr. Maurice Adams has very wisely devoted his energies to the design and construction of furniture, and in a small but attractive book of 107 pages has given the results of his efforts. The office and showrooms of the company known as Maurice Adams, Ltd., are at Adams House, 6 Granville Place, Portman Square, London, W.1. Much of the furniture illustrated does not conform to any one type or style, but is closely reminiscent of the Queen Anne and William and Mary period types simplified, and almost all of it relies on the natural beauty of the wood used on the value of curved forms rather than on mouldings. Mr. Adams has named much of his furniture "Queen Alexandra," or "King George V." style, and many of the examples shown are excellent and refined. We do not altogether like the high and somewhat acute rounde forms which Mr. Adams affects in many of his mirro and dressing-tables, nor do we much care for his "horn beds, in which the foot of the bed is marked at each ang by what is practically an upturned leg, but in making the two criticisms we exhaust all we have to mention in di praise of the furniture shown. The evolution of new forn in design is attended, as we all know, with great difficult and yet may be a commercial necessity if a furniture design is ever to make an independent reputation and not gi us essays on well-known styles and types. Some of th furniture illustrated conforms to styles, being describe as Cromwellian, Chippendale or Cabriole, and these mo strictly stylistic works are among the best of those illu trated. The book is gratifying as showing a large amou of work marked by restraint and simplicity, and it evident that a visit to the company's showrooms wou well repay anyone wishing to furnish a house.

The Wren Society.

Vol. II of the Wren Society, 1925. St. Paul's Cathedra Original Wren drawings from the collection in the Libra of St. Paul's Cathedral. Issued only to subscribers a printed for the Wren Society at the University Press, Oxfor

There appears to be no record of the presentation the two volumes of Wren drawings in the library of S Paul's which were brought to the notice of the Society b the surveyor of the Cathedral, and of the first of which th Society's second volume deals. Out of the 185 items co tained in the two volumes, 108 have been selected f publication, 49 from Volume I and 59 from Volume I for this and next year's publication of the Society. The are in this collection of drawings a number of prints showi the building as intended at various dates, and later on th Society intends dealing with these prints in a series, b at present the actual drawings are of greater value. Mar references are made in the two volumes of the All Sou collection published in the Society's first volume, and th should prove of value, as it links up the two collections.

The present volume contains many draughts of the su ports of the dome, the side elevation of apse and adjoini bay, the elevation of the upper part of the transept, dra ings of the Western Chapel and Library, the detail of th cross surmounting the dome, the west front before th design of the upper part of the two western towers was final determined, a study for the lantern over dome and for th front of the choir, a section through the choir, looking wes and other interesting matter. One is led to think one looks through the volume of the advantages brough about by the slower progress of building in the past compared with the present. The processes by which moder work is carried out tend to crystallise a first design on th basis of which complete working drawings are drawn u quantities based and tenders obtained. There is less fre dom given to the making of modifications which ups much carefully considered and detailed work, making th designer chary of embarking on great changes. In the ca of St. Paul's we have only to compare the progress sketch with the executed work to see how greatly the latter h gained by delay and to wonder whether in our estimate the relative merit of present and past work we make qui enough allowance for the handicap we now work unde The problem of St. Paul's was at every stage an extreme complicated one, and the building as executed is the ou come of ingenious compromise between conflictin systems of construction which, paradoxically, have give us at one and the same time one of the world's greate buildings and one of the most colossal falsities ever co trived by the ingenuity of man.

Be this as it may, the Wren Society's illustrations of th original drawings are of the first interest to us all and the greatest encouragement as showing how tentatively an gradually a great design may take shape. The Societ appeals for more members to enable it to extend the sco of its most useful efforts, and we trust in this they will me with the full success which their efforts undoubtedly deserv

Quaint Trade Recipes of Long Ago.

By C. Edgar Thomas.

Among what the late Austin Dobson would probably have termed "a ragged collection of books" it was the present writer's fortune recently to light upon a quaint little volume compiled by one William Pybus, and published at Hull, at the price of 10s. 6d., in the year 1810. Its title runs: "A Manual of Useful Knowledge, being a Collection of Valuable Receipts and Philosophical Experiments, selected from various authors." From the dust upon it, it had evidently been long asleep. It was cosmopolitan, too, in the matter of its literary bed-fellows, for standing sentinel on either side (we acknowledge the anachronism!) were Mr. Colley Cibber's most awful tragedy of "Caesar in Egypt," and, wonder of wonders, the fifth edition of the "Narrative of all the Robberies, Escapes, etc., of the notorious Jack Sheppard."

But all this is by the way. Our fingers were soon busied in turning the pages of our find. Almost at once our attention was arrested by particulars of "A Composition for Roofing Houses, as communicated by the Royal Society of Sweden." It runs:

"Let tar be boiled in an iron pot; get charcoal finely powdered, mix it with the tar, by constantly stirring it till the whole is reduced to the state of mortar, and spread it upon a boarded covering with a broad wooden trowel, to the thickness of one fourth or fifth of an inch; it will become hard and durable. Neither the heat nor cold of this climate will affect it: it is with this composition that the peasants of Sweden cover their houses."

It must not be assumed that tiles for roofing were unknown at this period, for a subsequent recipe details a method of employing them "by which one half of the quantity usually required for that purpose is sufficient." Here it is:

"M. Cathala, a French architect, has invented a new method of employing tiles for the roofs of houses. The tiles are to be made of a square, instead of an oblong form. The hook by which they are fastened is at one of the angles, so that when fastened to the laths, they hang down diagonally, and every tile is covered one fifth part on two sides, by the superior row. A gentleman in this country (Mr. Chiffney) some little time ago, obtained a patent for laying slates in a similar manner."

Other pages furnish us with at least two recipes for making cement. One is specially concerned with "an excellent cement" for the express purpose of "curing Damp Walls." It was to be prepared in the following manner:

"Boil two quarts of tar with two ounces of kitchen grease, for a quarter of an hour in an iron pot; add some of this tar to a mixture of slaked lime and powdered glass, which have passed through a flour sieve, and been constantly dried over the fire in an iron pot, in the proportion of two parts of lime and one of glass, till the mixture becomes of the consistence of thin plaster. The cement must be used immediately after being mixed, and therefore it is proper not to mix more of it than will coat one square foot of wall, since it quickly becomes too hard for use, and care must be taken to prevent any moisture from mixing with the cement. For a wall merely damp, a coating one eighth of an inch thick will be sufficient; but if the wall is wet, there must be a second coat. Plaster made of lime, hair, and plaster of Paris, may afterwards be laid on as a cement. The cement above described will unite the parts of Portland Stone or Marble, so as to make them as durable as they were prior to the fracture."

The other has reference to "Derbyshire Spar, and other Stones," and reads as follows:

"A Cement for this purpose may be made with about seven or eight parts of resin, and one of beeswax, melted together, with a small quantity of plaster of Paris. If it is wished to make the cement fill up the place of any small chips that may have been lost, the quantity of plaster must be increased a little; when the ingredients are well mixed, and the whole is nearly cold, the mass should be well kneaded together. The pieces of spar that are to be joined, must be heated until they will melt the cement, and then pressed together, some of the cement being previously interposed. Melted sulphur, applied to fragments of stone previously heated (by placing them before a fire) to at least the melting point of sulphur, and then joined with the sulphur between, makes a pretty firm and durable joining. Little deficiencies in the stone, as chips out of corners, etc., may also be filled up with melted sulphur, in which some of the powder of the stone has been mixed: heat the stone first."

Idly turning the pages we soon come to the thorny question of Ventilation, a matter that has taxed the brain-boxes of countless generations. The writer commences with the somewhat ingenuous remark that there are various ways of ventilation, or changing the air of rooms. A certain Mr. Tidd, we gather, contrived to overcome the difficulty by the somewhat complicated method of

"taking out the middle upper sash pane of glass, and fixing in its place a frame box, with a round hole in its middle, of about six or seven inches diameter, in which holes are fixed, behind each other, a set of sails, of very thin, broad copper plates, which spread over and cover the circular hole, so as to make the air, which enters the room, and turning round these sails, to spread round in thin sheets sideway, and so as not to incommode persons by blowing directly upon them, as it would do if it were not hindered by the sails."

It is admitted that the foregoing plan is "very unseemly and disagreeable in good rooms," and another, invented by "the late ingenious Mr. John Whitehurst" is recommended. His system consisted in

"opening a small square or rectangular hole in the party wall of the room, in the upper part, near the ceiling, at a corner or part distant from the fire; before it he placed a thin piece of metal, or pasteboard, etc., attached to the wall in its lower part, just before the hole, but declining from it upwards, so as to give the air that enters the hole, a direction upwards against the ceiling, along which it sweeps, and disperses itself through the room, without blowing in a current against any person."

The method is described as being an admirable one for the cure of smoky chimneys, while a picture placed before the hole will prevent the disfigurement of the room.

Quite a number of these old recipes are concerned with the treatment of timber for building purposes. Here is one for the seasoning of green timber and rendering it immediately fit for use.

"After cutting down the timber from the stock, take off the outer bark immediately, and also the inner rind clean to the wood; cut it up to the different purposes for which it may be wanted, whether scantlings for roofings, joists, planks, deals, or the like. After preparing them for their proper use, steep them in lime water for a few days, or pay them over with a little of the lime, along with the water. The hotter it is used after the lime is slacked so much the better. Lime water is made by slacking the lime shells in water. This will answer equally well for round trees. The author of this method says he has been for a great number of years past, used to take down and repair both ancient and modern buildings, in which a good deal of Scots fir had been used, but he never found one inch either rotten or worm eaten, where it was in the least connected with lime, and kept dry; on the contrary, he found it more hard and firm than when first used."

At the beginning of the last century, green wood, to prevent it splitting in the turning, was apparently treated in the following manner: "Having cut your wood into pieces of a proper size, put it into a vessel full of ley made with wood ashes, boil it there about an hour, then, taking the cauldron off the fire, allow the ley to cool, then take out the wood, and dry it in the shade." A composition for preserving weather boardings was found in the following:—

" Take three parts of air-slaked lime, two of wood ashes, and one of fine sand, or seal coal ashes ; sift these through a fine sieve, and add as much linseed oil as will bring it to a consistence for working with a painter's brush ; great care must be taken to mix it perfectly. I believe grinding it as paint would be an improvement ; two coats are necessary, the first rather thin, the second as thick as can conveniently be worked."

To harden wood, especially that for use as pulleys, boiling it for seven or eight minutes in olive oil was recommended. It would then become as hard as copper. Several pages are taken up with odd methods for staining and colouring wood. Obviously one cannot quote a tithe of these ; two must suffice.

Method of Giving an Ebony Black to Hard and Fine Woods.

" Rub it with aquafortis a little diluted ; small threads of wood will rise in the drying, which you will rub off with pumice stone, repeat this process again, and then rub the wood with the following composition. Put into a glazed earthen vessel a pint of strong vinegar, two ounces of fine iron filings, and half a pound of pounded galls, and allow them to infuse for three or four hours on hot cinders ; at the end of this time augment the fire, and pour into the vessel four ounces of copperas (sulphate of iron) and a chopin of water, having half an ounce of borax and as much indigo dissolved in it, and make the whole boil till a froth rises ; rub several layers of this upon your wood, and when it is dry polish it with leather, on which you have put a little tripoli.

" Method of Giving a Fine Black Colour to Wood.

" Steep your wood for two or three days in luke-warm water, in which a little alum has been dissolved ; then put a handful of logwood, cut small, into a pint of water, and boil it down to less than half a pint. If you then add a little indigo the colour will be more beautiful ; spread a layer of this liquor quite hot on your wood with a pencil, which will give it a violet colour ; when it is dry spread on another layer, dry it again, and give it a third ; then boil verdigrease, at discretion, in its own vinegar, and spread a layer of it on your wood ; when it is dry rub in with a brush, and then with oiled chamois skin ; this gives a fine black, and imitates perfectly the colour of ebony."

And then we all know that wood burns ; they knew that in 1810 ! Therefore it is not surprising to find included in this little book particulars of a powder " that will prevent wood from catching fire."

" Take one ounce of sulphur, one ounce of red ochre, and six ounces of copperas, mix them together and pulverise them. To prevent wood catching fire, it is first covered with joiner's glue, over which the powder is spread. This process is repeated three or four times after the wood has become dry."

Varnishing and lacquering are dismissed with one recipe apiece. Varnishing for pales and coarse woodwork was undertaken with the aid of " any quantity of tar ; and gr nd it with as much Spanish brown as it will bear, without rendering it too thick to be used as a paint or varnish, and then spread it on the pales, or other wood, as soon as convenient, for it quickly hardens by keeping. This mixture must be laid on the wood to be varnished by a large brush, or house painter's tool, and the work should then be kept as free from dust and insects as possible, till the varnish be thoroughly dry. It will, if laid on smooth wood, have a very good gloss, and is an excellent preservative of it against moisture, on which account, as well as its being cheaper, it is far preferable to painting, not only for pales, but for weather boarding, and all other kinds of woodwork for grosser purposes. Where the glossy brown colour is not liked, the work may be made of a greyish brown by mixing a small proportion of white lead, or whiting or ivory black, with the Spanish brown."

Lacquering for brass necessitated taking—

" Eight ounces of spirits of wine, and one ounce of annatto, well bruised ; mix this in a bottle by itself ; then take one ounce of gamboge, and mix it in like manner, to the same quantity of spirits ; also bruised saffron, steeped in spirits, to nearly the same proportion. After this t seed lac varnish, what quantity you please, and you n brighten it to your mind by the above mixture. If it too yellow, add a little more from the annatto bottle ; if it be too red, add a little more from the gamboge saffron bottle ; if too strong, add a little spirits of w &c. Thus you may temper lacquer, or varnish, to w degree of perfection you please."

At the commencement we quoted a Swedish reci another from that country explains how the Swedes served from rust ironwork exposed to the air. It ru

" They take such a quantity of pitch and tar as t think they may then have occasion for, and mix it with such a quantity of the best sort of soot as not to m it too thick for use. With this composition they paint besmear all the parts of the ironwork ; for which purp they make use of short, hard brushes, because they m press pretty strongly upon the iron, in order to give sufficient quantity, and they always chuse to perform operation in the spring time of the year, because the mo rate heat of that season hardens the pitch so much, t it is never melted by the succeeding heats of the summ but on the contrary acquires such a gloss as to look varnish. This is found by experience to preserve i from rust much better than any sort of paint ; and is cheap as any that can be made use of."

The employment of little children for chimney sweep is now, happily, a thing of the past. May not be tra in this final example of these quaint old recipes the g idea of the modern sweep's brush ?

" Procure a rope for the purpose, twice the length the height of the chimney ; to the middle of it tie a b (broom, furze, or any other) of sufficient size to fill chimney, put one end of the rope down the chim (if there be any windings in it, tie a bullet or ro stone to the end of the rope), and introduce the w end of the bush. After the rope has descended into chamber, there let a person pull it down. The bush, the elasticity of its twigs, brushes the sides of the chim as it descends, and carries the soot with it. If necess the person at the top, who has hold of the other end of rope, draws the brush up again ; but in this case, the per below must turn the bush to send the wood end forem before he call to the person at top to pull it up."

An Offer Worth Considering on Conditions.

Representatives of the Building Trade Workers Scotland waited upon Sir John Gilmour, Secretary of S for Scotland, and stated that if the Government wo give them the same terms as those given to Lord Weir t would build brick or stone houses in less time than L Weir " could deliver his inferior structures." This accompanied by guarantees, would well deserve consid tion. We know that one of the principal causes of greatly increased cost of building is low production not high wages, and if only brick or stone houses co be built in the same or less time than Weir houses t would be cheap enough. But we do not see how this n desirable result can be effected unless the trade un modify their methods. Still, the fact that such an o should be made from such a source is a gratifying sig the times and we are by no means inclined to put it on side as a mere exhibition of fireworks, but rather hop may be a sign that labour is beginning to take a truer v of the cause of national difficulties.

Competition News.

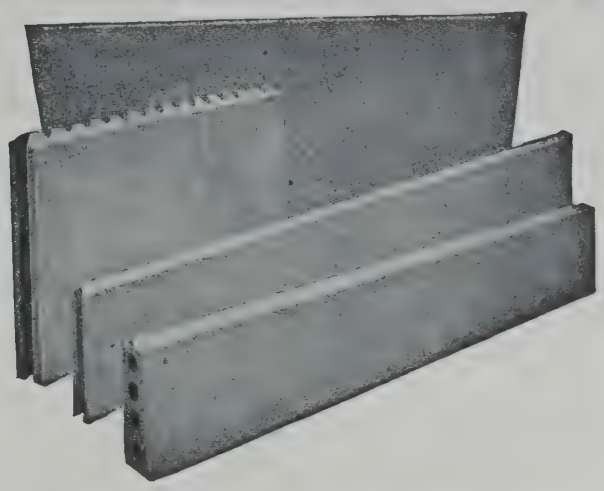
Chingford Council Offices Competition.

Members of the Royal Institute of British Archit must not take part in the above competition because conditions are not in accordance with the published R lations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competiti

Mr. Albert E. Bullock, A.R.I.B.A., owing to terminatio his lease, has transferred his offices from 66 High Holbor No. 2 Featherstone Buildings, High Holborn, Lon W.C.1, as from the end of February. His telephone nu remains as before, Chancery 8246.

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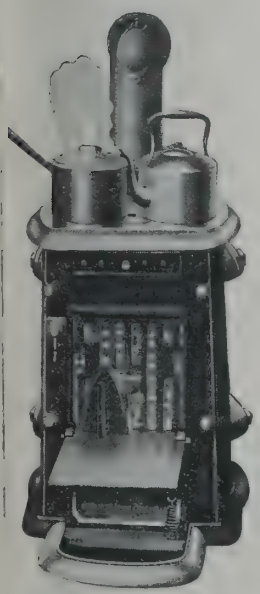


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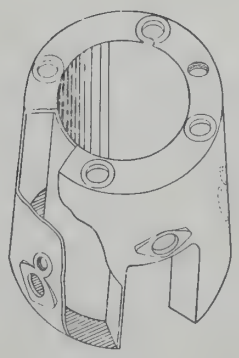


Diagram showing accessibility of waterways through the ample cleanout openings.

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The Appreciation of Art.

By E. Leslie Gunston, A.R.I.B.A.

The Napoleonic dictum regarding this country of ours that we were a nation of shopkeepers seemed to indicate that he, a great military genius, considered that we were lacking in the cultivation and appreciation of the arts. This is a hard saying considering that just before the time at which these words were uttered some of the finest paintings and some of the finest literature of recent times had been produced by the British nation, although it is true the giants in literature of the Victorian era had yet to come. In the art of music we were sadly deficient, but then, with rare exceptions, we have always been deficient in great composers compared with those produced by other nations.

Be that as it may, this question of our lacking in appreciation of the fine arts is interesting from the point of view of to-day. Are we as a nation really concerned about art as manifested in architecture, painting and music? Do we really trouble ourselves to understand and appreciate these arts? The answer, it must be confessed, is "No"; we do not bother very much about the cultivation of the beautiful, but an age of enlightenment seems a little nearer now than it did some time ago. This age is still far distant, however, and the work of education must go on, for it is only by education that appreciation of the arts is attained. While some have the natural intuition for seeing beauty in most things, many can train themselves so that their taste improves as they grow older, but many more are absolutely indifferent to the arts, and, what is perhaps worse, feel no need of them. What is to some the very breath of life is considered by others as more of a weakness than anything else, and an appreciation of fine things is looked upon as something to be ashamed of. This is not so, apparently, in other countries, but we are a strange people.

Many go through life without any conscious appreciation of architecture, painting, poetry or music, and often like what is bad through sheer ignorance of what is good. Beautiful buildings are passed by unnoticed by the majority. Most tourists visit places for a few hours just to say they have been there, and that is all. No lasting impression is made, and what the town or city really looked like is not remembered. They have no time to let the atmosphere of the place sink into their minds, and it is only by doing this that any appreciation of buildings and of places can come to the traveller. Architecture and design is so little understood that a good building is the same to the casual glance as a bad one. The sense of the fitness of things is so undeveloped that a window at the top of a chimney stack or a colonnade of Ionic columns in a Gothic cathedral would not be considered amiss by the great majority of people.

The designing of a building by an architect is only vaguely guessed at, and that a building requires an immense amount of study through all the stages of preliminary sketches, small and then larger scale drawings, and full sizes is not appreciated at all. Buildings just grow or are designed on the spot in the good old mediæval fashion—for surely the builder does all the necessary designing! Without first understanding some of the difficulties encountered, and methods adopted by an architect in designing a building, little real appreciation of the work involved can be given. Some people know they like a building, but why they like it they cannot say. Perhaps it conveys to them a sense of great strength, rhythm, or some indescribable satisfaction, which is but the result of a definite object having been obtained by the architect in his search after the fitting design, the perfect proportions and the suitable ornamentation. Design, as has recently been said in these columns, "consists of an assembly of facts in the mind, and the correct application of the facts to a given problem." No better illustration can be given of the truth that if anything is designed that exactly fulfils the purpose for which it was intended, then it has of necessity some quality of beauty. Take, for instance, the modern locomotive. What finer sight could there be than one o magnificent engines sweeping through a station at a minute? The very design of it seems to denote strength. It was not designed essentially as a th beauty, but as a most complicated machine of pr utility. A thing of beauty it is, however, because thing superfluous has been eliminated and only th parts for perfect working remain. Another instance inherent beauty brought about by the elimination of thing superfluous is the modern battleship, a des great strength, unconsciously attained. The grand midal massing up of the multifarious parts, the in menta of naval warfare, the guns and the great mai and funnel in the centre is magnificent, but everyth necessary for the purpose for which it was built. W perhaps be straying from the appreciation of art, the sight of such things gladden the heart and anyone, it shows that appreciation of the art of bu is present, not necessarily architecture, as is usuall sidered, but the architecture of battleships and locom

To turn to one of the sister arts of architecture, na painting and kindred subjects, appreciation of w really good is far less common than may be suppose the art of painting were really appreciated, the National Gallery, the Wallace Collection and some at the Tate Gallery would be crowded every day inst only at week-ends, as at present, and even then cannot be said to be crowded. It is more than likel not ten persons in every thousand who every day pa National Gallery have ever been inside. It is pre they must be content with the covers of their mag and their inferior reproductions. The glories of the schools and the homely exquisite pictures from the N lands do not appeal to them.

It is the modern craze, especially among the educated, to admire the pictures of certain artist cannot draw, have no sense of the subtleties of colou whose only outlook on life is one of sordidness and pro melancholy. These men produce canvases and dra which for sheer infantile incompetence it would be di to equal. The drawing is usually that of the stand a child of ten, and the colouring of a similar deg excellence. This passes for art and some go into ra over it, which only proves that those who profess to a this sort of picture are either trying to appreciate som they do not understand, and which is hailed by irrespo and gushing critics as something really new and bea or else their good taste is non-existent, for no one who can for a moment let his better judgment be so warp to think that these daubs and grotesque drawing anything but the products of disordered minds.

Such artists of recent times as Leighton and Sargen many others, are despised by these futurists becaus achieved amazing feats of draughtsmanship. There is in one of Sargent's masterly brush strokes than all messy daubs and childish drawings. Perhaps this craze to admire the ugly (and this craze, unfortunat not confined only to painting) will soon perish, and will not continue to wish to be thought smart by adm productions lacking in beauty. The true appreciat painting and the kindred subjects will come through tr the mind to search for beauty, and to understan limitations of the materials at the artist's disposal.

Let us consider now the other great art—that of We are not what one would call a musical nation have produced few composers of any greatness, a British nation has not been a musical nation i sense that Germany has been. What names have compare with those of Bach, Mozart, Beethoven Wagner, to mention four of the very greatest names the Continent? Sir Edward Elgar is, no doubt, our living composer, if not the greatest British composer time. The names of Purcell and Byrd are great in th of English composers of earlier days, and we have



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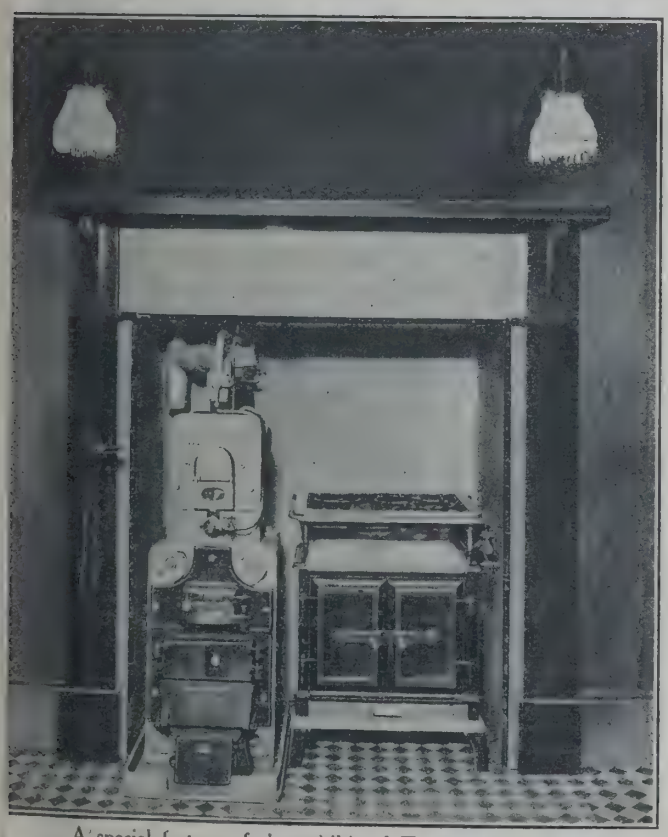
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living composers whose names will be remembered. But if we are not a nation to produce a Bach or a Wagner, a Tchaikovsky or a Chopin, we do not appreciate music as we should. Our concert halls are rarely full, except when some great "star" is singing, but there is a glamour about these great singers that attracts a crowd, and it is not altogether a love of fine music that collects the large audience. So many people are content to hear very second-rate music. Give them some of the "restaurant" melodies one hears nowadays and they are quite happy and do not wish for any first-class works. It is more than likely they have never heard any one of Beethoven's or Tchaikovsky's symphonies, though with the tremendous popularity of the gramophone, classical music is not confined to a few performances in the concert hall. Few people, however, buy gramophones to educate themselves in music and to play what is good, their chief recreation being jazz music and perhaps extracts from the musical comedies of the day. If they hear Wagner, Bach or César Franck, or any of the great musical geniuses, they do not understand, and therefore do not appreciat is a curious fact that a composer may be well kno one very often inferior composition, and the mu do not trouble to find out and hear any other work most probably have made his name immortal. who know the melody of the Wedding March "Lohengrin" have never heard the love duet "Tristan and Isolde," or the Fire Music from the kyrie"; many who know Tchaikovsky's "Chanson T have never even heard of his fourth, fifth or sixth phonies, and to some the Funeral March is the only Chopin has written, and many more do not know tha only a part of a sonata.

This lack of interest in and appreciation of things tectural, pictorial and musical is sad, but as time g perhaps the cultivation of the Arts may become so a part of our daily life that good buildings, good pictur good music will be so plentiful that there will be no tunities for bad work to predominate, as it unfortu does at the present time.

General News.

BARNSLEY.—The Barnsley Theatre Royal Co., Ltd., propose various improvements at the Theatre Royal.

BECKENHAM.—New bank premises are to be erected in High Street. Plans passed: 20 houses, Kent House Road; 8 houses, Bromley Road.

BERMONDSEY.—Messrs. Mann, Crossman & Paulin, Ltd., are to erect licensed premises at the corner of Abbey Street and George Row, Bermondsey.

BIRKENHEAD.—The Corporation have awarded premiums as follow in the new art gallery competition in accordance with the recommendations of Sir Robert Lorrimer, A.R.A., the Assessor:—First, £250, Mr. L. G. Hannaford and Mr. H. Thearle, of Liverpool; second, £175, Mr. D. A. Beveridge, of Liverpool; and third, £100, Mr. L. B. Budden and Mr. J. E. Marshall, of Liverpool. A site in Albany Lane has been acquired for the erection of a police station.—The Estates Committee propose to proceed with the second portion of the Tranmere Hall housing scheme for the erection of a further 200 houses.—Plans passed: 15 houses, Browning Avenue, for Mr. W. H. Boulton; alterations and additions, Happy Valley Hotel, Borough Road, for licensee.

BIRMINGHAM.—Sanction has been obtained to borrow £35,000 for the erection and equipment of an elementary school at Alston Road.—An elementary school is to be erected on the Billesley Farm estate at a cost of £15,000.—The Formans Road elementary school is to be enlarged at a cost of £5,500.—The elementary school at Hall Green is to be enlarged at a cost of £11,500.—A practical instruction centre is to be built in Nansen Road at a cost of £7,500.—A school clinic is to be erected in Sheep Street at a cost of £8,000.—A site at Washwood Heath Road is being acquired for the erection of an elementary school.—The isolation hospital at Little Bromwich is to be extended at a cost of £30,000.—Sanction has been obtained for loans of £104,000 for sewerage works.

DUDLEY.—Revised plans have been prepared for the lay-out of the Watson Green housing site, providing for the erection of 120 houses.—The Mitchley Wood Estate Co., Ltd., are preparing plans for the development of the Mitchley Wood estate.—Plans passed: 24 houses, Godstone Road, for Mr. J. W. Goodrich; shops and garages, Station Approach, Purley Oaks; 6 houses, Marlpit Lane, for Mr. T. E. McCollack.

EASTBOURNE.—Plans passed: alterations Marine Hotel, Seaside, for Messrs. Tamplin & Sons; alterations and additions, Beachy Head Hotel, for Mr. P. D. Stoneham, architect; 12 houses, Rotunda Road, for Mr. S. G. Scales, architect; 7 shops and flats, Victoria Place, for Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, architects.

GRAVESEND.—Plans passed: alterations, Parrock Street, for Russell's Gravesend Brewery Co., Ltd; tennis pavilion, Milton Road, for Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd.

HOLBORN.—A town plan is to be prepared by the L.C.C. for the Foundling Hospital estate and neighbourhood with the special object of securing the preservation of the garden squares.

ILFORD.—Plans passed: 45 houses, Hazelbrook Gardens, for Mr. A. J. Jennings; 8 houses, Hamilton Avenue, for Messrs. Wakeling & Smith; 10 shops and houses, White's Parade, for Mr. J. W. Davies; 29 houses, White's Avenue, for Mr. T. W. Davies; 10 houses, Aldboro' Road, for Mr. E. H. Russell.

LEEDS.—Tenders are to be invited for the construction of conveniences in Compton Road.—The Middleton Recreation Club are acquiring a site on the housing estate for the erec a club.—Church Army Housing, Ltd., propose the erect 34 houses in the city.—The Sutton Trustees are to ere houses on the Well House Farm estate.—The improve Committee have approved the designs submitted by Sir Re Blomfield showing the effect of his scheme for the re-e of buildings along the north side of the improvement streets between Victoria Square and Vicar Lane.—M Braithwaite & Jackson, architects, have prepared plans extension of the wholesale meat market and abattoir, and t are to be invited.—The city engineer has prepared pla pavilions, shelters and conveniences to be erected in recreation grounds at a cost of £4,500.—Plans passed: 10 h West Park Drive, for Messrs. C. H. & F. Lax; 12 houses, cotes Avenue, Harehills, for Messrs. Ford Bros.; 12 h Scott Hall Road, for Mr. Frederick B. Lax; 6 houses, East Road, for Mr. W. C. Rodgers; 10 houses, Cardigan La Mr. Walter Ripley.

MERIONETH.—The County Education Committee have d to enlarge the county schools at Barmouth and Blaenau at of £10,000.

REIGATE.—The Corporation have approved plans for th tion of 26 houses on the Lodge estate.—Sanction is to be for a loan of £1,500 for filtration plant at the baths.—The L Hospital, Beachwood Road, is to be enlarged.

SHEFFIELD.—In connection with the £70,000 publi scheme the special committee recommend an expendit £30,000 this year.—The Director of Education reports th estimated cost of a new school on the Manor housing is £55,000.—Plans passed: 12 houses, Greystones Hall for Messrs. Wm. Malthouse, Ltd.; 8 houses, Chesterfield for Mr. C. Leadbeater; 6 houses, and 5 garages, Pingle for Mr. J. W. Ardern; 8 houses, Northfield Avenue, for M A. J. Mackenzie, Ltd.; 6 houses, Eccleshall Road, for M Ramsay.

YORK.—The Bank of Liverpool and Martin, Ltd., have ac premises in New Street for conversion into a bank.—The Tad Brewery Co., Ltd., are to erect a public-house at Frog Layerthorpe.—Plans passed: 12 houses, Clifton Lodge for Rowntree Trust; café, Davygate, for Messrs. G. E. B Ltd.; 5 houses, Huntingdon Road, for Messrs. Cullif Tindall.

Tenders Accepted and Recommended.

Sheffield Corporation have accepted the tender, £3,715, Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., of Sheffie heating apparatus at the Tinsley tramway depot.—Sh Corporation have accepted the tender, £1,142, of Messrs. W man Bros., Ltd., for the erection of an electricity sub-stat Primrose Hill.—Birkenhead Corporation have accepted the t £5,616, of Messrs. Selwood, Lloyd & Co., Ltd., for laying an water main from Flaybrick Hill reservoir to Bidstone Ave Leeds Corporation have accepted the tender, £1,340, of M Sugden, Son & Co. for reinforced concrete work at the H baths.—Sheffield Corporation Estates Committee have ac the following tenders for the erection of houses on the estate: Mr. R. J. Hinchliffe, 36 at £14,621; Messrs. W. M & Sons, Ltd., 65 at £27,130; Mr. H. Teanby, 32 at £1 Messrs. J. Laver & Sons, Ltd., 16 at £6,496.

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THE PLAZA THEATRE, LONDON. FRANK T. VERITY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The Manchester Town Planning Scheme.*

We are constantly noting the increased interest taken in town planning, as evidenced by the publication of books dealing with different centres and authorised by the authorities of those centres. The most illuminating of all hitherto published have been those on which Professor Abercrombie has been employed as he has a special gift for understanding in their broadest aspects the needs of a district and laying down means by which these needs may be best met. The last survey on which he was engaged, that of East Kent, is a masterly achievement and one which seems likely to bear immediate fruit, while his survey of Dublin is equally good but may remain a paper scheme because of financial and other difficulties.

The report now before us, which deals with Manchester, is a colossal undertaking since the area dealt with is one of 1,020 miles with a population of 3,000,000 and an assessable value of about £20,000,000, while the report states that "there is no other comparable self-contained region in which industry and commerce are so highly and completely developed," which makes it the more necessary to put every acre to its most productive use and to provide every possible facility of communication.

The committee is composed of representatives of 7 county boroughs, 30 boroughs, 66 urban districts and 14 rural districts, these bodies sending 118 representatives in all. Besides these the county councils of Cheshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, the Manchester Society of Architects, the Garden City and Town Planning Association, the Lancashire and Cheshire Branch of the Roads Improvement Association, the Northern Division of the Town Planning Institute and the Ancient Monuments Society,

*Manchester and District Joint Town Planning Advisory Committee Report on the Regional Scheme, together with a map in 12 sections (scale 2½ in. to one mile), referred to in the Report upon the Regional Scheme, Manchester. Henry Blacklock & Co., Ltd., printers, Albert Square. 13s. 6d. net.



DECORATIVE FOUNTAIN, PLAZA THEATRE, LONDON. Frank T. Verity, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

together with representatives of the Ministries of Health and Transport, are all co-opted members of the Committee without voting power; the Committee numbering 320 in all. In the preparation of the regional scheme the Committee has operated through a number of sub-committees.

The whole district covered is contained within an irregular circle with a radius of some 15 miles from Manchester, this area embracing Chorley on the north-west, Rawtenstall on the north, Saddleworth and Entwistle on the east, Buxton on the south-east, Warrington on the south-west, while on the west it stretches up to, but does not include, Wigan. Manchester, Salford, Oldham, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, Macclesfield are all included in the area covered, which forms practically the textile district of England.

The objects of the Committee are defined as being: (*a*) To advise as to the linking up and co-ordination of town planning schemes within the area; (*b*) the preparation of a regional plan for the area to deal with lines of communication by road, rail and water, including new roads and the widening of existing ones, the allocation of portions of the area to particular users, the location of regional parks, open spaces and other reservations, the general lines of development of the area and other matters. A special staff was appointed to deal with the necessary work of preparation for a period of three years.

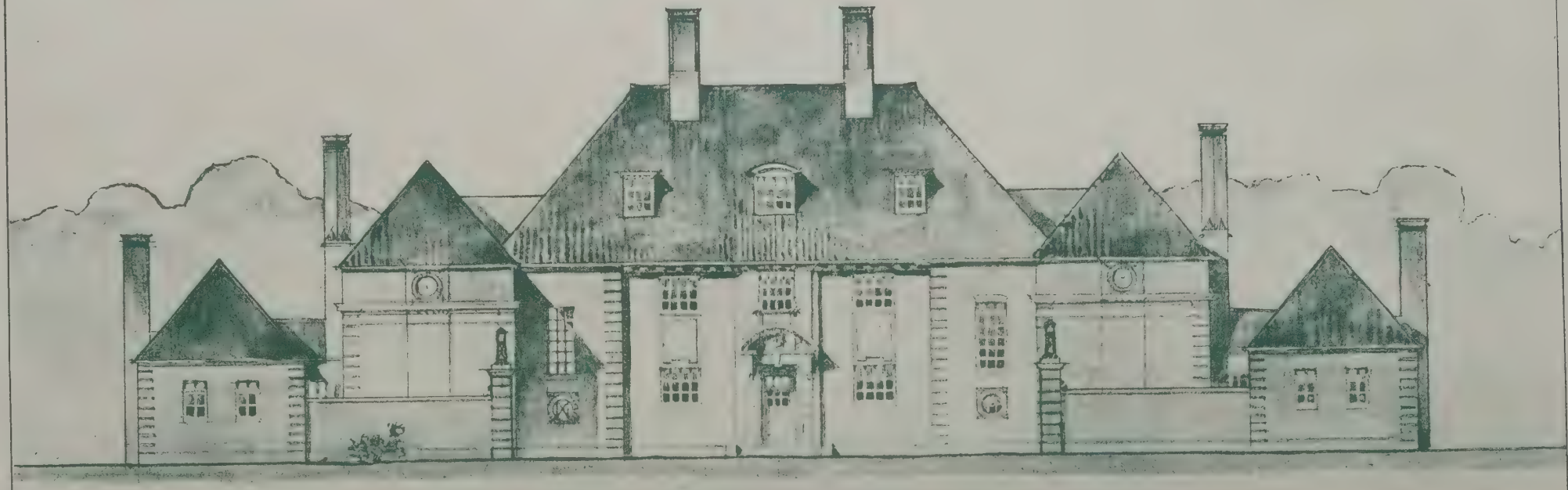
The object of the Committee has not been to prepare a detailed scheme for the whole district, which wo be an immense task, but rather to lay down cer general lines which would have to be observed in preparation of the detailed local schemes within area; in other words to decentralise in order to ob the advantage of collective planning over the a The next stage will be the preparation of detailed pl for the various areas into which the district has b subdivided.

The district includes both high moorlands in Pennine district and flat plains in Cheshire, some which are so low-lying as to be subject to period flooding, which forms a natural barrier to build activities. There is a close connection between abundance of pure soft water of the Mersey and development of the dyeing and bleaching processe the textile industry. The road problems are usually difficult owing to the fact that building deve ment has been practically continuous over exten areas, together with the existence of very heavy tr and the location of many mills in isolated situatio 259 miles of new roadways are suggested, and widening of existing roads for 79 miles.

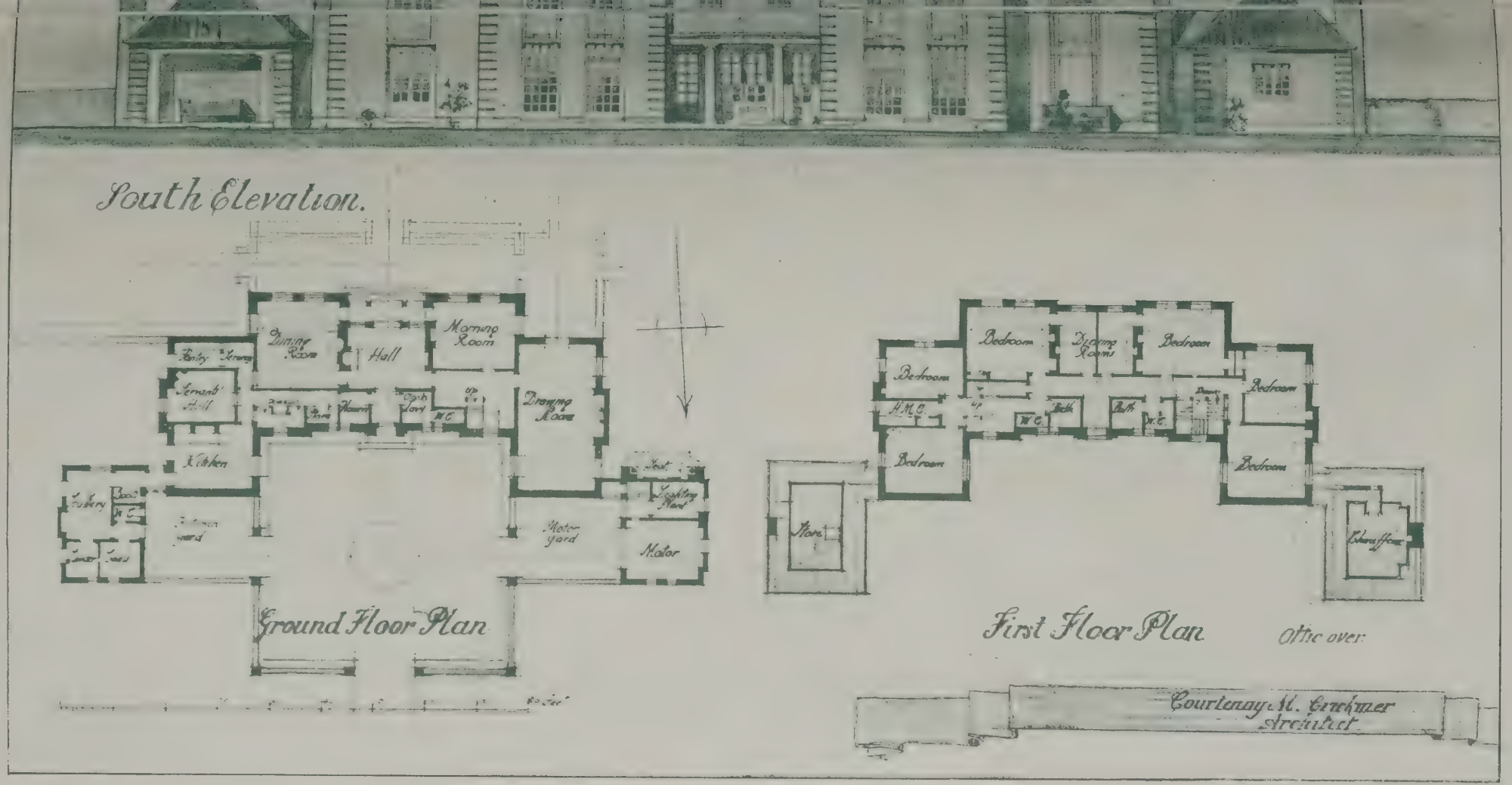
It is suggested that very large areas could be retai for agricultural use if compensation was paid to t owners on the basis of the difference on value betw agricultural and building values, which need not costly, as much of the land has little value for latter uses.

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF

Proposed House in Sussex



North Elevation



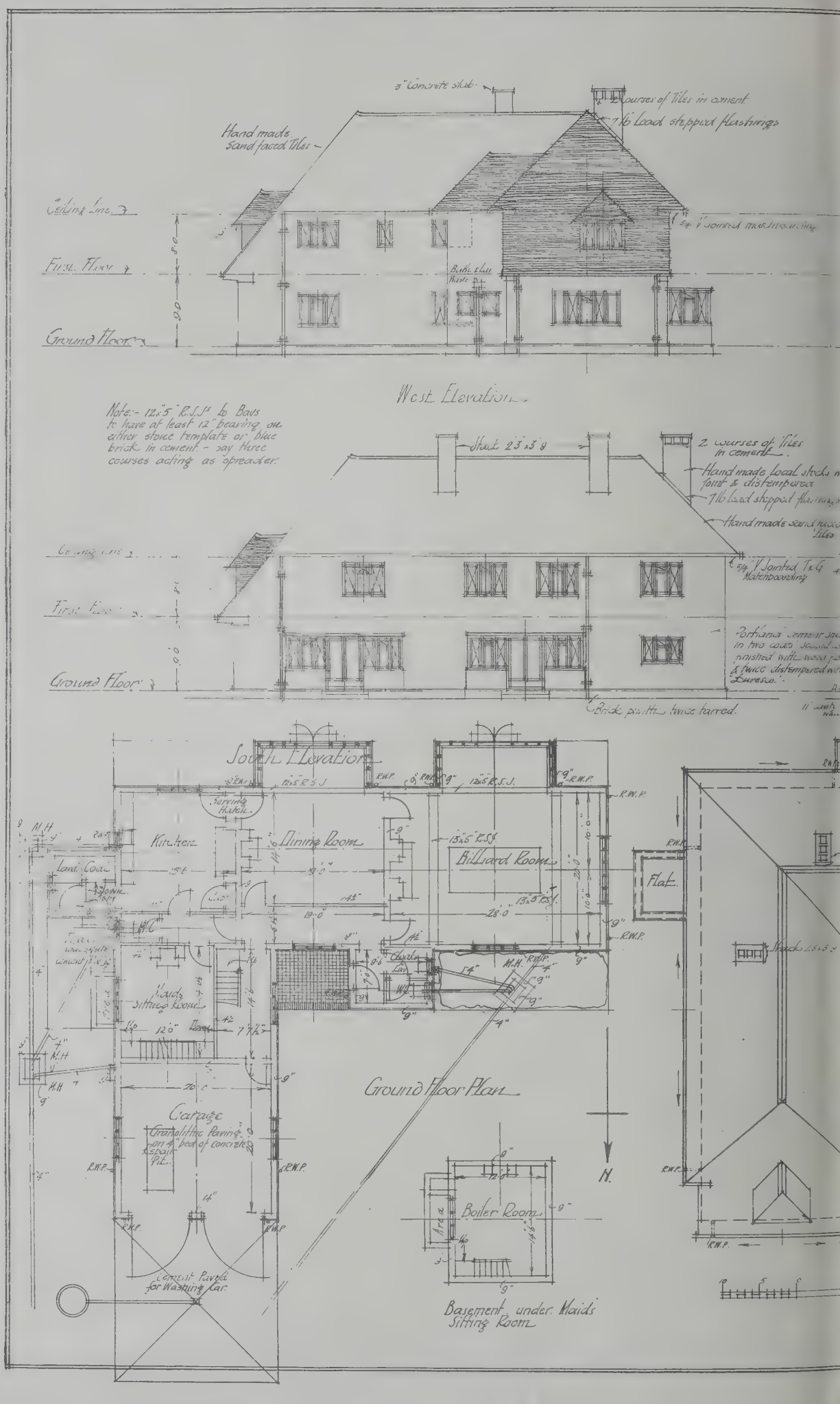
"INK-PHOTO" WM BROWN & CO. LTD. LONDON, E C 3

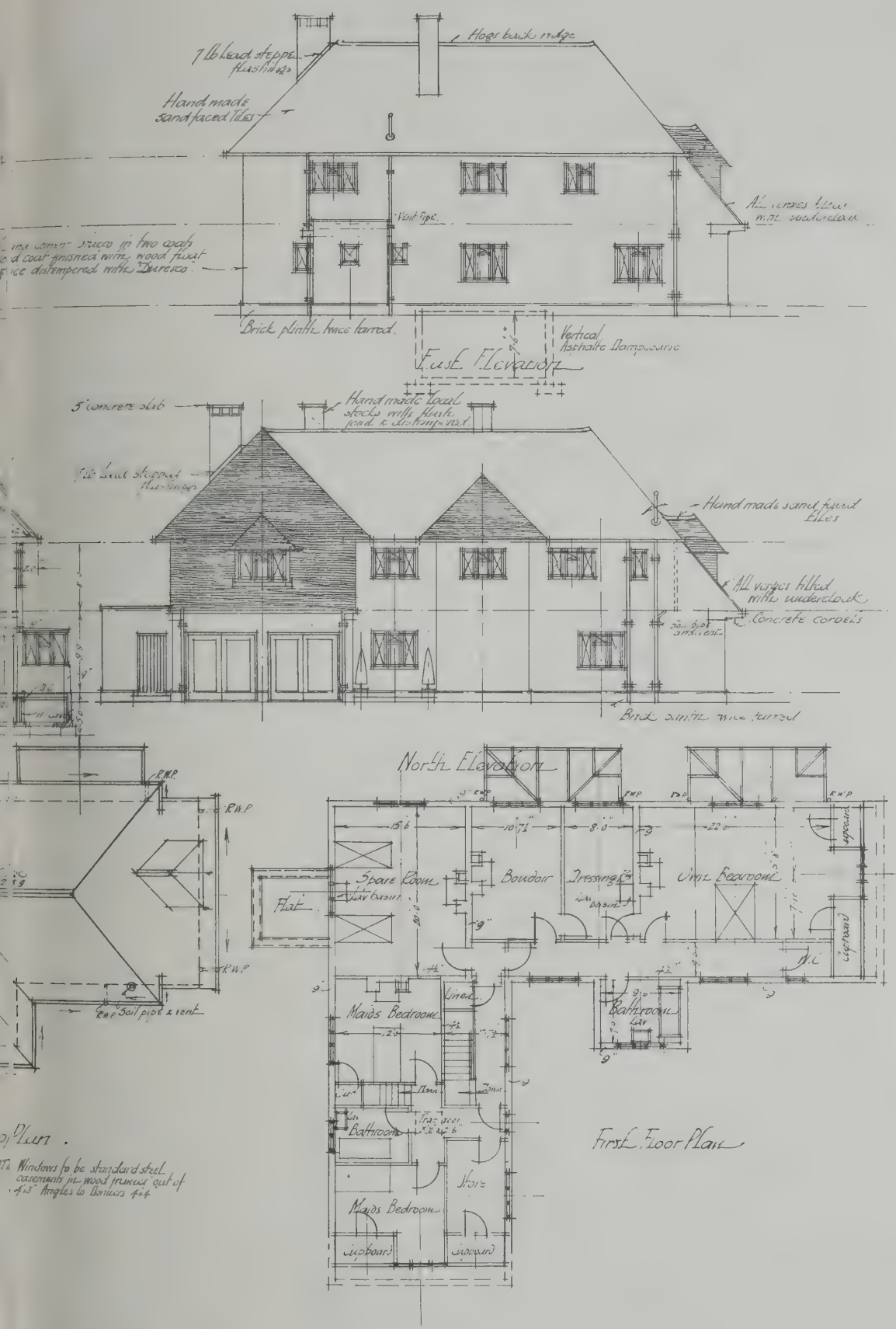
PROPOSED HOUSE IN SUSSEX.

COURTENAY M. CRICKMER, ARCHITECT.

OF THE

THE LIBRARY
OF THE


3" Concrete slab
2 courses of Tiles in cement
7/16 Load stepped flashings
Hand made sand faced Tiles
Ceiling Line
First Floor
Ground Floor
West Elevation
Note:- 12"x5" R.S.J.s to Bays to have at least 12" bearing on either stone template or Blue brick in cement. - say three courses acting as spreader.
Shack 23'x13'9
2 courses of Tiles in cement
Hand made local stocks
Brick plinth twice tarred.
South Elevation
Kitchen
Dining Room
Billiard Room
Flat.
Maids Sitting Room
Garage
Ground Floor Plan
Boiler Room
Basement under Maids Sitting Room
Cement Paved for Washing Bay
N.



"PHOTO-LITHO" WM BROWN & CO. LTD LONDON, E C 3

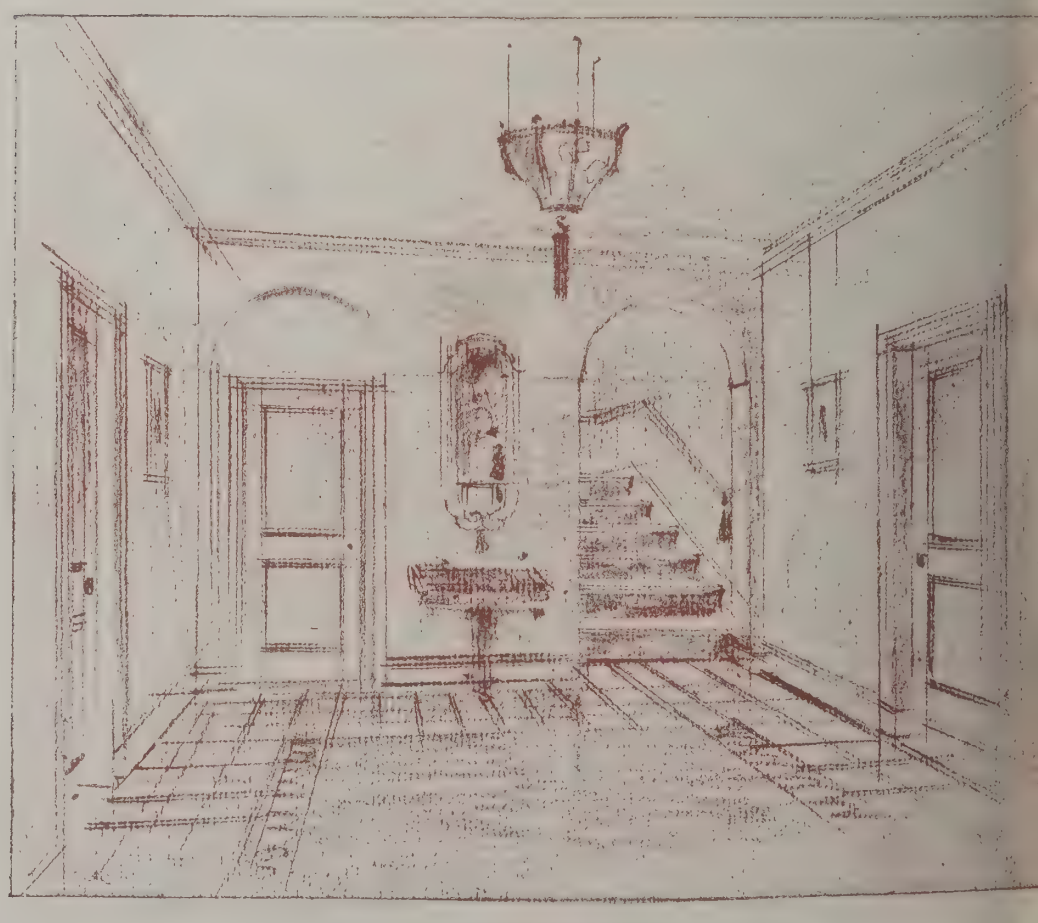
MIDDLESEX.

ARCHITECT.

THE LIBRARY
OF THE



DINING ROOM.



HALL.

HOUSE IN
P. D.



LIVING ROOM.



"INK-PHOTO" WM BROWN & CO. LTD. LONDON, E C 3

KITCHEN.

OOR PARK.

TECT.

LEE Library
OF TAC

The report recommends that building areas should be zoned according to their suitability for industrial or domestic building and that open spaces, of which there are at present 500, should be increased by the addition of a large number of parks, for at present there is but one acre for every 600 inhabitants. The Committee recommends that the proportion should in future be one acre to every 500 persons.

There are many picturesque villages within the area and many buildings of historical and architectural interest. These include Worsley Old Hall, Clayton Hall, Ordsall Hall, Kenyon, Peel Hall, Astley Hall, Smithalls Hall, Hall i' the Wood, Great Lever Hall, Tonge Hall, Kersall Hall, Slade Hall, Bramsall Hall, and several others.

Proposals for the right development of such a district, spoilt as it is by the results of sporadic individual action, are rendered most difficult and complicated by circumstances. Just as our law is case law and not codified law, building development and road making have until comparatively recently fitted into no ordered scheme, but, like Topsy, have "growed." Hence, excepting in such a very exceptional case as that of the East Kent Coal Fields or such a city as Canberra, we are at every turn confronted with obstinate facts, and what is ideal can only be carried out very tentatively if indeed circumstances allow it to be carried out at all. The town planner is for this reason often considered an unpractical dreamer, but he is in reality a very practical adviser by whose help alone we can in the future save ourselves enormous expenditure and inconvenience. Without the immediate application of the remedies of the town planner great and growing urban districts will become impossibly congested by the weight of population and its manifold needs.

Our Illustrations.

PROPOSED HOUSE IN SUSSEX. Courtenay M. Crickmer, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

HOUSE AT HAMPTON COURT, MIDDLESEX. G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

INTERIOR VIEWS OF A HOUSE IN PEMBROKE ROAD, MOOR PARK. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Notes and Comments.

The Shakespeare Theatre.

The destruction of the Shakespeare Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon will raise many questions. It is hardly likely that if reconstructed public taste would now endorse anything of the character of the building destroyed, suggesting as it does "revivalist" influences. It is also a question whether Stratford-on-Avon, save for sentimental reasons, is the best place for a Shakespeare Theatre, and whether it would not be best to make an attempt to bring about what is so ardently desired by Shakespeare students, the building of a theatre in London. At Stratford such a building rather forms a memorial than fills a need, and those who make a pilgrimage to Stratford would probably find a Shakespeare Theatre in London an infinitely greater attraction. Shakespeare wrote his plays for the English people, and not for the inhabitants of his birthplace alone. It will, in any case, be interesting to see what will be done, and we hope an architect of eminence will be employed whatever is decided upon.

Wembley.

An agreement has been reached between the Wembley District Council and the liquidators of the British Empire Exhibition under which it is agreed that the site can be used for factories, with the exception of a strip along Raglan Gardens, which will be given to the Council for street widening, and a plot of land formerly used as a charabanc park, which will be utilised as an open space. The Malaya and New Zealand buildings will, it is stated, be pulled down. It has always seemed to us to be regrettable that an enterprise of such a scope as the British Empire Exhibition should have been carried out on any site other than one on which the buildings erected could in the future be utilised for exhibition purposes. Exhibitions for various purposes have become so constant a feature of modern life that there is every reason why they should be held in buildings of a permanent nature, which could be rented from time to time for any other uses. Such a position as the White City would seem to us to be far better suited for permanent exhibition purposes than Wembley, and we might suggest that in the numerous schemes for the improvement of London this want should be borne in mind and, if possible, provided for.

London University Again.

The University of London Union Society discussed a motion "That in the opinion of this House a centralised site, preferably in Bloomsbury, is the only solution of the problem of the future of the London University." As is well known, the University have been offered this site, and this site only, and it has always seemed to us that the fact that the site was to be a free gift has been the only factor which has secured its consideration. The Bloomsbury site is intersected by public roads, which is far from rendering it an ideal one for the purposes needed. Its chief attractions are the neighbourhood of University College and the British Museum, but even these inducements do not seem to us to be sufficiently convincing arguments. Among other sites proposed are Holland House, South Kensington, and an outside area, say, in the neighbourhood of Hampstead, and we are inclined to think that this would be found to be a better solution. An ideal university site is not one in the middle of a great city, but rather one on which its buildings may be conveniently disposed, and in connection with which suitable hostels and similar accommodation can be erected. Besides this the cost of the site, wherever it may be, is only a small item in the total expenditure, and it is the best manner in which an enormous total sum can ultimately be spent which should govern the issue rather than that of a preliminary economy. For all these reasons we hope that the offer of the Bloomsbury area will not be allowed to determine the greater issue or to tie the hands of future generations.

The Birmingham Town Hall.

We are sorry to note that the Birmingham Town Council and the architects of the city appear to be at cross purposes about the reconstruction of the interior of the town hall. It is proposed to improve the arrangements to render them in accordance with the requirements necessary for the safety and convenience of places of public meeting, and incidentally to provide 500 additional seats. In a letter to the "Birmingham Daily Post," Mr. Rupert Savage points out that the City Engineer has developed a taste for civic architecture and wants to take over, in addition to his own very numerous and very exacting functions, the work of designing public buildings hitherto considered

the special function of those specifically trained for the purpose. The Council, after receiving a deputation from the local Association, have resolved to adhere to their own course.

This seems to us a most retrograde policy on the part of one of the most progressive municipalities in the country. Birmingham has many good architects, some of whom have carried out work of the greatest importance, and it is to these men, and not a municipal engineer, that architectural work should be given. We have no quarrel with engineers, but we believe that real economy is only made possible by the employment of men in the capacity for which they have been trained. We neither want engineers' architecture nor architects' engineering. An engineer employed to carry out architectural work in many cases has to rely on, and is largely in the hands of, the decorative firms he employs, because he is attempting to cope with work for which he has not been educated. As a rule the so-called saving in fees has as a counterpart the increased cost of less efficient work, and very often increased staff charges. We hope that the Birmingham Town Council will alter its decision and follow the dictates of reason and common sense.

Unemployment.

We often feel a little reluctance to accept the best advice from our opponents and there is very great inclination to look with suspicion on schemes which are fathered by those we find ourselves generally opposing, but now that Sir Alfred Mond has crossed the floor of the House we trust he may be able to induce his new colleagues to consider his plan for the encouragement of industry and the relief of unemployment. Now that one person in every 30 is in receipt of the dole everyone must realise how serious the position is, and Sir Alfred Mond's scheme has, as far as we can see, no weak points. It is not compulsory and so cannot be said to conflict with individual freedom. The firms which would be eligible under his proposals are forced to reveal statistics and to show that they will be employing additional labour and receiving what would be paid in the form of doles for purposes of that additional labour only, and finally those who would otherwise have the dole and nothing more are paid the full wages for their labour. It would cost the country nothing which is not already being paid; it would put an end to idleness which, in the end, unfits people for effort, and it would prove a stimulus to trade. Sir Alfred Mond has shown that he has no sympathy with sweated labour and believes that the best interests of business depend on the full and proper payment for all services rendered.

Leeds Street Improvements.

We illustrate by a plan and views the large improvements which it is proposed to effect in the central area of Leeds and are glad to note that the city authorities have very wisely decided that the elevational treatment of frontages to the new thoroughfares shall be considered as a whole. The designs we illustrate have been made by Sir Reginald Blomfield and are of a quiet Georgian type, and it is satisfactory to note that the buildings will be of a moderate height.

British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Ltd.

ANNUAL REPORT.

A marked improvement in the home trade demand for Portland cement was experienced during the year, and the tonnage exported was maintained. The policy referred to in the Chairman's speech last year of absorbing the assets of the subsidiary companies has been given effect to, and the necessary transfers from the investment account to the fixed assets and other accounts in the balance sheet have been made. The profit, which amounts to £772,843, includes the whole of the profit of the subsidiary companies from the various dates of absorption, whereas in the previous year only the dividends received were brought into the company's revenue account. The sum of £250,000 has been placed to general depreciation reserve, £5,000 to barge depreciation account, and £37,206 has been provided for the debenture stock sinking funds. The directors recommend the payment of a final dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares, making, with the interim dividend, 15 per cent. for the year.

The Plaza Theatre.

Our illustrations show the Plaza Theatre carried ut from the designs of Mr. Frank T. Verity, which fo ns one of the finest picture theatres erected in this cou ry and which is distinguished for its dignity and architect al quality.

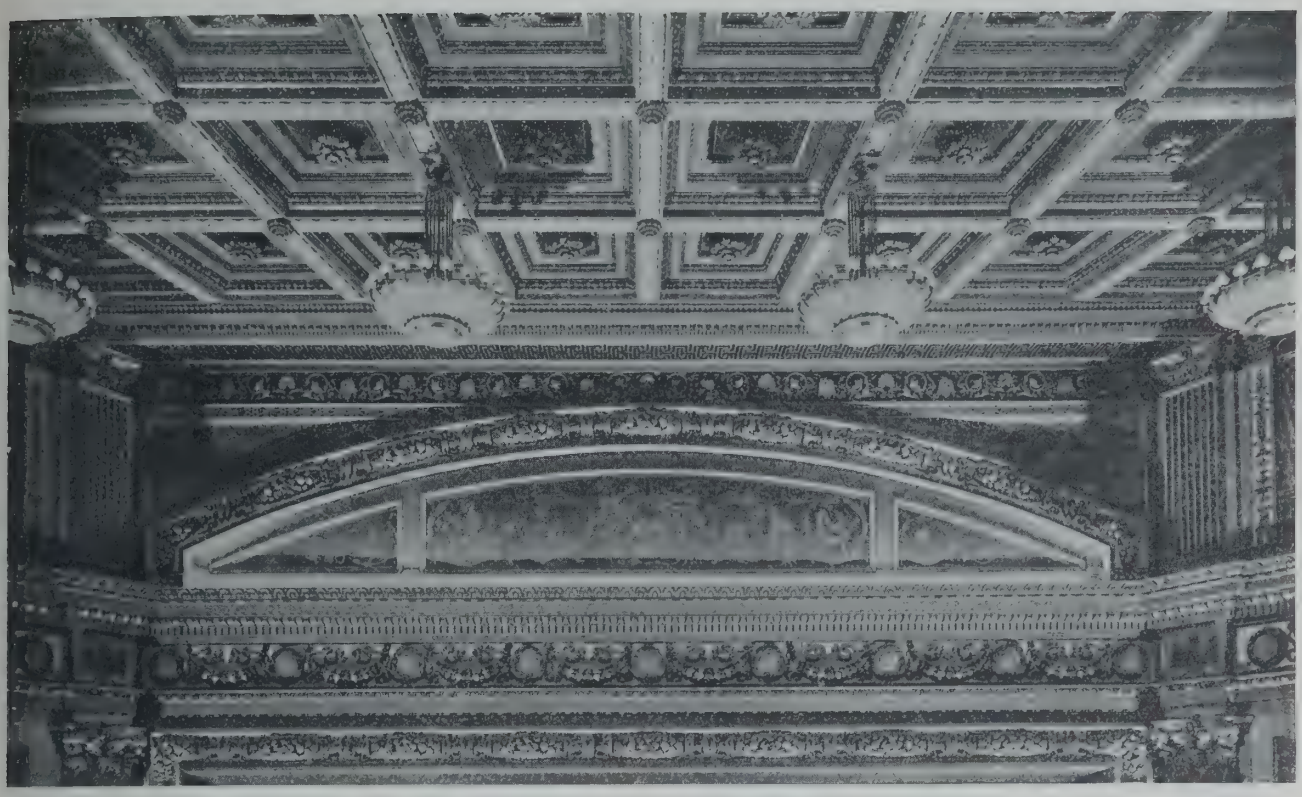
The fibrous plaster relief decorations and decora d woodwork required for the interior of the theatre w re entrusted to Messrs. G. Jackson & Sons, Ltd., of 49 Ra- bone Place, London, W., a firm of long standing d tradition on this particular branch of the building indus y. They carried out the whole of this work from the caref ly studied designs of the architect, Mr. Frank T. Ver y, F.R.I.B.A. There is no discordant line or centre in e whole composition, and every modelled ornament d moulding follows in feeling the Italian Renaissance Per d of the sixteenth century. This has been most caref y accomplished by Messrs. Jackson's chief modeller, r. Harold Bailey, and the other artists and workmen emplo d by them.

The fibrous plaster ceiling over the main auditorium s composed with richly decorated coffered panels. The ba k portion of the ceiling over the large circle is formed wh enriched mouldings relieved by two fine paintings y Messrs. Marc-Henri and Laverdet, the whole enclosed b a groined treatment on the lower portion of the walls. Te proscenium opening, one of the largest in London, s surrounded with a finely modelled band of fruit and flowe , and above the proscenium frame black glass has be n introduced reflecting the hanging electric light fittings a d enriched ceilings of the auditorium and emphasising t e arch above. The architect has given special attention o the treatment of the wall surface of the projection roo at the back of the circle, having introduced a symmetrid treatment of arches with caryatid figures and panels whic , with the introduction of colour, mask the necessary ope- ings for the projectors. The two centre flank walls of t auditorium have been most carefully designed by M Verity, where he has introduced an Italian loggia, modell in low relief in perspective painted also by M. Henri, with distant view of a deep blue sky, trees and buildin showing between the arches of the loggia. The main mo on the side walls leading up to the proscenium consists two large arches, one containing the organ and the oth an exit. These arches have been filled with two magnifice grille screens 28 ft. high by 16 ft. wide, representing o Italian iron work with tapestries introduced behind then In front of the screens are two large hanging lanterns, als made by Messrs. Jacksons, the whole producing a mos beautiful and original effect. The entrance, grand foye orchestra stall foyer, corridors and staircases have all bee simply decorated with ceiling bands and with "Pietr Serena" pilasters, door architraves, etc., enclosing the sil hangings on the walls. Many specially designed an modelled grilles, mirror frames and other architectura features have also been introduced into these rooms, a made by Messrs. Jacksons, the whole treatment producin a rich and dignified effect.

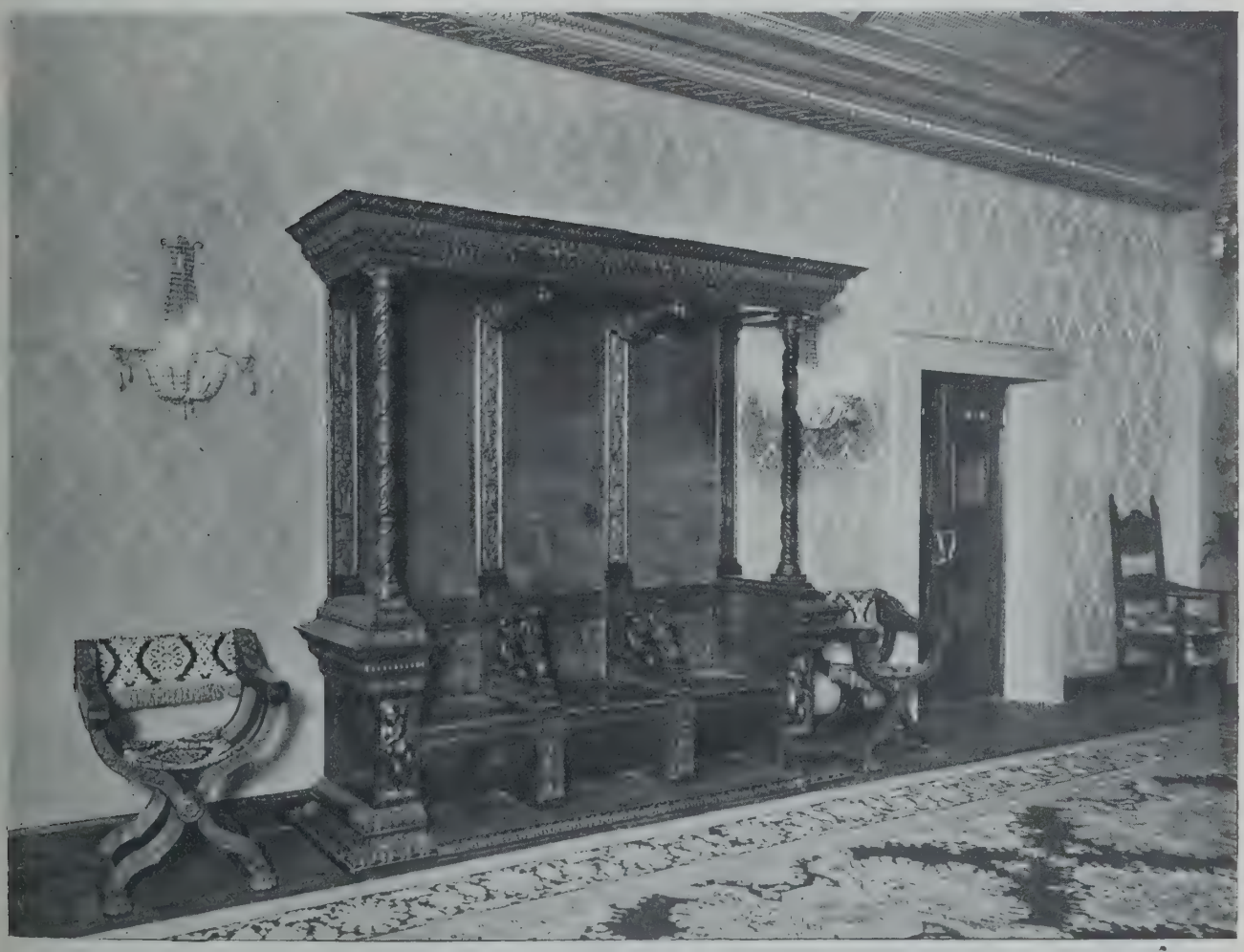
"The Architect and Building News."

The proprietors of THE ARCHITECT beg to announce that they have purchased the title, copyright and goodwil of the well-known journal, "Building News," and propose to incorporate the same in future issues of THE ARCHITECT under the title of "The Architect and Building News." The first issue under the above augmented title will be published on March 19 next.

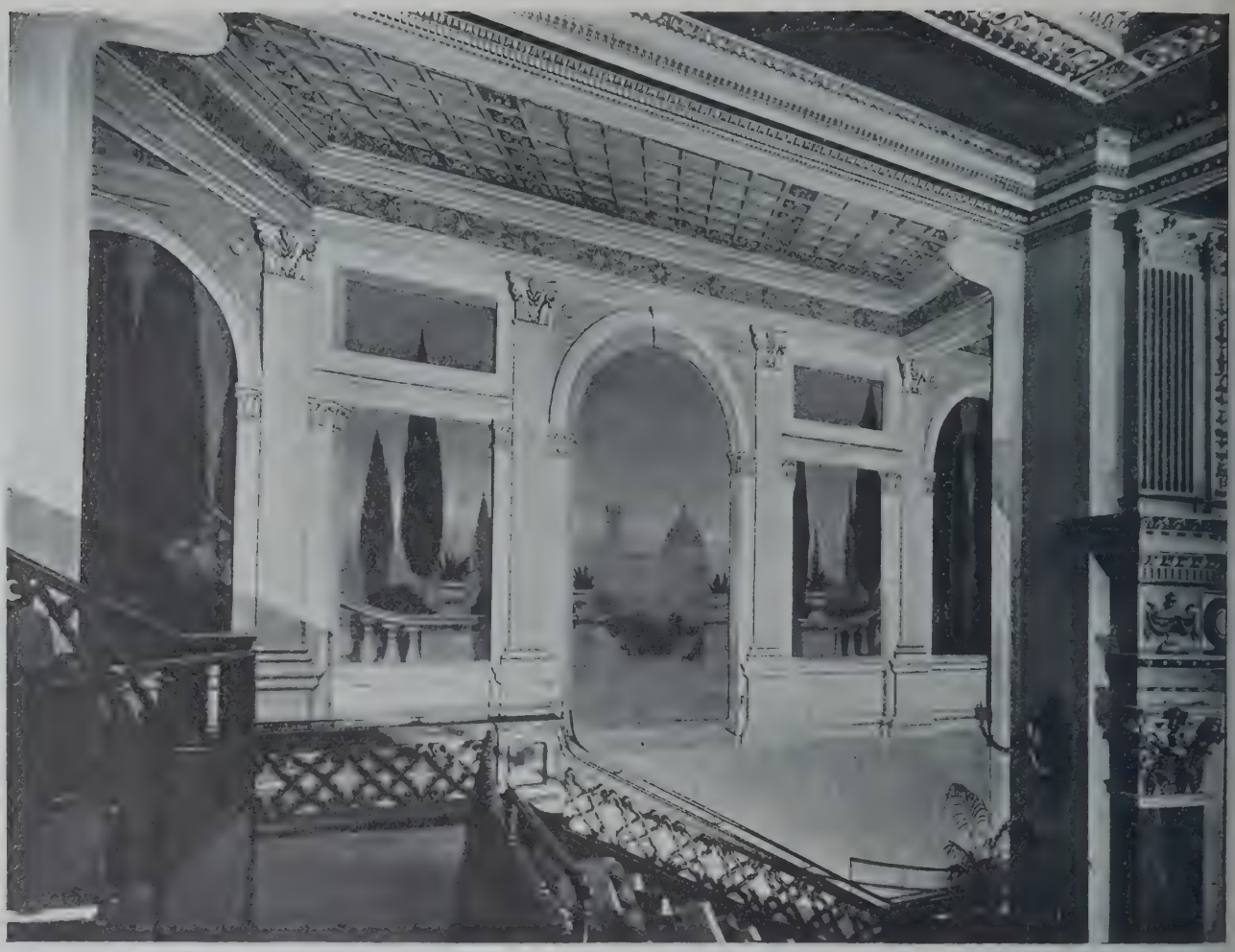
Mr. Burnard Geen, M.Inst.C.E., of 122 Victoria Street, Westminster, Consulting Engineer, wishes it to be known that he is not, and never has been, in any way, either directly, or indirectly, connected with the "Westminster Finance Co., Ltd.," and that the references in the *Daily Mail* on the 5th and 6th inst. to "Bernard Geen" as London Secretary of the above-mentioned company, do not refer to him.



VIEW OF CEILING.



FURNITURE IN THE FOYER.
THE PLAZA THEATRE, LONDON. FRANK T. VERITY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



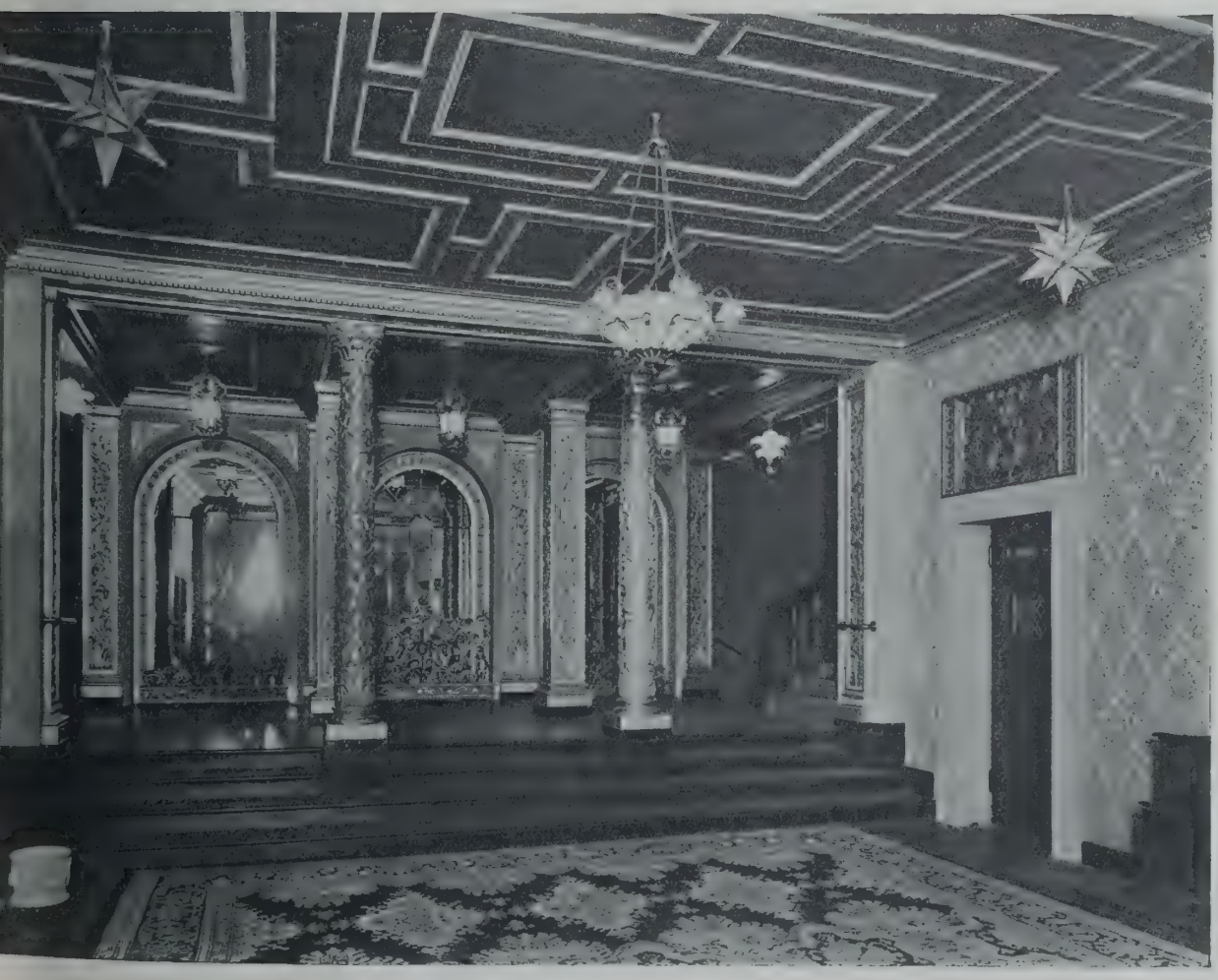
DECORATIVE PANELS.



INTERIOR VIEWS OF THE PLAZA THEATRE, LONDON. Frank T. Verity, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

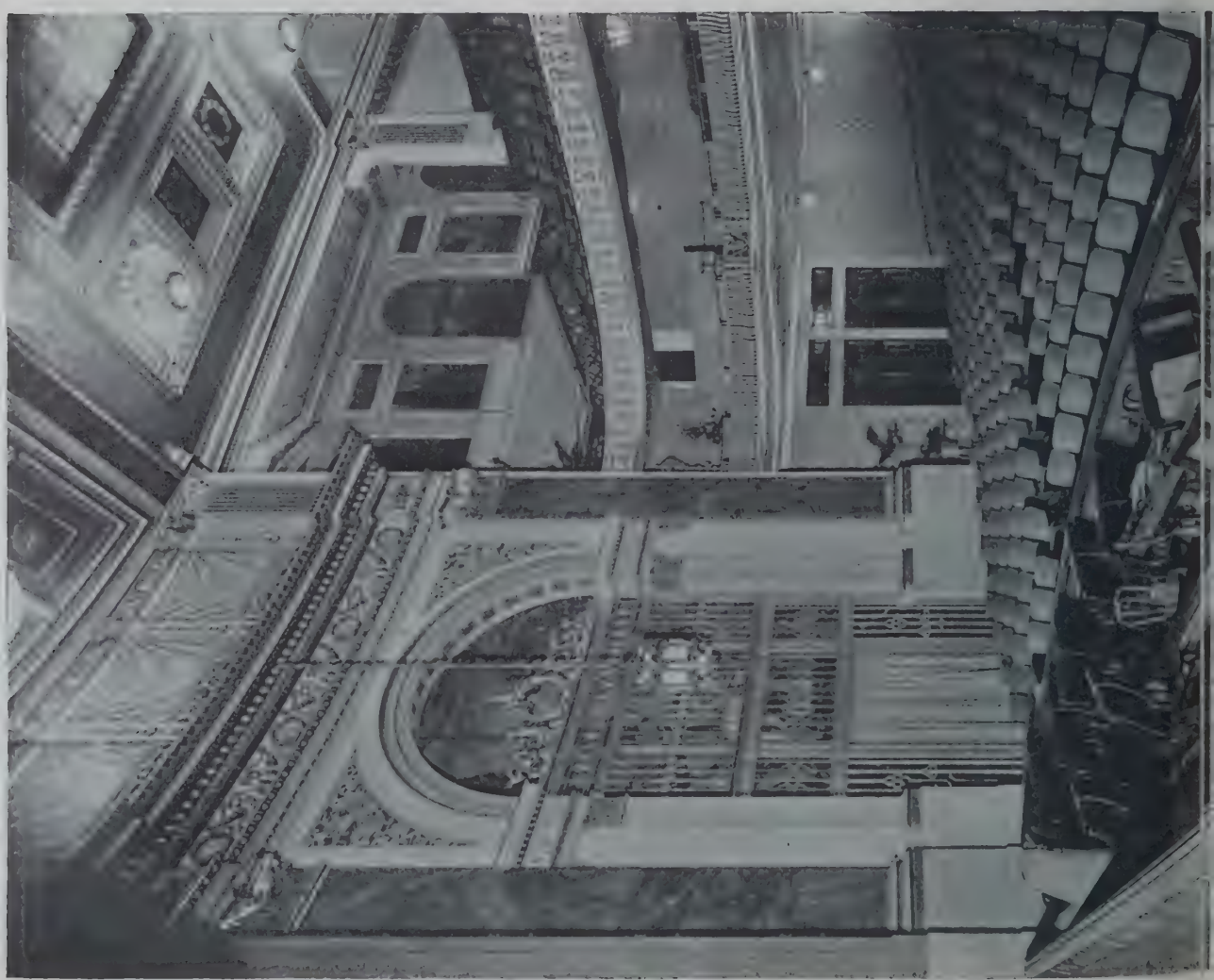


DECORATIVE PANELS.



INTERIOR VIEW OF FOYER.
THE PLAZA THEATRE, LONDON. FRANK T. VERITY, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





The Aero Engine and Fine Art.

By Loren H. B. Knox.

ny things made by man are much the same from
age. Their revelations of the essences of periods are,
ore, vague or hidden. Linen woven in Egypt B.C. 1900
sted with linen woven in Europe 1900 A.D. would
to light no marked difference between that ancient
f the twelfth to the seventeenth dynasties and our
ation to-day. The porcelain ware of old China and of
rn England, appearing the same to any but an expert,
tell of no contrast between Confucianism and
ianity. Paper of the sixteenth century and the best
of to-day would throw no light on the Reformation
aring on modern Scepticism. So with early silver-
and the best of ours; glassware and leatherwork of
st and present; only a profound philosopher, who also
these arts, could read the nature of man in the
ent centuries in their handicrafts.

re are other human products, however, which are
ct now from those of former times. Scientific
inery to-day is infinitely beyond anything heretofore.
Leviathan" is not of the same species as the "Santa
," any more than the Mogul locomotive resembles the
rt. To me the aero engine is one of the best types of
invention because it compresses great power for
rful achievement in small bulk. A little maze of
lers, cooling ribs, pipes, valves, rods, pistons, crank-
, studs, nuts, wheels, pinions, pumps, springs and
—it lifts man with the eagles. Insignificant in size,
the power of hundreds of horses. It must be perfect,
it man sustains himself miles in the air for hours at a
Over the ocean, mountains and Arctic ice it must
im without fail. By it he can do what he has wished
since the dawn of time, yet never accomplished until
y-two years ago. Of all the inventions of our mar-
s era of science, this joining the birds in flight is the
ne which has been anticipated from the birth of the
It is this compact confusion of twentieth century
inery that makes it possible.

I think it has done more than make man master of
r. It has mastered man. Could it exist save by the
sest application of his mind; not alone the mind of its
ner, but of all the minds of his generation goading
on to success? Could an intellect of the present
through a labyrinth of failures to its perfection had
not been like triumphs over infinite failures in the
engine during the nineteenth century? Then man
ered land and sea by surrendering himself utterly to
e in developing the locomotive and the marine engine.
in the twentieth century, he mounts the firmament
a much smaller, but even more wonderful, device.
s, logic, reason in the last hundred years; nay, in
st fifty years; nay, in the past twenty years; have
ced him more in the conquest of the physical world
milleniums did before. None can doubt that this
one under a spirit which not only absorbed the inven-
nd discoverers themselves but dominated the age as
Why should any man consumer himself to produce
mechanisms unless the world demanded them and
waiting for him to give the boon to humanity? But
fierce fires of thought burned up in man what was not
d for the government of the forces of nature. Looking
aero engine, I see a century given over to invention
liscovery. Countless minds have been absorbed in
ng out details of appliances for other machines which
into this. They were the spokesmen, as it were, of
thinking generations which compelled them at their
Man's brain became sufficient, as he thought, for
needs. But was this true?
; he found that the utilitarian was not all. The
cal did not satisfy him. It gave him no comfort in
leal. Imagination and beauty did not survive the
of this furnace. For me the aero engine opens a
through which I see the fires of three generations
ming a faculty of man. Logic devours Fancy. It
Imagination, his Intuition, his Inspiration, his Emotion—his Soul—that is sacrificed. That is the cost of this triumph. Why should the poet lie on a violet knoll and dream of drifting over heaven with a silvery cloud when he can mount his mechanical aeroplane and in five minutes be soaked by that bank of mist? How can man's fancy be stirred by mystery when he has abolished mystery; nay, when he has abolished the faculty for mystery? Yet he still longs to dream, and he regrets the loss of the beautiful things born of dreams. I see in the aero engine that the poet and the artist no longer have the power to shape the ideals of a people. No fine art from the soul could flourish beside that utilitarian victory of the mind. The genius of the age for use would not speak the language of beauty.

Architecture and sculpture at the time of Phidias; painting in Italy in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries and in the Lowlands in the seventeenth century; poetry amongst the Troubadours and at the time of Petrarch; music in the Vienna of Beethoven; all were expressions of single geniuses who were swept up the heights by popular enthusiasms as intense as that now dominating men and demanding the aero engine. The epochal forces were of like vigour, but their source was different. The former were emotional; the present are scientific. I know as surely when I gaze on the grand figures of the Elgin marbles that they came from the soul of their age as I know that the aero engine came from the mind of this. Powers behind each were the absorbing interest of their eras.

Is it stretching a contrast too far to relate this motor to present fine art? I do not think so. The bearing of the former on the latter seems to me as direct as cause and effect. Science positively created the engine and negatively made present fine art what it is. If I knew this mechanism thoroughly, and current aesthetics not at all, I could reason that no true fine art, architecture, sculpture, painting, poetry or music, could be created in this period. Not only the genius that constructed the marvellous motor but the essence of its day must be wholly mental, scientific and mechanical. True fine art blooms from the soul, the emotional, idealising, inspirational, symbolising, epitomising faculty. That must atrophy when the opposite trait of exact reason absorbs mankind. True utilitarian art is compelled by the mind of its age. True fine art is compelled by the soul of its age.

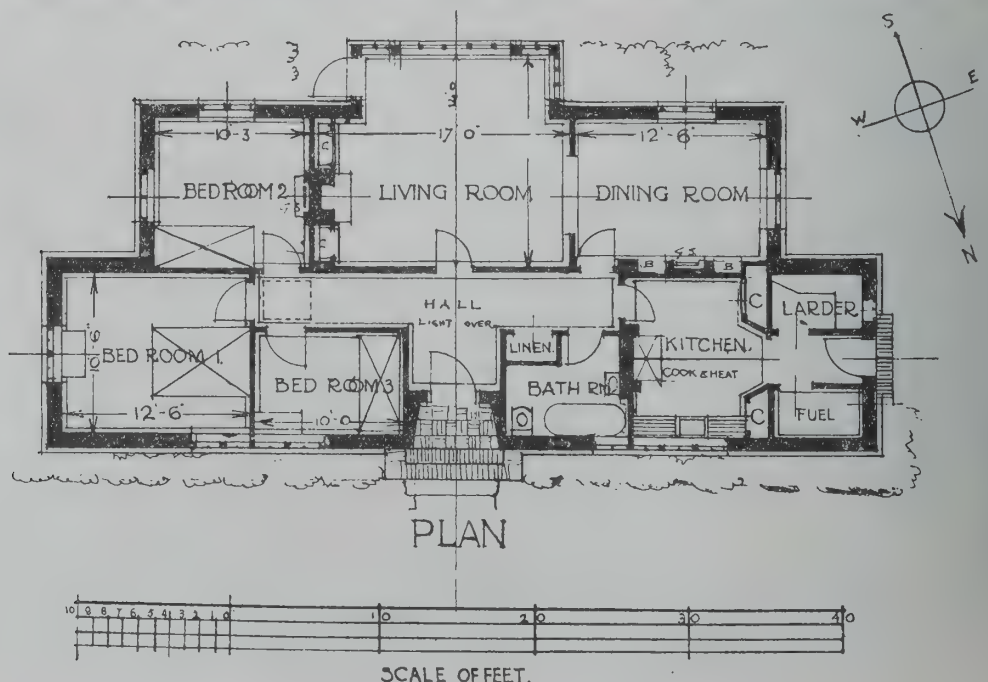
Soul development in the Renaissance stimulated the intellect, and Florence bred "universal men" of spiritual and mental supremacy. But the reverse is not true. Intellectural development does not enlarge the imagination of man. In fact, it dwarfs it by rendering it unnecessary. Our excess of it to-day in science, I believe, has killed soul. Aesthetic Architecture, though the most practical of the five chief fine arts, is nevertheless inspirational, but at present it either copies badly and mechanically the old types, or strains after a "new," "original" style by avoiding all grace in a clumsy assembly of crude masses and alien "motifs." If sculpture now tries the true former symbolism it is dull lip-service; if it boasts "freedom" and "vitality," its soulless contortions and vulgar realisms prove its death struggle, not its birth throes. Our literal painting is objective, without human content or compulsion in its "representation" or its "impressionism"; while the imaginative phase at best presents thin, flat figures, uninspired and utterly inadequate; at worst disgusting distortions. Most poetry at present is metrical, but the best of it is scarcely memorable, as true verse which returns to the people in magical words emotions it received from them, must be; but often, in its vacuity and unwitting impotency, it pretends to "virility" in a mangled mess of prose, called "Free Verse." Current music, likewise, has no content for the old forms, and, essaying them, is empty and weak; but when it commits the folly of supposing that destruction of established forms proves a new content, as Schonberg, Stravinski and others have done, it becomes the cacophony of imbecility.

These contemporary manifestations of the fine arts, I think, bear out the deduction that they cannot live in the day of the aero engine. It means nothing to say that art is now individual, and is no longer a racial impulsion. That, in effect, admits that there is no true art. In that sense art cannot be individual, for art, if the word means anything, springs from genius, and genius, voicing aspiration and inspiration, is unconscious draughts from the deep emotional reservoirs of the age. It has no utterance if that well is dry. Until we realise that the source is now arid, all our optimistic babble about "encouraging modern art" is worse than nonsense, for it means fostering, at best, nothing more than taste and technique, precisely what art is not.

Nor do I believe that the spell of the aero engine will grow less. Physical science seems just beginning. What then is the chance of reviving the fine arts? It is clear what will not give them rebirth. All the art schools in the world will not, for, lacking capacity to give an individual student a soul, much less to give soul to the age, all they can teach is that same taste and technique, neither of which is art. Patronage of "modern art" will not, for that is only giving artificial stimulus to a counterfeit. Art societies and "art colonies" are vain, for they, too, try to cultivate a plant without roots. Artists to-day are chiefly impotent to do this, for, if their natures are not nourished by p ideals, they stutter in a dead tongue, yet call their in late sounds the "truth," thus persuading "art auth that the false is true, which, in turn, confirms the fr popular opinion, so far as the folk think on a produc now does not concern them.

In my judgment there is no hope for rebirth of tr art unless capacity for ideals be cultivated in the m Considering their present cast in the mould of scienc seems a vain reservation. But if the five chief fin Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Poetry and Music used in our schools, not to make art but for soul de ment, as creative exercises, the next generation migh beauty. Keep science in its place, but quit our p intellectualising inspirational works in the schools. P the five chief fine arts, not to create them but to capacity for their compulsions in the future of the ra it were a part of curricula, from the earliest to the lat design buildings, mould original figures, paint ima tively, compose verse and music, succeeding gener might have souls for beauty and a language for art, pelling their spokesmen, the artists, to embody aspirations in true forms of architecture, sculpture, pa poetry and music.

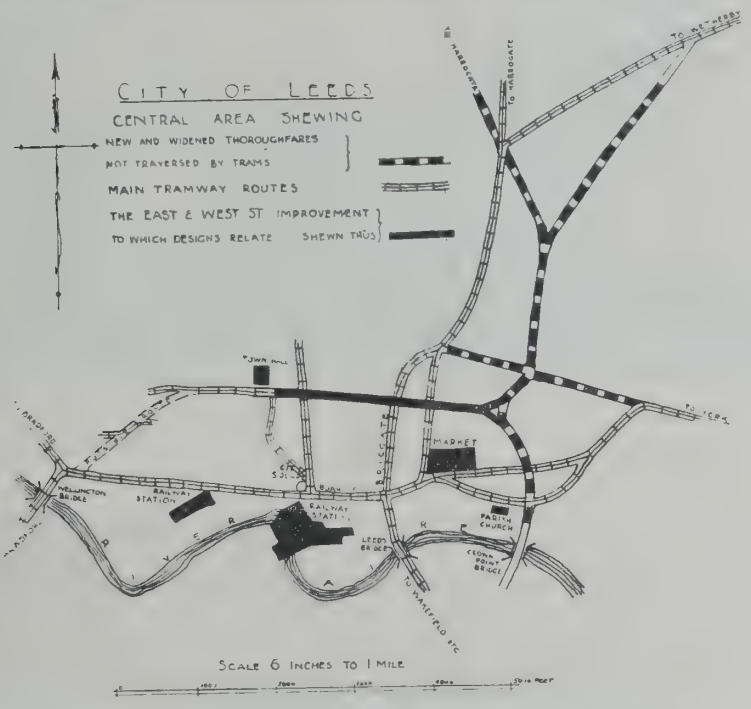




BUNGALOW AT ESHER. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



EAST AND WEST STREET, LEEDS: VIEW FROM PARK LANE, LOOKING N.E.





EAST AND WEST STREET, LEEDS: VIEW FROM UPPERHEAD ROW, LOOKING N.W.

Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Architect.



GARDEN FRONT.



MAIN ENTRANCE.

THE BYRE, HADLEY WOOD. C. WONTNER SMITH, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Book Notes.

relli, A." Il Bronzo e il Rame nell'arte decorativa liana. (U. Hoepli : Editore, Milano.)

ıst be understood that a critic is not compelled to , and that sometimes he reluctantly does so. An e of this is Signor Pettorelli's book, and an apology with finding fault with his excellent work.

book deals with Italian bronze and brass work, xt and numerous illustrations. The explanatory m an art and technical aspect is well worth reading. given, for example, the formulæ adopted by various in the composition of their bronzes :

er of Versailles use :

Brass	91·60
Zinc	5·33
Pewter	1·70
Lead	1·37
	100·00

dienne of Paris use :

Brass	93·00
Pewter	6·00
Zinc	1·00
	100·00

are, of course, more interested from the art aspect. ook is divided into five sections : (1) Etruscan and ; (2) Mediæval ; (3) Renaissance ; (4) 1600 to 5) Neo-Classic and Modern. It contains 225 plates rations. If these facts be considered it will be hat it covers from the early periods to the present ut 225 plates cannot possibly do justice to this and the weakness of the book lies in this fact. thor has endeavoured to cover much too much

ook becomes simply a sketch, a brief summary of the and does not bear close investigation as a reference

ze work is, of course, closely allied to sculpture, numerous details can be adapted for architectural s, for interior decoration, for mouldings, etc., and of this we find that numerous sculptors utilised as a medium of expression, as Donatello, Masaccio, etc.

nfluence of France in Italy during the end of the enth century and during the eighteenth century ongly felt, and because of this Signor Pettorelli ıst several specimens of Louis XV and Louis XVI hough it would have been better if they had been ed, for it simply causes confusion.

book covers a gap (there are few books on this and it is recommended as one that should be at an architect's reference library. It is to be noted e publishers are publishing in the same series on art one on woodwork and furniture, a volume on k, and one on stucco work. We certainly look with interest to these volumes.

i, A." L'Ambiente, il Mobilio e le Decorazioni del ascimento in Italia. (Itala Ars : Editore, Torino.)

r Pedrini's book covers the furniture and decora- Italy during the Renaissance. It is an admirable d worthy of study. It seems to us, however, that ect is being rather overdone, in as far as we recall another volume on the same subject by F. Schott- and Signor Ferrari (that indefatigable and prolific has also written a book covering this subject.

matter of fact very little work is done in England n Renaissance furniture and decoration, and we loss to account for this unless it be that the public e interest in Art * (in any form) as a whole, or the expense is too great, though a casual survey nerican professional magazine will reveal an enormous amount of work in this style in the States. Any elementary student knows the solid fact that the style is beautiful (that is, according to Western æsthetics), that there is a wealth of detail that has never been surpassed.

Signor Pedrini's book illustrates several interiors, and has fallen into the mistake (which is common to all books on this subject) of showing *monumental* interiors, by which we mean interiors of palaces, the Vatican, etc. These large interiors, with their frescoes, statues, paintings are too grandiose to be applicable for to-day's use.

The book as a whole is good, the examples chosen are well selected. To those who are interested in the subject this book is as good as any (we even consider it better than the Schottmueller) though much of the material has appeared before.

* lack of interest in Art may be gauged by the fact that *Fine Art* publisher in London there are ten in Paris.

Correspondence.

The "Modernist" Topsy-Turveydom in Art.

To the Editor of The Architect.

Sir,—You and your art critic are to be congratulated on the stand you are making against the "Modernity" movements in art, which are "the portent and epitome of this generation's moral and spiritual disorder." It is time that the whole of our otherwise excellent Press should purge itself of the intellectual ignominy brought on it by persons interested in making the worse appear the better art.

The foolishness underlying the whole movement against sanity in art makes one blush for one's countrymen for allowing themselves to be so fooled. The crusade I started against this degeneracy so long ago, and had to carry on almost single-handed, is now being taken up in America with keen intensity and with a wealth of invective we dare not indulge in. They are making heroic efforts to get at the true inwardness of the moral and spiritual disorder of the time. In my own analysis of the complex and unprecedented situation I got little beyond the weariness of the æsthetic faculties which demand change faster than the legitimate progress of art can meet it, this leading on to the revolutionary rage which found its most deadly expression in Bolshevism, and which in art led on to the analogue of Satanism and the Black Mass, on altars decked with "Flowers of Evil." Dr. Hyslop has shown the close analogy of the "Modern" art with that produced by the inmates of Bedlam. The Americans go further and connect it with still deeper depths of morbid and moral degradation. Charles Vezin, son of the great actor, Herman Vezin, speaks of "the crime wave, the slime wave and art." He says it is an expression of the same trend to degeneracy that has led to such orgies of crime, and the dirtying of the stage.

Now Mr. F. W. Ruckstull, an extremely able sculptor, was so horrified by the downward trend of "art" that he devoted the remainder of his life to combating it and started a magazine for that purpose, and last year he published a great book called "Great Works of Art and What Makes Them Great," containing a wealth of quotation and of illustration. He goes still further in his analysis of the moral degradation brought on art by the Newists. In the awful distortions, mutilations and the malformations of the human figure, he sees nothing less than symbolic Sardism. Now Sardism is the most horrible aspect morbid humanity can descend to—an insane union of lust and cruelty—a desire to injure, mutilate, or even murder—*à la* Nero—the object of lust. While he accuses none of the semi-insane "artists" of actual Sardism, he sees in the awful atrocities committed by them in the murder of beauty, and in the painting of the human figure, the same morbid frame of mind, and he scarcely goes too far in calling it "Symbolic Sardism in Art."

Now, if this crusade goes on as it has begun, soon the whole rotten "Modernity" movement will stink in the nostrils, and that section of our Press which has been infected would be wise to clear itself while there is yet time. These movements would all have been still-born had it not been for the all-powerful Press.—Yours faithfully,

E. Wake Cook.

3a Gloucester Road, Palace Gate, S.W.

Legal Notes.

Claim for Fees.

In the King's Bench Division on March 8 Mr. Justice Greer heard an action in which Mr. Basil Oliver, chartered architect and F.R.I.B.A., of High Street, Kensington, sued Mr. Sydney G. Brown and his wife, also of Kensington, to recover £190 14s. for fees and disbursements in connection with the preparation to the order of the defendants of a set of plans for a house at Shepperton in February 1925.

Mr. W. E. Watson, for plaintiff, said the claim was based upon the Institute schedule of fees, which, although not accepted by the Courts as binding, was nevertheless regarded as a reasonable guide. Most of the discussions in this matter were with Mrs. Brown, the female defendant. A time table was arranged because the defendants were going abroad and they were anxious that all matters should be decided before their departure so that the work of building this house, which was to be a summer residence, might be proceeded with in their absence.

The defence, said counsel, was, first, that the plans prepared were not to the defendants' instructions and approval and that the cost came out in excess of that laid down; and, secondly, that Mr. Oliver had unduly delayed their preparation and was proceeding to obtain tenders before they had been approved. Defendants counterclaimed for £340 by reason of such alleged delay. Plaintiff's case was that no limit whatever was ever mentioned for the cost of the work and that he had given to him a definite sketch showing the number of rooms and their disposition which he was to follow, so the cost was not really within his purview.

Mr. Oliver gave evidence as to numerous interviews he had with Mrs. Brown. He kept to the time table and to the best of his knowledge faithfully carried out her instructions. He suggested they should have a quantity surveyor, and Mrs. Brown agreeing, he sent the drawings to Mr. H. J. Venning, the quantity surveyor who usually did his work, who priced the work at £4,700 odd. Mrs. Brown had told witness there was no limit as to cost. Eventually Mrs. Brown wrote that as time was getting short they had decided to place the matter in other hands.

Mrs. Brown, in evidence, said that she told Mr. Oliver that they wanted a cottage. She made it clear that the building contract must be signed and the building begun by March 17, when she and her husband were going for a holiday abroad. Mr. Oliver accepted that as a condition of his employment and drew up a time table accordingly. She thought the building would cost about £2,500. She objected to having a quantity surveyor, but Mr. Oliver said they must have one. She was continually asking for plans and specifications, but could not get them, and she then cancelled them as the building could not be ready in time.

His Lordship, giving judgment after hearing other evidence, said he did not think Mr. Oliver did anything wrong in delaying until he got his client's final decision upon one or two matters. In those circumstances time was passing and it was necessary for him to keep to the time table, as in fact he did. No doubt it would have been better to prepare the specifications before getting out the quantities. However, time was getting short, and he (the Judge) thought Mr. Oliver was justified in saying he would give his instructions verbally to the quantity surveyor, and he could get out the quantities, and he (Mr. Oliver) could prepare the specifications by the time it was necessary to get the contract signed by the contractor. He did not think the mere fact that Mr. Oliver did not get out the specifications was sufficient reason for dismissing him. He was entitled to be paid upon a *quantum meruit* basis and he would be given judgment, which would be against the male defendant, for £142 6s. and costs. The counterclaim would be dismissed.

In a further action arising out of the same matters, in which Mr. H. J. Venning, of Welwyn, Herts, claimed £121 11s. from Mr. and Mrs. Brown for his services as quantity surveyor, his Lordship held that Mrs. Brown must be taken to have authorised Mr. Oliver to employ Mr. Venning, who would have judgment for the amount claimed, with costs.

Ideal Home Exhibition

The present exhibition is the tenth organised by h
Mail. These exhibitions differ considerably from th
Trade Shows which are held every other year. Th
appeal directly to the public, and serve many usefu
They seek to create a popular interest in matters con
building. Many people are made to realise that ca
sound investment. Every effort which tends towar
provement of the popular taste and interest must be e
and the organisers of the present exhibition are
gratulated upon the additional interest secured by the
and original exhibits shown.

Stand 10A, Ground Floor, Main Hall, is occupied
Changeable Sign Co., Ltd., 30 Victoria Street, S.W.1.
title expresses the character of their activities. Th
exhibited are unique and original. The useful purpose o
is apparent to all. Announcements can be effectively a
and changed at pleasure without any special qualifica
part of those who have charge of these duties.

The Rowley Gallery, 140-2 Church Street, Kensin
are showing some typical examples of furniture, mirro
decorations, on Stand 17. The firm also have a
clientele amongst architects for framing and delive
Academy drawings and pictures.

On Stand 40, Ground Floor, Main Hall, six tastefull
bathrooms characterises the exhibit of Messrs. John
& Co., Ltd., 32 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.,
taken over the Sanitary Equipment Department
Mellowes & Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Thomas Wallis & Co., Ltd., Holborn Cir
occupy Stand 42, Ground Floor, Main Hall. One hun
ago in March, 1826, the firm was first established and
have maintained a first class reputation. Their exhi
Olympia consists of seven model rooms based upon t
ments of the average city man's home.

Maurice Adams, Ltd., "Adams House," 6 Grenvi
Portman Square, W.1, occupy Stand 64, Ground Fl
Hall. Mr. Adams is the author of a very useful bo
"My Book of Furniture," 2s. 6d. net, which has bee
in this journal. Maurice Adams, A.R.I.B.A., is the
Maurice B. Adams, F.R.I.B.A., Architect, who for nin
ably edited the "Building News." The exhibits
on the stand illustrate very forceable the fact that
has sought to incorporate all that is beautiful in m
models of the past to the needs of the present time.

Messrs. The Salubra Co., 11 Fitzroy Square, Lon
are exhibiting on Stand 54, Ground Floor, Main Ha
wall papers. It is claimed that these papers are w
and will not fade. A fountain sprays water constantly o
mens of Salubra without in any way affecting their
texture values.

Messrs. The Wallpaper Manufacturers, Ltd., 125 Hig
W.C.1, have designed their stand, No.58, to resemble a
through the eight leaded windows and in the four
central hall visitors are able to realise in an effectiv
decorative value of wallpapers.

Messrs. The Walpamur Co., Ltd., 35-36 Rathbo
occupy Stand 59 and have erected an exhibit whi
visitors to examine carefully the practical and
colour schemes obtainable by the firm's enamels, wa
scumble stains, &c.

Messrs. Naylor Brothers (London), Ltd., Slough, Bu
carried out a decorative scheme with "Petrumite"
Stone Paint on their Stand No. 60. "Fastain," a
varnish for floors, also occupies an important place a
firm's special exhibits.

On Stand 62, Messrs. Anaglypta Lincrusta-Walton
& Cameoid, Darwen, Lancs, have displayed some of
designs in an attractive manner. The reproductions
and silk brocades and tile work, all washable, form
feature.

On Stand No. 63, Messrs. Paripan, Ltd., Sherwo
Piccadilly Circus, W.1, have arranged an exhibit wh
attractive. It is somewhat difficult to add to our man
reviews of this firm's excellent products. The same ap
exhibit of Messrs. Shanks & Co., Ltd., 81 New Bo
W.1, Stand 65. Whilst the wide range of sanitary
produced by this firm could not be displayed the exhi
give a truthful indication of the quality of the goo
factured by them.

Messrs. Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Braintr
are showing on their Stand No. 66 a representative
their casements and window fittings.



THE illustrations on this page show how tastefully and artistically an exterior of permanently white concrete stucco may be employed on a country residence of attractive design. The house pictured in the two accompanying views is located at Wannerton, near Kidderminster. Mr. S. N. Cooke, F.R.I.B.A., of Queen's College, Paradise Street, Birmingham, is the architect. Messrs. A. H. Guest, Ltd., of Stourbridge were the Contractors. The "Atlas White" Portland cement for the stucco rendering was supplied by Messrs. Goodman and Company, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham. Write to me at Regent-House, Regent Street, London, W.1, for a copy of "Atlas White Specifications for Stucco," giving details of how specifications should be issued to ensure an effect similar to that illustrated.



Frederic Toleman

Messrs. Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham, have their standard steel windows arranged in an effective manner on Stand 72.

Messrs. Waterex Co., Ltd., 104 High Holborn, W.C.1, have succeeded in arranging on their Stand No. 69, an exhibit which is bound to attract the attention of the public. Bricks and concrete walls are shown with a constant stream of water passing over their surface. Visitors are invited to inspect the effect of the application of Waterex Waterproofing when subjected to this severe test.

Messrs. United Water Softeners, Ltd., Aldwych House, London, W.C.2, have arranged an attractive feature on their Stand No. 73. The public is always interested, making personal examinations of scientific data. Microscopic slides illustrating deposits of lime and magnesia in the human system, in combination with uric and oxalic acids can be inspected, methods of testing water and specimens of damaged boiler plates, &c., are also shown. The Household Water Softeners ("Permutt" System) requires no chemicals, has no moving parts and only needs a periodic regeneration with a solution of ordinary household salt.

On Stand No. 74, Messrs. Alabastine Co. (British), Ltd., 16 Church Street, S.W.8, are showing examples of their permanent water paint.

A garden bungalow designed to illustrate the many uses of Solignum, both as a wood preservative and as an artistic decorative stain has been erected by Messrs. Major & Co., Ltd., 205 Borough High Street, S.E.1. Particular attention is directed to dry rot and the data available. Everyone knows that unless wood is properly treated time and exposure will reduce all wooden buildings to ruin; Solignum renders buildings immune from deterioration. The Stand number is 75.

Messrs. The Vesta Paint Co., Ltd., 16A Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.1, have arranged an attractive Stand No. 76, for the special display of their paint.

Messrs. John Thompson Beacon Windows, Ltd., Beacon Works, Wolverhampton, are specialists in every type of architectural metal work. Their Stand No 114, Ground Floor, Main Hall, displays many different casement window patterns, side hung open in or open out, vertical swing pivot casements, standard cottage casements, standardised factory sashes and steel partitions, steel domes, lanterns, bays, shop fronts, window breasts, metal covered doors, &c., &c.

HEATING AND LIGHTING SECTION.

Stand No. 79, Ground Floor, Main Hall, is occupied by Messrs. R. Jenkins & Co., Ltd., Works, Rotherham, England, who are showing their "Eco" combined boiler and gas cooker in several sizes, by which one fire provides hot water, cooking and radiation at a low working cost. Other interesting patents will be found on this stand.

Stand 82, Ground Floor, Main Hall, is occupied by Messrs. L. G. Hawkins & Co., Ltd., 30-35 Drury Lane, Kingsway, W.C.2. Alderman Mrs. S. E. Hammer, Vice-Chairman of the Hackney Electricity Committee and Chairman of the Electrical Association for Women, assisted by her colleague Mrs. Pearmain, S.D.A., M.E.A.W., have consented to give special lectures and demonstrations in the model electric kitchen which has been built on this stand. The same is fitted with a complete line of "Universal" Electrical Labour-Saving Appliances. On the stand many modern lighting fittings are to be seen, ranging from the simple bathroom unit to the elaborate electroliers.

Messrs. Belling & Co., Bridge Works, Southbury Road, Enfield, Middlesex, have arranged an attractive display of electric fires, cookers, water heaters and other domestic electrical appliances on Stand No. 83. Frequent cooking demonstrations take place, which attract considerable public interest.

Messrs. The Coalbrookdale Co., Ltd., and associated firms have arranged an impressive display on their Stand No. 86. Here again it is difficult to add to our previous reviews of this firm's exhibits. They are well known for the high quality of all their productions and for the progressive spirit which dominates their business.

The well known "Devon" Fires are displayed by Messrs. Candy & Co., Ltd., 87 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.1, on Stand 91. The makers claim that this fire embodies all the correct principles of construction, as the back, sides and bottom are composed of a specially prepared fireclay, which results in considerable fuel economy and an extensive diffusion of heat in the room in which it may be fixed. The stand is tastefully decorated with Wescontree pottery ware, many examples being particularly pleasing, both in shape and colour.

Messrs. Thomas Potterton, Ravenswood Road, Balha S.W.12. On Stand 92, an entirely new type of stand, for ing a complete enclosure wherein a full display of hot wat appliances comprising the well-known "Victor" gas boile with various forms of combined equipment to operate with sol fuel for dual purposes is shown. The "Victor-Combination boiler for solid and gaseous fuel, which is now well establishe is fitted in conjunction with a Sugg's "Chef" cooker, showing o of the most advantageous forms of equipment for the kitch of an ordinary villa residence, flat, or cottage, the gas sectio of the plant being in action supplying hot water with automat control for draw-off purposes. As an example of low-pressu hot water heating with circulating radiators a No. 19 "Victor gas boiler is fitted in the form of a complete installation showi the efficiency and reliability of this arrangement for sma heating requirements, in connection with which may be mention private offices, garages, conservatories, flats and small residence

As an example of larger treatment for houses requiring series of radiators a combined plant in the form of an Ide "Britannia" boiler and "Victor" complete apparatus havi calorifier is exhibited, this arrangement providing for hot wat supply to be operated during the winter months by indire means, with the alternative action of the direct heating g boiler during the summer time when the larger coke boiler unsuitable for the small requirement.

Messrs. Potterton have long ago established a well deserve reputation for efficiency and quality.

On Stand 93, Messrs. Clarkhills, Ltd., 13 Albemarle Stree W.1, have fitted a Clarkhill Automatic Water Heater. It claimed for this exhibit that the heater will provide an unlimite hot water supply in a few seconds. The action of opening an tap automatically lights the Clarkhill. No hot water tank retu or expansion pipe is needed with this system.

A full range of electrically-operated domestic appliances a exhibited on the Stand 94, belonging to Messrs. Standard Tel phones & Cables, Ltd. (formerly Western Electric Co., Ltd. Connaught House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. Washing an ironing machines, vacuum sweepers, toasters and coffee pe colators are some of the many articles of interest to be inspecte

Cuirass Waterproofing Paints and Compounds are well di played on Stand 95, by Messrs. Cuirass Products, Ltd., Abbe House, Tothill Street, S.W.1. A convincing test of the wate proofing qualities is provided by the demonstration of a ro covered with rust-holed corrugated iron, old felt and zinc treate with Cuirass Liquid Proofing and Putty Compound, and sul jected to a continual downpour of water. A further demonstratio shows Cuirass Putty Compound applied to slates and glass sk light under similar conditions.

On Stand 87, Ground Floor, Main Hall, The New Stimex Ga Stove Co., Ltd., Stimex House, Balham Hill, London, S.W.1 have arranged for cooking demonstrations to be given dail Since last we had the pleasure of reviewing this firm's work the have added some new features to their already highly efficie gas appliances. The "Queen Barless" cooker is perhaps th most noteworthy. The hotplate of this cooker is minus the ba usually associated with moderate priced cookers. The hotplat consists of a flat polished surface with holes over the burne for the cooking utensils. The advantage of this new feature self evident.

Messrs. Bell Range & Foundry Co., Kingswell Works, North ampton, are taking the opportunity of showing to the publ on their Stand No. 88, a new Faience Gas Fire. One migh well imagine that it would be somewhat difficult for this firm t introduce anything new to their already very comprehensiv range of artistic colourings and designs, but the display at th Olympia contains many truly beautiful and original colourings

The London Gas Exhibit, 84, Horseferry Road, Westminste S.W.1. The Stand No. 89, has been designed to form six mod rooms and a lounge where visitors may study at their ease th many uses of gas. A new type of mantle, giving a light simila to daylight, is attracting much attention.

Messrs. British Electrical Development Association (Inc.), 1 Savoy Street, Strand, W.C.2, have erected an electric house o Stand 90. The structure is arranged in an original manner, instea of ordinary rooms an old-fashioned kitchen and a modern kitche an old-fashioned living room and a modern living room hav been correctly designed. Thus visitors are able to see exactl what comforts new methods and ideas are able to give in contra to the old ideas that prevailed not so very long ago.

An up-to-date bedroom and laundry are also attached to th house.

Messrs. Spencer's "Silverlite," 6 London Street, Paddingtor W.2, are exhibiting a large variety of petrol gas generator

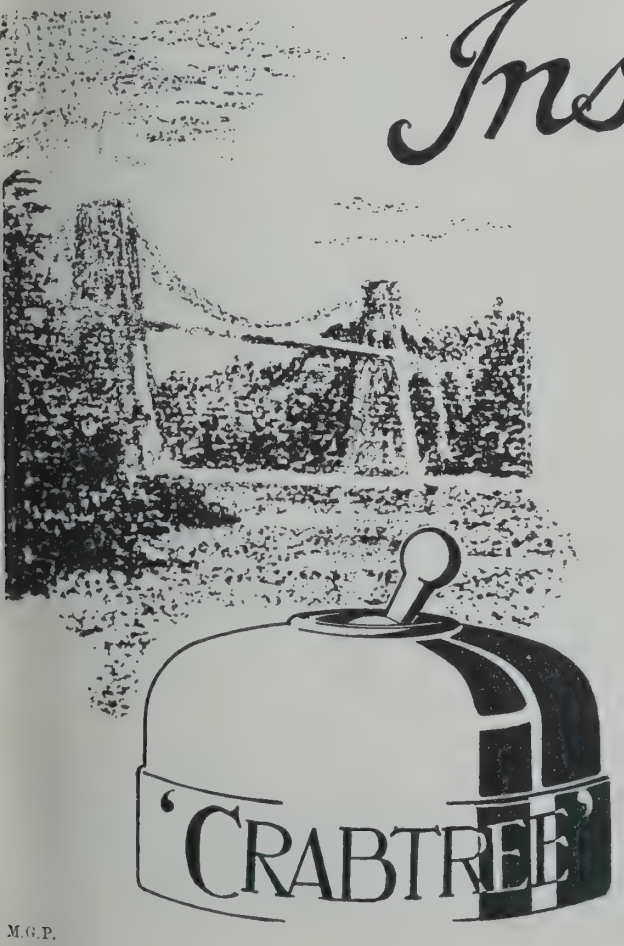
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◆ ◆ ◆

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◆ ◆ ◆

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M.G.P.

including generators driven by weight, water, and electric motors, on their Stand No. 96, Ground Floor, Main Hall. Some of the very latest improvements showing the use of Silverlite as applied to muffle furnaces, laboratory burners, bunsen and blow lamps are of special interest.

Messrs. Thorn & Hoddle, Ltd., 151 Victoria Street, S.W.1, have an interesting exhibit on Stand 97. Some unique fittings for acetylene lighting are shown, a special design having the appearance and effect of natural "candle" lighting will appeal to many who desire to represent period work in the most truthful manner.

Messrs. Associated Crafts, Ltd., Bridge Works, Cricklewood Broadway, N.W., are showing a period room executed in "Dekart," which resembles any hard woods.

Messrs. Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., Wortley, Leeds, have in the arrangement of their Stand 99 fully maintained their past reputation in connection with their public exhibits. "Lefco" ware is well known to the architectural profession. Clients who are interested in pleasing garden ornaments should be informed of the well arranged display to be seen on Stand 99 at the Olympia.

To be able to state that over 70,000 "Interovens" are now in use is in itself convincing proof of the useful functions this patent serves. On Stand 105, Messrs. The Interoven Stove Co., Ltd., 156 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2, have arranged a display of their well-known "Interoven" and "Super-Interoven" convertible cooking and heating stoves (Pascall's patent). Those who have not previously seen these patents should undoubtedly avail themselves of the present opportunity.

Messrs. Bratt Colbran & Co. and the "Heaped" Fire Co., Ltd., 10 Mortimer Street, London, W.1, are showing on Stand No. 112 a characteristic display of their fireplaces. Especially interesting are the interiors in rustless steel. Messrs. Bratt Colbran have a securely established reputation for high-grade workmanship. Their designs are characterised by a quiet dignity and their exhibit at the Olympia should not be overlooked.

Messrs. the Cozy Stove Co., Ltd., 42 Berners Street, W.1, occupy Stand No. 113, and have arranged a special display for three new models which were brought out last year. These stoves burn day and night, either as open fires or closed up slow combustion stoves on all kinds of fuel. Another important exhibit on the stand is a Cozy stove fitted with a welded steel plate boiler which gives 30 gallons of hot water per hour for domestic use.

Messrs. Rawlplug Co., Ltd., Gloucester House, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, have a display on Stand 120. Demonstrators constantly show the interested spectators the many useful purposes which Rawlplugs serve and the simple method of their effective application. Architects who have visited Peterborough Cathedral in recent times have been able to personally inspect the efficient way in which Rawlplugs have been applied for securing cables to the masonry without in any way disfiguring the beauties of the building.

All who take housekeeping seriously must be interested in the small household cabinets which are being shown on Stand 121 by Messrs. Mechanical Refrigerator Co., Ltd., 62 Oxford Street, W.1. Frequently architects are faced with the problem of securing the best position for pantries, and there can be but little doubt that these small cabinets can very considerably lighten their difficulties.

Messrs. K. C. B. Foundry Co., Ltd., 120B Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1, are showing on Stand 124 examples of their "Gladmayd" parlour grate and the "Greyt-Heet" boiler. The former is an artistic and improved type of cooking and heating stove, and the latter is a boiler designed to fix in the kitchen or maid's sitting room. The "Berkeley" porcelain enamelled bath, with a marble surround, and the "Marston" lavatory basin are also worthy of notice.

On Stand No. 126 two models of the well-known "Triplex" grates are constantly at work. Lady visitors are invited to witness the cooking demonstrations. In addition to supplying the necessary heat for cooking purposes, the working models are heating hot water cylinders. The models give a very good idea of the grate and the duties it executes in a house. Messrs. Triplex Foundry, Ltd., 12 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.1, are also showing a new double oven "Triple" grate, which will repay every moment devoted to its inspection.

HOUSING SECTION—THE VILLAGE.

Messrs. Portable and Permanent Building Works, Ltd., High Road, Laindon, Essex, have erected a bungalow which occupies a position in the new hall and is numbered as Stand 34. The furnishing of the bungalow has been carried out by Messrs. Lawrence, of Westbourne Grove. "Solignum" wood preservative has been used in connection with this building and was supplied by Messrs. Major & Co., Ltd., who are exhibiting on Stand No. 75 in the Main Hall. The doors of the bungalow are by Messrs. the Woco Door Co., Dashwood House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2. The asbestos sheets and roofing are by Messrs. Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., 120 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. The domestic boiler gas fires and garage heating has been supplied and fitted by Messrs. Wood Russell & Co., 34 Oxford Street, W.1., manufacturers of the "Sentry" boiler.

Messrs. Novocrete and Cement Products Co., Ltd., Novocrete House, 20 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1, have erected a pavilion from the design and under the superintendence of A. L. Abbott, L.R.I.B.A., architect, 22 Craven Street, Strand, W.C. Only standard productions of Novocrete have been used, namely, walls of Novocrete blocks, pointed and distempered, flooring of Novocrete tiles, polished and unpolished, and roof covered with Novocrete tiles. The house occupies the position allotted to Stand No. 35 in the New Hall.

Messrs. Y. J. Lovell & Sons, 6 Bathurst Street, Paddington, W., have erected a house and named the same the "Lovell" house. Messrs. Douglas J. Tanner and Arthur L. Horsburgh, A.R.I.B.A., architects, Great Western Buildings, Birmingham, were responsible for the design. The house is built with Fletton bricks by Messrs. the London Brick Co. and Forders, Ltd., Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.2. The doors have been supplied by Messrs. the Merchant Trading Co., Ltd., 34 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and are of Metco Columbian pine. The boiler is by Messrs. the National Radiator Co., Ltd., 439 and 441 Oxford Street, W.1. Distemper by Messrs. Walpamur Co., Ltd., who are exhibiting a well arranged stand numbered 59 in the Main Hall on the ground floor. Messrs. Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Braintree, Essex, and 248 High Holborn, supplied the steel casements. This firm are also exhibiting many examples of their different casement fittings on Stand 66 in the Main Hall.

Messrs. the British Portland Cement Association, Ltd., 10 Dartmouth Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, occupy Stand 5 on the ground floor of the New Hall. Their exhibit illustrates the wide variety of the modern uses of concrete. Specimens of coloured floorings, concrete bricks and tiles, windows, fireplaces, garden ornaments, &c., may be inspected. Some specimen sections of walling are to be seen showing the various systems of concrete building, the whole exhibit being of a highly interesting and instructive character.

Messrs. Sanders & Co. (G. Maile & Son, Ltd.), 365-367 Euston Road, Regent's Park, N.W.1, have arranged a very effective and attractive exhibit on Stand 18 in the New Hall. The sundials, birds' baths, vases and teakwood seats displayed on the stand attract considerable attention and should be carefully inspected by all who are seeking decorative and useful features for the garden.

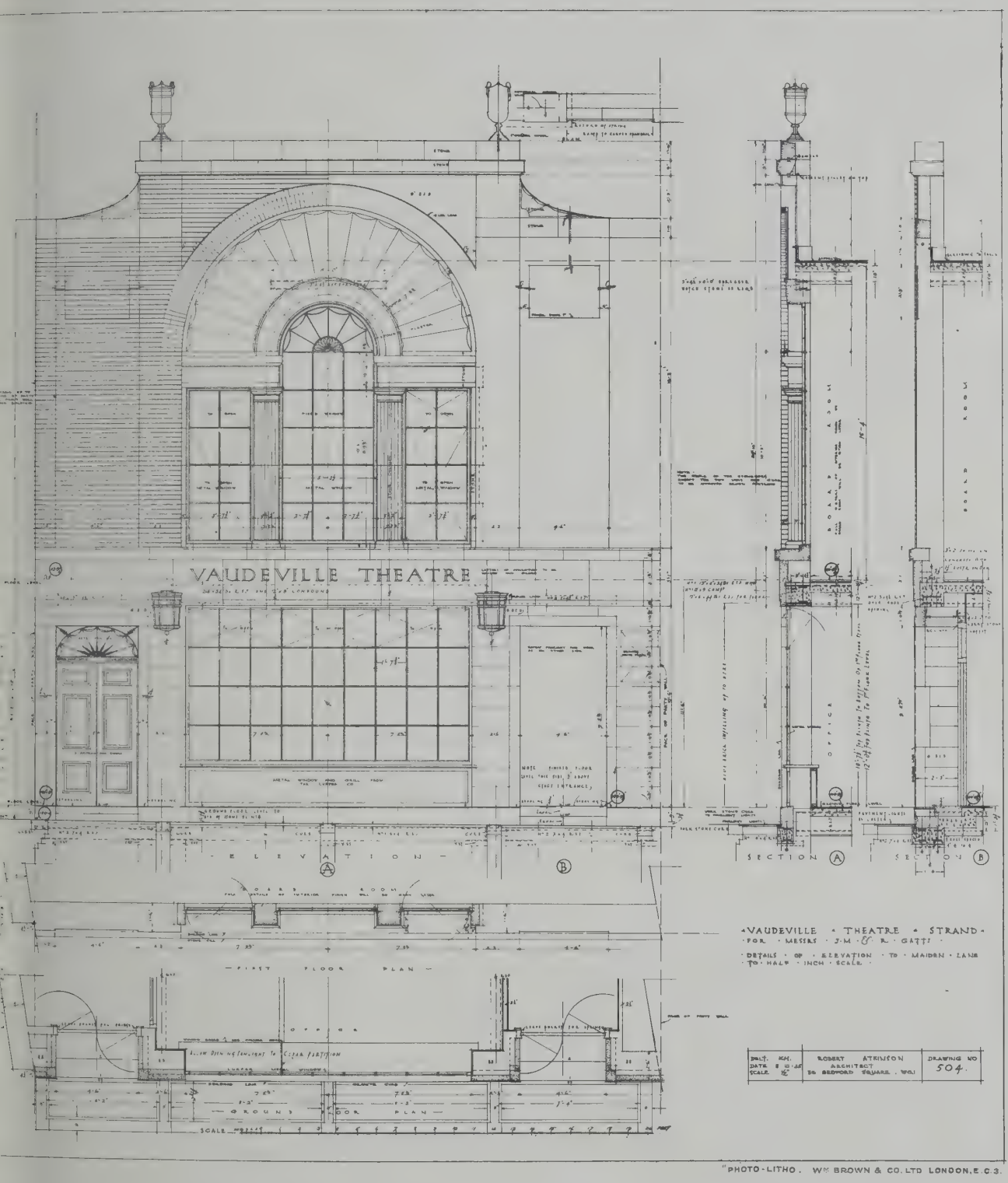
LABOUR SAVING SECTION.

Messrs. Presto Lock Co. (Arthur P. Collins), Sentinel House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—An ingenious lock is exhibited on Stand No. 37, Gallery New Hall. By pressing a button in the centre of the inside knob, the door is locked; by turning the handle from the inside the door unlocks itself. This type of lock removes the necessity for keyholes and inside keys, and for general convenience and safety in case of fire or emergency offers many advantages.

Change of Address.

Messrs. Medways' Safety Lift Co., Ltd., are now established in their new offices at 1-2 Silex Street, Blackfriars Road, S.E., where a maintenance and service department fitted with new and up-to-date plant has been organised for promptly and efficiently dealing with all manner of repairs, &c. The whole of the technical and commercial staff organisation is now centred at this new address. Their telephone numbers are Central 3671, Central 3673 (maintenance).

Messrs. The London Electric Firm, Brighton Road, S. Croydon, have recently supplied their well-known lowering gears and self-sustaining winches in considerable numbers to the authorities responsible for lighting the Marylebone district, and also a large number of gears for high tension with short circuiting devices to the South American States.



"PHOTO-LITHO. WM BROWN & CO. LTD LONDON, E.C.3.

THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, LONDON. DETAILS OF ELEVATION TO MAIDEN LANE.

ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

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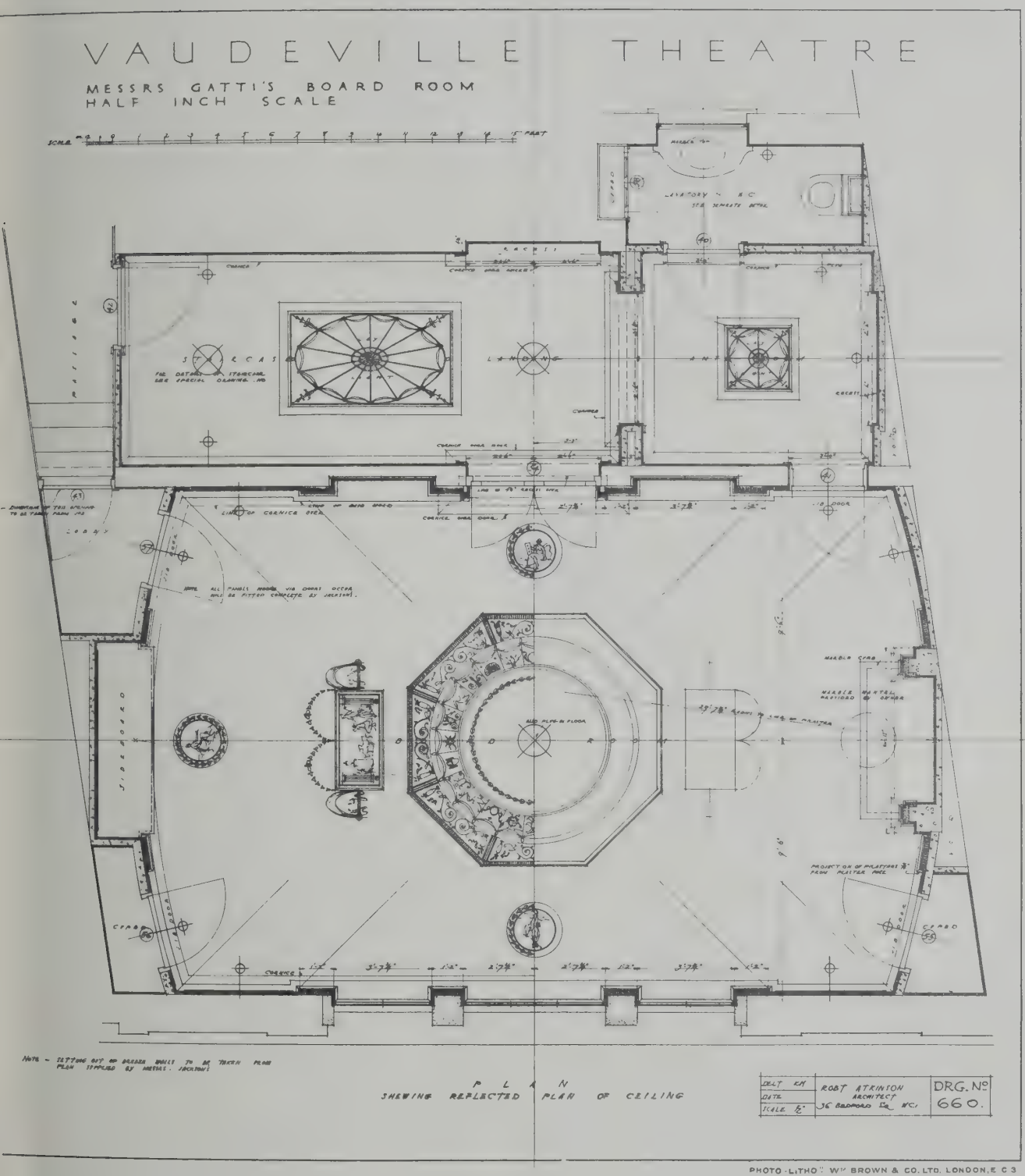


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THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, LONDON. PLAN OF BOARD ROOM.

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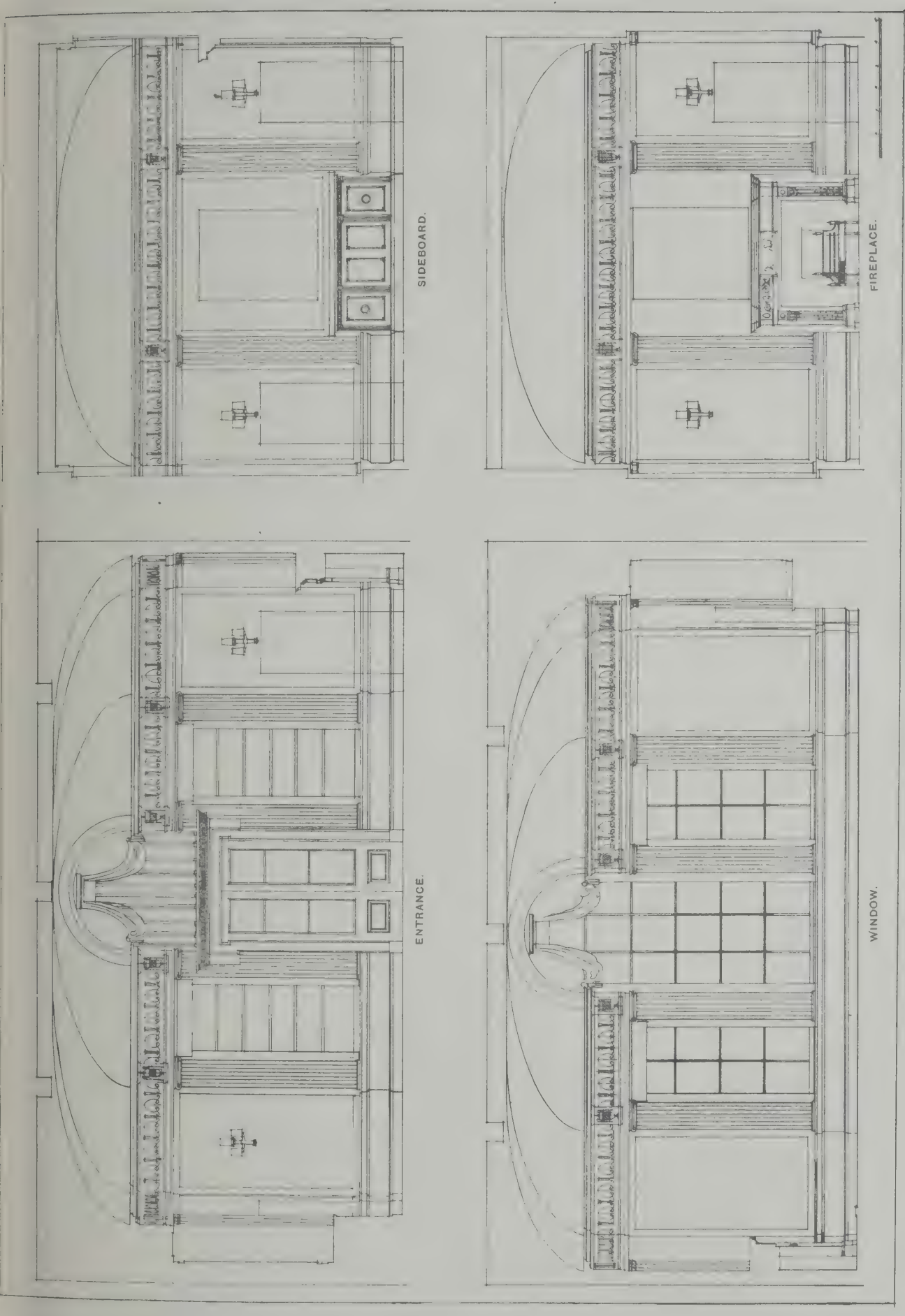


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THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, LONDON. BOARD ROOM DETAILS.

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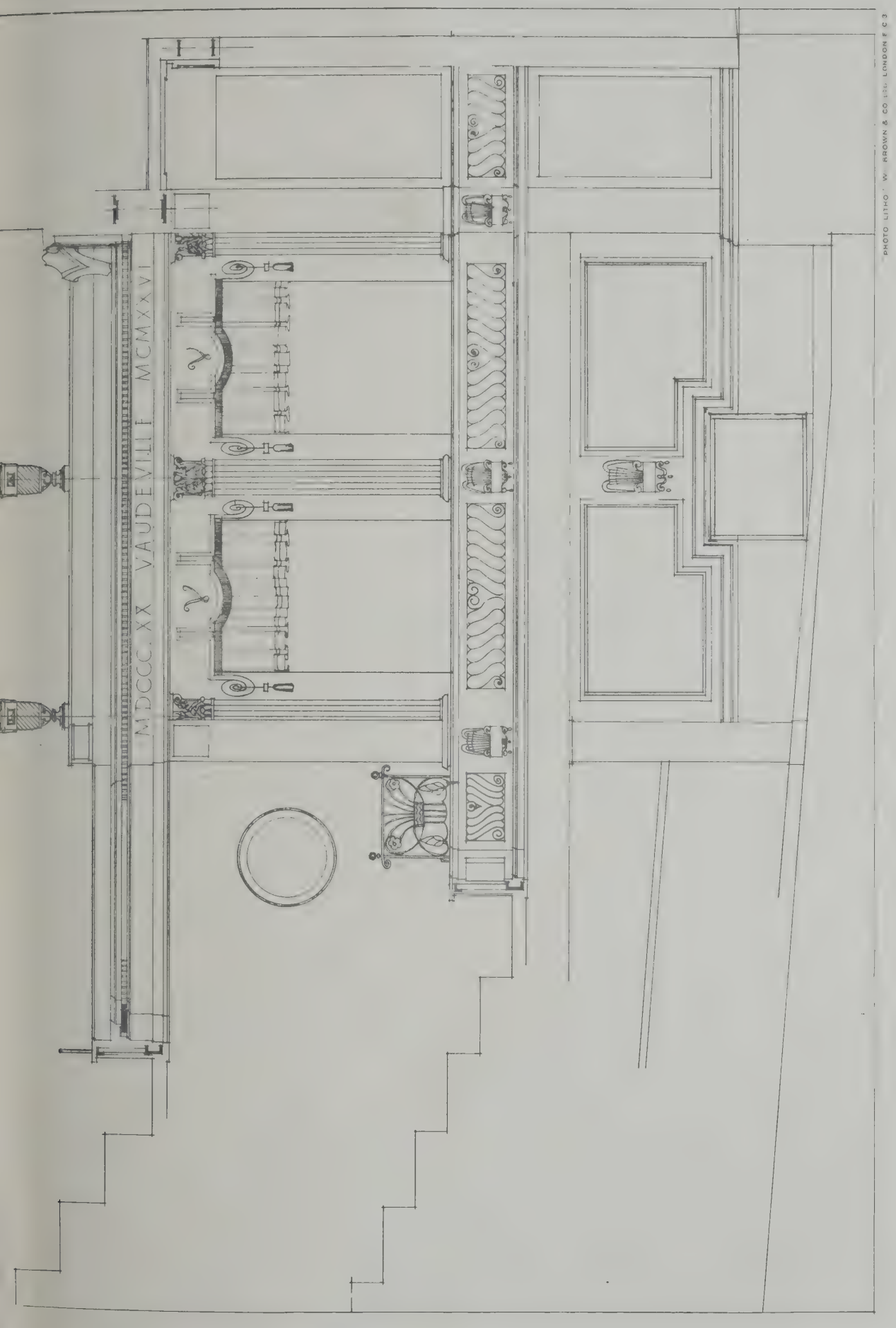


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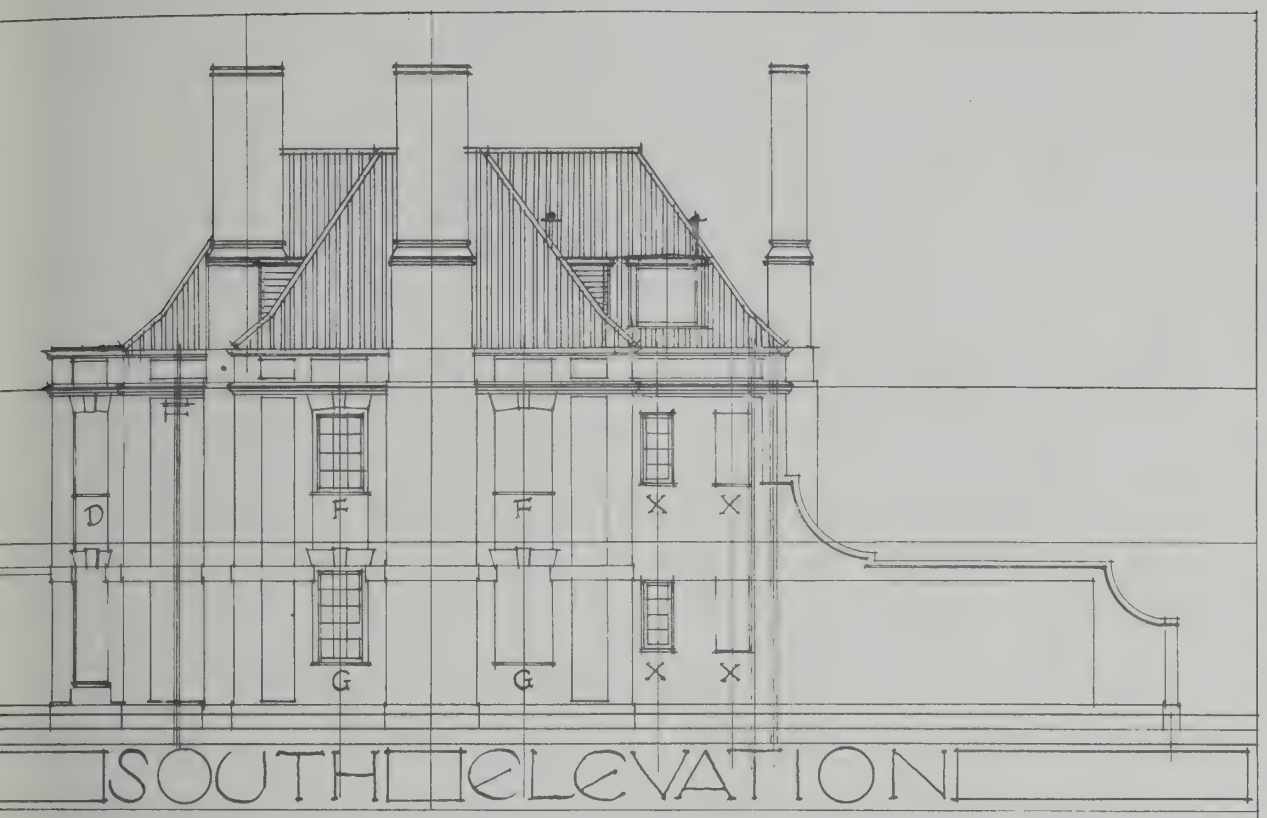
THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, LONDON. DETAILS OF BOXES.

ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

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INCE HOUSE, LEAMINGTON.

P. D. HEPWORTH, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

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The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

March 19th, 1926

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THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, LONDON. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

INCE HOUSE, LEAMINGTON. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Covent Garden Market

At a joint meeting between the Directors of the Beecham Estates, Ltd., the owners of Covent Garden Market and the Committee of the Covent Garden Tenants' Association it was officially announced that Parliamentary powers are to be sought to remove Covent Garden Market to the site now occupied by the Foundling Hospital.

There can, we think, be little doubt that the projected removal is a good thing for London, as it will enable a far better use to be made of the fine site now occupied by Covent Garden Market. The new market will also be in closer touch with most of the larger railway terminal stations and form a more central distributing centre for London north of the Thames.

The views which we have seen of the proposed new market are not inspiring, but they may probably be regarded only as giving some idea of the promoters' desire to erect a large and well-equipped building on the new site. There is no reason why a market should not form a pleasing addition to the architecture of any city, especially because, depending as it does on top light, there is nothing to militate against a fine architectural treatment of the containing walls. The intimate expression of a market should be internal and not external, and every care should be taken to ensure its main object—that of a place where commodities can be displayed to the best advantage, and in which the avenues of communication are simple, direct and easily found by all. We may express a hope that those who control the undertaking may give architects an opportunity of showing what they can do, for London hardly possesses a market worthy of the metropolis.

Both Smithfield and Leadenhall Markets are products of an unfortunate period in the history of architectural design, but architects have learnt much in the last half-century, and the public should realise that every practical convenience is capable of reasonable architectural expression. More than this, the well-trained architect of to-day is an adept in the proper utilisation of space, and is now fully alive to the possibilities afforded by the use of steel and ferro-concrete construction.

The good architect, as a matter of fact, is more careful and sparing in the use of what is called ornament than the engineer, who wants to beautify an utilitarian structure. One of the things the public should learn to recognise is that the services of the architectural profession can only be employed to the fullest advantage if it is clearly recognised that the greater and more practical the problem the greater need there will be in the future to take them into consultation. The well-trained architect of to-day is a very different man than his colleague was in the old days of the Gothic Revival. Then his aim was to bend and confine the needs of the day into the strait-jacket of mediæval similitude; now he is of all men the most eager and alert to make use of all the means afforded by modern invention and research. The study of Town Planning and its ideals also help the modern architect and broaden his views when he has to consider such problems as a market or a bridge, and while we are heartily in sympathy with the aims and wishes of the Beecham Trustees in the removal of Covent Garden Market to the Foundling site, we cannot put in too strong a plea that they will avail themselves of the best architectural advice in the carrying out of their programme, in which we hope they will overcome the opposition of vested interests.

London Traffic

The traffic question is still a very troublesome problem in London. The London Traffic Advisory Committee has been considering a number of schemes for relieving congested thoroughfares in the central area and providing alternative routes for east and west traffic. One, according to the "Sunday Times," is intended to make better provision for traffic getting to and from the docks. To cut this out of Oxford Street it is proposed to turn it on the west side from the Bayswater Road up Stanhope Street, Chester Place, Hyde Park Square (South side), Connaught Street, Cambridge Street, across Edgware Road, through Upper George Street, George Street, High Street (Marylebone), New Cavendish Street, Upper Marylebone Street and

Howland Street to Tottenham Court Road. Here it would branch off either to the north along the Euston Road, Pentonville Road line or to the south along the Francis Street, Torrington Place, Tavistock Place, Regent Square, Sidmouth Street line to St. John's Street, thence to Hackney Marshes and Eastern Avenue. This line certainly takes advantage of existing streets to a considerable extent, but the split of traffic at Tottenham Court Road is a serious defect, that thoroughfare being already a very busy one. The new line would involve a number of street improvements, and it would be better if a new street was cut through from Upper Marylebone Street to Tottenham Court Road by the Whitefields Tabernacle, facing Francis Street, as making a better and more direct line. Another route is projected from Hyde Park Corner to Vauxhall Bridge, avoiding the Victoria Station area, proceeding by way of Grosvenor Crescent, Belgrave Square, Eccleston Street, Belgrave Road, Lucas Street, Bessborough Street and Bessborough Gardens. This question of alternative routes is an important one, but the London Traffic Advisory Committee is rather more concerned with the police regulation of traffic and to that extent is more concerned with immediate palliative measures than the broad question of providing for London's growing traffic requirements by a well-considered scheme of town-planning, which would provide the needed through traffic routes. The provision of new routes in the outer circle to prevent much traffic passing unnecessarily through the centre area is a matter that must not be lost sight of. And in the moving of goods from the docks to the western districts of London we think the use of the river and the Regent's Canal might be more largely enforced.

Notes and Comments

The Amenities of Oxford

It is one of the hopeful signs of the times that the citizens of many of our provincial cities and towns are beginning to take an interest, and an intelligent interest, in the development of their surroundings. The unofficial civic committee which appears to have been formed in Oxford and is focussing local opinion on matters affecting the amenities of that city should do much good in a place whose many beauties demand, above all, disinterested and sympathetic treatment. It is to the credit, too, of the City Council that it is disposed to consider proposals from those whom the Home Secretary would probably dub "old women," but who are only anxious to conserve the beauties which they have inherited. This makes it possible that a satisfactory solution may be found of the St. Aldate's site question, on the clearance of which some £20,000 has been expended. The erection of shops would probably bring a quick return, but the evident desire not to unduly commercialise the southern approach to the city will, it is hoped, prevent their being built. Mr. Edward Warren has suggested a scheme whereby the cleared land might be transformed into a public garden, with a parking space for motor cars, which is said to be needed, occupying the back part of the site and screened by trees. In this way it is thought that a 5 per cent. return on the money spent might be obtained from parking fees, as the stand for cars in St. Giles is said to bring in £1,000 a year. This scheme is said to be gaining favour, and would probably meet the views of those members of the Council who are impressed with the necessity of finding some means of obtaining a reasonable financial return on money contributed from the rates.

Regent Street

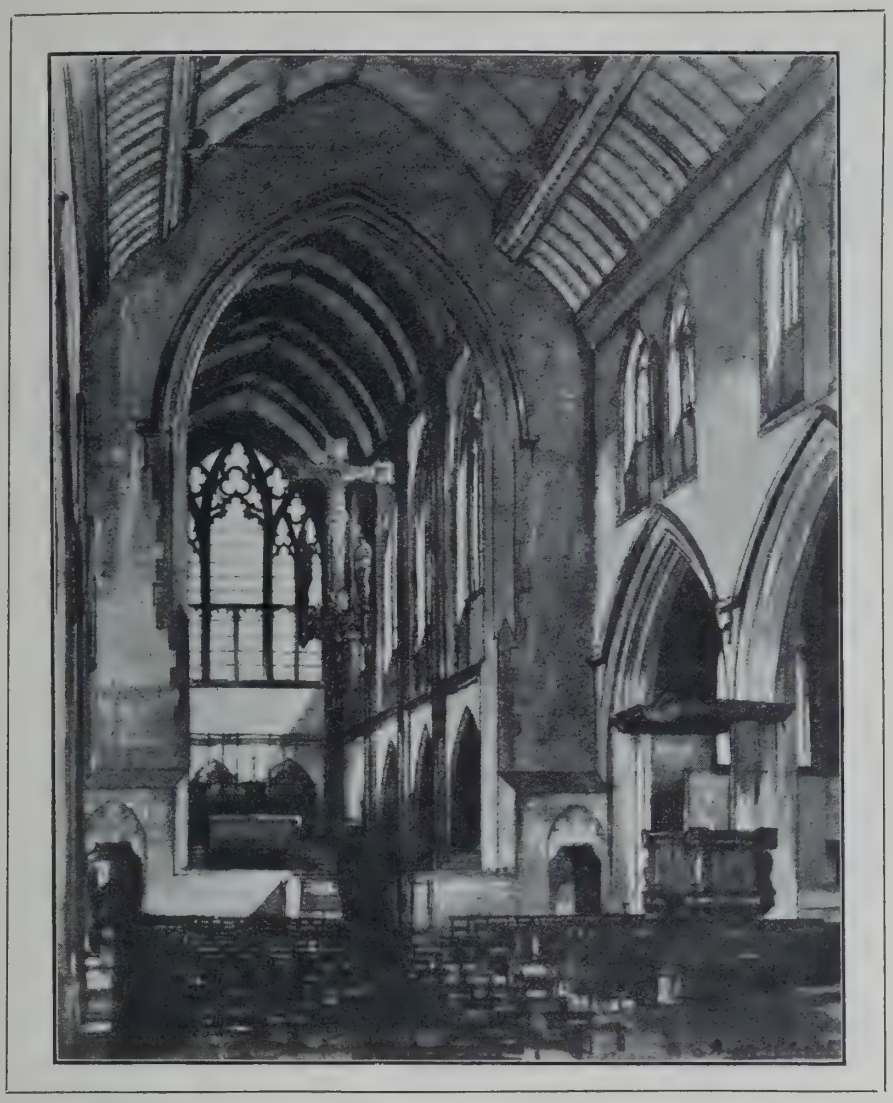
Delissa Joseph in a letter to "The Times," defends new Regent Street and describes the result as being "a harmonious whole which has still left a certain amount of freedom in points of detail to each designer." While it is true that in Nash's design each block had a certain individuality of its own, the effect of the whole was far more harmonious than that of the new street, though we admit the same principle has been applied to it. The initial mistakes seem to us to be two in number. Firstly, the whole scale and height of the new buildings are too great; and, secondly, a simpler general treatment would have been preferable. The increased heights and greatly enhanced cost of the new buildings, which are rack-rented, will prove a heavy burden on industry, and we believe it would have been very much pleasanter had brick instead of stone been employed above the shop fronts and the latter treated in a less grandiose manner. We believe that it will be ultimately acknowledged that shops are best treated like the stalls in a market—simply and regularly. They are but the frames in which goods are shown, and the simpler the treatment the more value is given to contents of the shop itself. Nor can we see much justification for carrying up a shop window through several stories, which, as Mr. Trystan Edwards has well pointed out, destroys a sense of scale, while displays in the upper parts of the windows are only clearly seen from the tops of omnibuses.

Shakespearean Theatres

The project to erect a new and improved theatre at Stratford-on-Avon, to replace that recently burnt out, has apparently raised some confusion and some regretful feelings about the other Shakespeare National Theatre which was to be erected in London, and for which the nucleus of a fund exists in the bequest of £70,000 by the late Sir Carl Meyer. Sir Israel Gollancz, in an interview has cleared up some of the misunderstandings about these two enterprises which have probably arisen because, from the interest accruing to the London Shakespeare Memorial Committee on the investment of the above fund, certain contributions were made to subsidise the production of the New Shakespeare Company under Mr. Bridges Adams at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre of the older Stratford Memorial Committee. These contributions had to be discontinued as the London Committee were legally advised that the interest derived from their fund should be allowed to accrue. Apparently the London Memorial organisation have now some hope that a site for their building may be given to them, and as their scheme for a Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre in London has rather wider objects than the theatre at Stratford, they are not prepared to join forces and funds for the erection of the new house in Shakespeare's birthplace. From the legal aspect, the London fund could not be applied for the purpose.

Houses and Garages

It is stated that during last year 1,600 houses and 50 garages were erected in Croydon, so that almost every second house may have had a garage attached to it. The garage is becoming almost as fixed a requirement as a kitchen or drawing room, and house designers now have to include it in planning their accommodation. In many cases this is a convenience, as there is often a difficulty in providing space for bedrooms over an economically planned ground floor, and the additional space afforded by the garage is welcome. What is not welcome is when the garage has to be arranged in front as the scale of garage doors conflicts with that of the doors and windows. The same remark applies if the doors are enclosed in an arched opening. This is one of the designer's most difficult problems, not at present one which has not been successfully surmounted; but there is such obvious economy in incorporating house and garage that it is likely to be more and more frequently adopted in the future.



ALL HALLOWS, SOUTHWARK. By Francis Unwin.

"The Architect and Building News"

he union of two interests, like the junction of two rivers one main stream, directs our attention more to the ire than to the past. We think of what may be rather ı what has been, but now that the "Architect" and "Building News" as two independent entities are aced by The Architect and Building News it may nteresting to recall a few facts connected with each and ı the services they have rendered to the cause of archi- ure and the structural sciences connected with archi- ure. "The Architect" first appeared in January), so that it is now in its 57th year. It had been preceded a publication entitled "The Architect and Building rative," first published in 1849, the title of which was ıged to "The Architect and Building Gazette" in). The "Architect" was founded and owned by Mr. ert Wood and after his death in 1911 was carried on by son. It was the first architectural publication to give kly lithographic plates, and the Architectural Illustra- Society, founded in 1886 to illustrate work selected by nent architects, utilised it for their purposes. In other s it has been closely and intimately connected with the itectural profession and has been pre-eminently an itects' paper while giving space to general information natters of building.

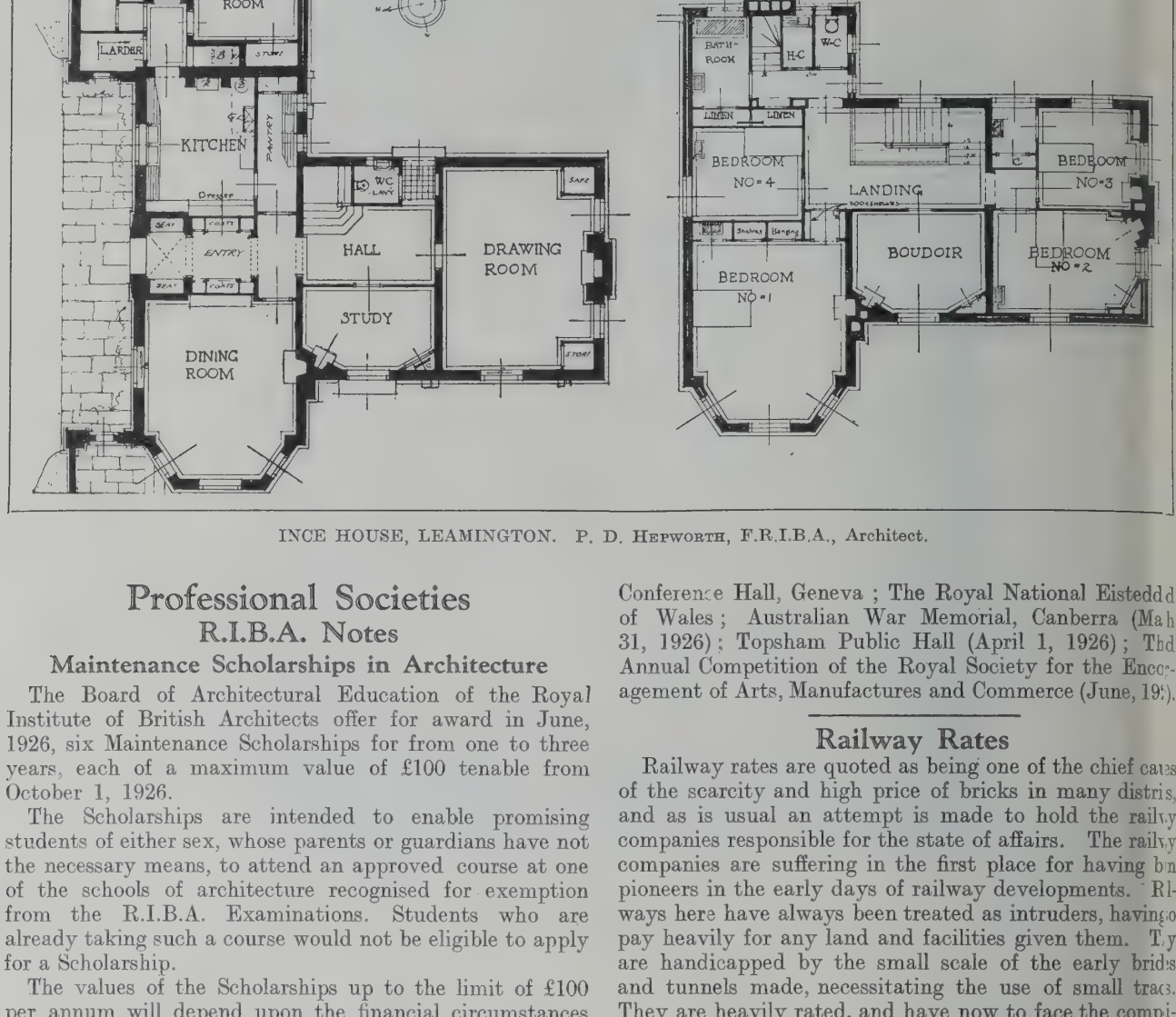
The Building News" first appeared in 1854, so that its pendent history covers a span of 72 years, during which od it has faithfully served the interests of the building ld, devoting much attention to matters of structural ice and to the manifold business matters connected ı building, while never neglecting the higher interests of design. One of its most notable features was for many years the "Building News Designing Club." Founded when architectural education, save that to be learnt by rule of thumb in offices, hardly existed, and when the Architectural Association School held night classes only in which architects in practice taught and lectured, the "Building News Designing Club" gave the younger men both incentive to design and the experience only to be gained by competition and criticism, many of us can remember how eagerly the "Building News" was looked for by the younger generation.

Now that the two journals have been united in one publication we hope that The Architect and Building News together will be able to render greater service than either of them could independently, and that we may retain all the subscribers of each paper and make an appeal to those who have as yet supported neither of the two journals.

Building tends to become more complex through the employment of new methods of construction while the field covered by an architectural paper is very much greater than in the past because of the consideration of the many issues dealt with under the head of town and regional planning which demand space in the technical press.

We do not outline a programme now, preferring to attempt to produce what will be both useful and attractive to those engaged in different capacities in the great industry of building and its final and highest expression as one of the great arts, and it is our hope that we may yet again prove the truth of the adage *L'union fait la force.*

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INCE HOUSE, LEAMINGTON. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Notes

Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture

The Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Institute of British Architects offer for award in June, 1926, six Maintenance Scholarships for from one to three years, each of a maximum value of £100 tenable from October 1, 1926.

The Scholarships are intended to enable promising students of either sex, whose parents or guardians have not the necessary means, to attend an approved course at one of the schools of architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Examinations. Students who are already taking such a course would not be eligible to apply for a Scholarship.

The values of the Scholarships up to the limit of £100 per annum will depend upon the financial circumstances of the parents or guardians of the candidates. Parents or guardians will be required to furnish full particulars, on the proper form, of their financial position.

Full particulars of the Scholarships, including the method of application and selection of candidates, etc., may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Board of Architectural Education, Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, W.1, not later than May 1, 1926.

Competition News

Proposed New Elementary School, Oldbury

Designs are invited by the Urban District Council of Oldbury for a proposed new elementary school on a site at Bristnall Hall Lane, Warley, in the district of Oldbury, Worcestershire. The Assessor is Mr. W. S. Skinner, F.R.I.B.A., of Bristol. Premiums of £200, £100, and £50 are offered.

Conditions of competition and plan of site can be obtained from Mr. Arthur Culwick, clerk, Council Offices, Oldbury, Worcs, on payment of a deposit of £2 2s., which will be returned only after the receipt of a bona-fide design, or if the conditions and site plan are returned within one month of the receipt of same. Designs must be delivered not later than May 21 next.

Other Competitions Open

The following is a list of the competitions already announced, together with the dates, where available, by which all designs, etc., are to be submitted: Competition for Conference Hall, Geneva; The Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales; Australian War Memorial, Canberra (March 31, 1926); Topsham Public Hall (April 1, 1926); The Annual Competition of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce (June, 1926).

Railway Rates

Railway rates are quoted as being one of the chief causes of the scarcity and high price of bricks in many districts, and as is usual an attempt is made to hold the railway companies responsible for the state of affairs. The railway companies are suffering in the first place for having been pioneers in the early days of railway developments. Railways here have always been treated as intruders, having to pay heavily for any land and facilities given them. They are handicapped by the small scale of the early bridges and tunnels made, necessitating the use of small trucks. They are heavily rated, and have now to face the competition of motor lorries using and destroying the roads, and last, but not least, they are handicapped by the scale of wages settled since the war. It is hardly to be wondered at that in the face of these facts freight rates should be high. The railways have, it is true, in the palmy days of their prosperity choked off the competition of water-borne traffic on the canals by buying up portions of the system with a view to making the remainder useless, but the Canal Commission, which was held some years ago, held up little hope of what might be done by the reconstruction of the canal system. Changes are often expensive, if not impossible; but the only great economy open to the railway companies would seem to involve the adoption of the American system, under which no officials are employed at the small stations and booking is carried out on the trains themselves. But this, again, would mean that all our rolling stock would have to be either scrapped or converted.

House at Leamington, Warwick

This house was planned to view as much as possible of a made garden to the south; and placed in the N.E. corner of the site, in order to screen the drive by a row of existing oaks. It contains three living rooms and eight bedrooms, the L-shaped plan adopted giving all main rooms a good aspect. We illustrated some of the architect's sketches for interiors of this house in our issue of January 9. It is built of grey bricks with red dressings, surrounds of doorways, etc., being carried out in atlas white. All rooms are supplied with hot and cold services and plentifully fitted with cupboards. The contractors were Messrs. Henry Martin, Ltd., of Northampton.



THE BIGALLO, FLORENCE. By the late ALEC HORSNELL.

Post-War Glimpses of Architectural Vitality

By Howard Robertson, F.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G.

In respect of human beings there is nothing which makes more universal and delightful appeal to old age than exact opposite—youth. Youth, which embraces shness, vitality, joie de vivre, and very often, too, pudence, but which is *persona grata* to every generation ause it suggests renewal, fresh hopes, fresh possibilities. In respect of art, alas! youth is not so popular, and it is y the most enlightened old age which does not soon gin to deplore the tendencies of the present. And it is y fair to say that youth does not spare its elders a fair are of criticism. No doubt this little struggle is quite rmal and healthy, and the earnestness with which each rty shakes its head over the other's shortcomings is lly a measure of the sincerity of conviction (or the ength of bigotry). It's all according.

But in England we are apt to overdo our zeal in the arding of the fine old English tradition. No sooner is ere the faintest sign of a breakaway from the tradition d this tradition is merely the generally accepted dress the moment, either Italian, or Regency, or Gothic, or eek, or "Scholarly") than there is an earnest appeal from old guard to rally round and stop this search for novelty. My own view of architecture is that the deliberate rch after originality is futile," said Sir Reginald Blomd in a recent article in the "Quarterly Review." What er all is a deliberate search for originality? Is it rely the desire for sensationalism? Or may it not be considered as the spirit of inquiry and invention, the spirit which discovers new materials and creates new forms? Is it not that same spirit which will help to revive craftsmanship? Is it not an original thought in a mechanical age like ours, more valuable, even if it is imperfect, than the same old repetition? What is the meaning, on the façades of great departmental stores, of friezes or sacrificial ox-skulls and garlands? Why are emblems of immortality carved over the doors of motor show-rooms? And what defence can there be, in these or any other days, for building huge fake Orders supported on steel points? Does anyone suppose that a cultivated Greek or Roman or Renaissance citizen would not roar with laughter at seeing the way we "moderns" are using our gifts of artistic heritage and mechanical invention?

It is here that this article, begun with quite other intentions, begins to degenerate into a tirade. Let us forget for a moment the missionary spirit, and see what has happened elsewhere. The struggle that is going on in Europe may console us for our own difficulties.

Let us glance first at post-war Germany. One's impressions of German architecture are very mixed. In no country has there been a larger volume of experiment, or painstaking research. There appear to be strong divisions of opinion as to the intrinsic value of much of the most recent work, and as to the direction which future development will take.

The architectural adviser to one of the biggest German architectural publishing firms, a firm which pays particularly great attention to ultra-modern work, believes that there are growing up the seeds of a classic reaction, not the return to the full-blooded Graeco-Roman-Renaissance classic, but rather towards the type of the delicate classical adaptations favoured by the Swedes and Danes, in which the traditional detail becomes less structure than decorative accessory.

There is no doubt of the existence of a school of design directly opposed to the "brutality" school. It was very interesting to see in Munich last summer an exhibition of the Arts and Crafts. How superior it was, one says it with regret, to our own shows at Burlington House. While so saying, one is not trying to belittle the gallant efforts of a struggling band in this country, but it is quite obvious that in Germany greater support has been forthcoming.

Pre-war Munich design is a fairly familiar story, but nothing could go further than this exhibition towards removing the reproaches which were commonly levelled at German art. The type and character of the work revealed to an astonishing degree influences similar to those affecting Swedish and Austrian applied arts and crafts. Quite obviously there was no copyism, but a strong bent towards the same ideals. There is established, therefore, evidence of a direction somewhat different from that of men like Mendelsohn, Taut, Gropius, though there is plenty of common meeting-ground. At any rate, the "Hindenburg touch" seems to have fallen into disfavour, and modern logic is flavoured either with a dash of eighteenth century or with some new entirely and often piquant sauce.

There is far more architectural courage displayed in Germany than probably any other country except Holland. All types of expressionist design have been attempted. Madgeburg has been made a sacrifice to communal colour theories, and some of Taut's unexecuted schemes make Mendelsohn appear by contrast as a die-hard. The all-glass skyscraper, a model for which was shown in a recent number of the "Baukunst," will no doubt never be built. But even if it were no more than an advertisement for a glazing firm, it would still be evidence of imagination.

The result of these experiments is to improve vastly the knowledge available of the proper way to solve up-to-date problems regarded from all the major aspects of economics, materials and scientific equipment. Of course, the æsthetic result of this blend may be crude and lacking in "inevitability," but it is never devoid of interest and imagination.

The architectural exponents of eccentricity in various forms resulting in such phases as the so-called "dynamic style" have gradually worked themselves back into sanity; but they have not lived in vain, for their most wild-cat schemes have always had a sufficient kernel of reasonableness to enable them to be accepted as a stimulus. Some of the recent German work is very good indeed. Curiously enough, as it improves it loses its definitely Germanic label; one is not quite certain, on looking at such a building as the Bellin-Haus in Hamburg, whether it is a German or a Dutch product.

As a matter of fact, this observation is true of the modern architecture of other countries besides Germany. The movement is not local, or traditional, or even national. It is, on the contrary, international and cosmopolitan, and, in a measure as the conditions affecting it are similar in various countries, so we find a family likeness in the result.

At first this internationalism will seem a repellent idea, but there need be no fear of the disappearance of racial characteristics. The Renaissance was almost an international movement, since it spread the same fashion all over the earth; but it did not take very long for the national imprint on architecture to be restored. Just as long, in fact, as races have no real internationalism, so will architecture follow suit.

There will be, however, in the future, greater encouragement towards an international flavour in architecture than was possible in the past. Quite apart from improved facilities for travel, intercommunication, printing, exchange of knowledge, etc., there have grown up in every big nation certain sections of humanity whose characteristics are mopolitan. The leaders of commerce and finance—and e alas, the politicians—are rapidly becoming internati sects. It is these men who dictate the needs which architect in collaboration with others of his kind sets ou satisfy, and these needs are only slightly varying with l conditions. In the main they are very much of a type, hence also is the architectural expression. This may fact to be deplored, but at any rate it must be recogni and may mitigate the naïve indignation of the spect who suddenly thinks he has discovered that foreign st are being imported into England. Even if that were case, it would simply be true to tradition. Foreign st have been imported into this country ever since the be nings of her history; and when we have kept them l enough in suspicion we finally begin to look upon them v pride as our very own. We are perhaps a shade san monious when we refer to "our tradition."

The materials of building will probably remain on those factors which make for local differences. S countries have clay, and stone, and iron, and oth haven't. The presence or otherwise of the raw mate will affect design, if not in respect of traditional feeling least because of the economic factor.

The great development in post-war Austria of reinfor concrete construction as opposed to steel frame is due to difficulty and cost of procuring r.s.j.'s. The writer told in Vienna that very often the steel-frame build would be much more desirable if it were not for this cost item; and incidentally the Viennese engineers en their English colleagues the luxurious factor of safety which we indulge ourselves in London.

The lack of good building stone has affected the wh aspect of Vienna as a palatial city, and the stucco of Baroque Palaces is never quite certain whether it is pla or imitation stone. Modern Vienna has been, and will affected by this limitation. Its architecture, whatever m be its other affinities with Paris, for instance, will never truly Parisian, for good building stone abounds in Fra Instead, we will probably get a more logical treatment plaster, the use of colouring pigments such as that a German patent preparation) employed in the red grou story of the new Fuchsenfeldenhof apartments, and devel ments of the slab surface treatment used by Otto Wag in his Post Office Savings Bank. This treatment, consist of large thin marble slabs secured by bronze rivets to concrete walls, would be admirably adapted to some mod slab materials, if such can be perfected for external use

The Viennese are making great architectural progr They are less self-conscious as architects than we in Engla and have been obliged by necessity to deal with essentis first and let "Architecture" come in naturally as t principle of assembling the essentials into a harmo The result is very practical building and real freshness design. The pompous note has almost disappeared, sin no one can afford to pay for it, and in its place has co "amenity." The applause elicited from a lay audience a lantern slide showing the interior courtyard of one of t new Vienna housing blocks, shows that the architect's r strength is in providing, in a nice note, the homely sim things which appeal to us fundamentally. The countr which are doing the best pioneer work in architecture those which are not too self-conscious, too tradition-pro The French are very apt to harp on "la belle tradit française"; but it is rather a tradition of doing thin elegantly than a reference to a definite tendency. And friends have the happy knack of appropriating any oth national traditions which may tickle the Gallic fancy, a bringing them out as French. Where would the Pa Exhibition have been but for Vienna and Munich?

The flame of architectural vitality which is kindling brightly in Denmark, for instance, will require care stoking lest it be extinguished by a rather cold and ri formalism which threatens to become a manner. The rapid appearance of a formula is a little disquieting, a the Danes may, if they are not careful, fall into the ev

(*Continued on page* 232.)



The Reconstruction of the Vaudeville Theatre, London

r. Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., has recently had the of re-constructing the interior of the Vaudeville atre. It was not an ideal kind of job for an architect ndertake, because he was debarred from making a design he principal façade facing the Strand. This latter, unmately, has been left in its original state. The theatre gutted because, not being a fire-proof construction, the don County Council required it to be rebuilt in accord- with their own regulations for securing the safety of public. These latter are now properly complied with ie present structure. Advantage has also been taken of necessity to re-build by increasing the number of seats ie auditorium and of improving the general accommo- on of the theatre in a number of ways. Although the al area covered by the building was unchanged, Mr. nson has contrived, by very skilful planning, not only ncrease the number of seats, but to make each sitting e more comfortable and more spacious. An excellent of the stage can be obtained from all parts of the tre; moreover, the dressing-room accommodation is ly improved, and all the subsidiary apartments used he public, such as tea-rooms and cloak-rooms, are irably arranged.

Now let us consider the design of the theatre itself. Before doing this in detail it may be well to examine the general problems presented in the design of a theatre auditorium. The architectural elements are few, and this one might at first imagine would make the problem easier, but such is not the case, for the elements are so disposed that the task of combining them into an æsthetic unity is an exceedingly difficult one. The ordinary theatre auditorium consists of a main floor (or parterre) comprising the stalls and the pit (in this case the pit portion has been merged in the stalls), dress circle or balcony covering a section (generally about half of the parterre), and above this another gallery variously described as the upper circle or sometimes merely the gallery. Exactly opposite the galleries and in front of the parterre is the proscenium, or large aperture, through which we obtain a view of the stage. Between the proscenium and the dress circle and occasionally on parterres and upper circle level, are also several small compartments called boxes, from which can be obtained an oblique view of the stage at close range. Now what is the problem? It surely is to unite these elements in such a manner that, as far as possible, each is conscious of the other. For instance, the proscenium



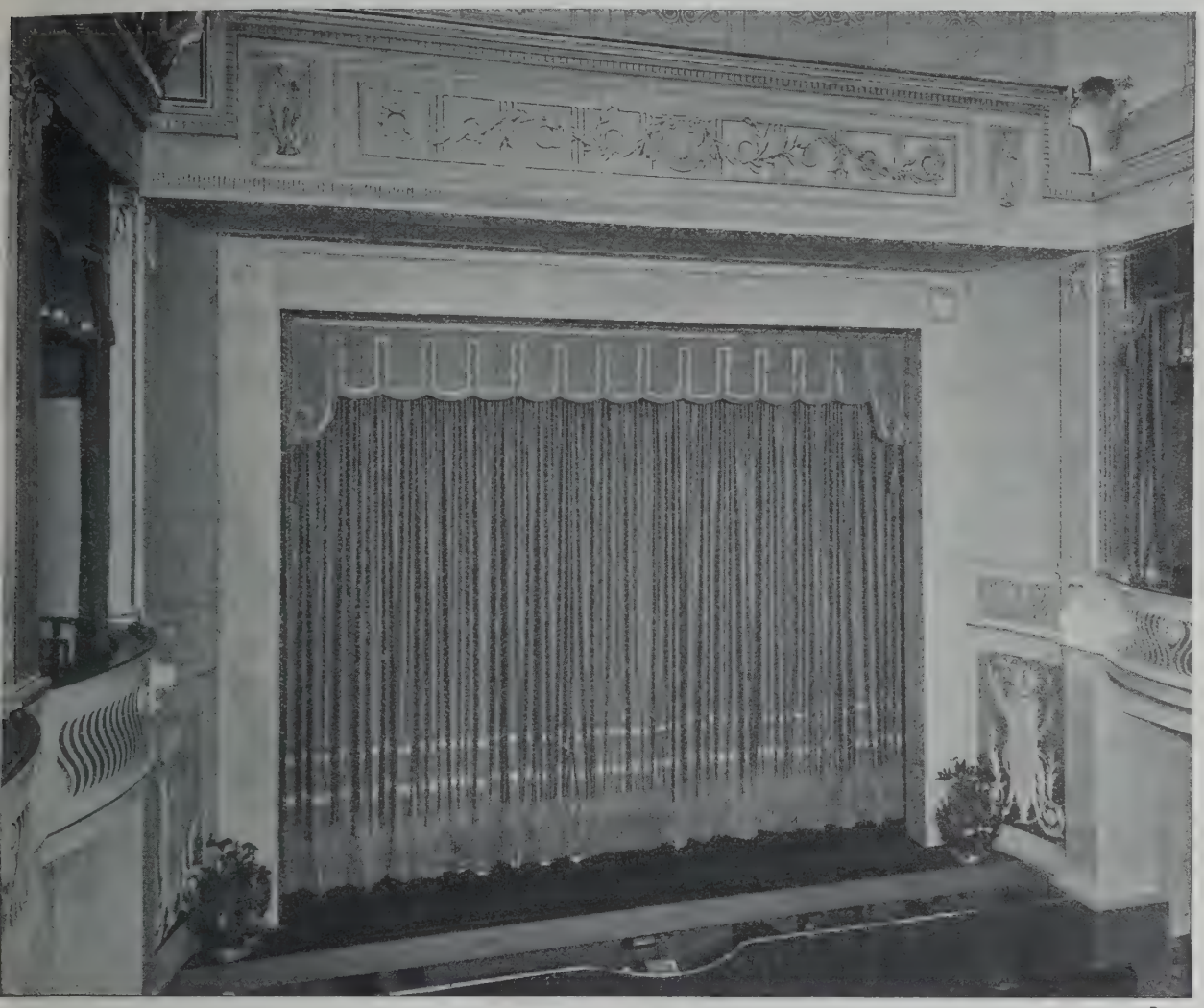
THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE: THE AUDITORIUM.

opening ought, if possible, to take cognisance of the boxes on either side of it, the ceiling of the auditorium should take cognisance of the main well of the theatre, that is to say, that part of it which is immediately over the parterre should be different in treatment from the part surmounting the upper circle or gallery, for by this means the design acquires an additional vitality, for the ceiling itself seems then to communicate with the parterre and convey its knowledge of the plan of the building and the extent to which the galleries project over the floor of the parterre. Now let us consider the galleries themselves. Here we meet with a constructional problem which, instead of becoming simpler, has become more difficult in recent years, owing to the fact that in the modern theatre it is rightly considered very important that the space occupied by seats, whether on parterre or upper level, should have the smallest number possible of upright posts or pillars such as would obstruct the view of the stage from any part of the theatre. In the old days it was quite a common thing to see a gallery supported by quite a number of pillars highly attractive from the artistic point of view, and forming just the right æsthetic junction between the upper circle and the parterre and gallery respectively. To-day all these elegant supports are swept away, and where it is at all possible to do so we suspend our galleries on giant girders which reach from side to side of the theatre and dispense with the necessity of any intermediate vertical support. How under such conditions is it possible to establish the proper æsthetic relationship between the galleries and the floor? Such are the main problems encountered in the design of a modern theatre auditorium.

Let us consider these problems separately, relating to each case the general to the particular by reference to Mr. Atkinson's design. We may take the disposition of the galleries first. It has not here been found possible to dispense altogether with vertical supports, because room could not be found for the depth of girder which would ,v been necessary to accomplish this result. It is notewo that in some of the larger theatres, such as the Pavi Shepherd's Bush, and the new Plaza Theatre, the dep girder required was so great that in the former case a wo storey of rooms was included in its vertical dimen while in the latter this was also the case, the only differ being that a shallow Royal circle was cantilevered fromh main girder, thus cleverly concealing the clumsiness of main constructional member. In the Vaudeville dimensions of the theatre were far too small to adm such a device, and Mr. Atkinson's arrangement of ar obtrusive vertical post, as shown in the accompan illustration, provided a straightforward solution of problem presented to him.

One of the main differences between Mr. Atkin design and the one which it superseded is, that the latt dress circle level assumed on plan the old-fashioned h shoe shape, while the present design is distinguished rectangularity of shape. From the æsthetic point of e the horse-shoe shape appears to have the advantage, f is the means whereby the dress circle is brought intimate formal relationship both with the boxes and proscenium opening, but there is no doubt that by Atkinson's rectangular solution the seating accommod has been considerably improved, and this latter consid tion would naturally carry great weight with the propri of the theatre.

Mr. Atkinson has provided a large circular ceiling mediately over the well of the theatre, thus giving æsth emphasis to the main portion of the parterre. Let us consider the proscenium opening. This necessarily h very large scale, and it seems to be a rational treatment the jambs of the opening should proceed in one unbr line from top to bottom. This, however, ignores the of the upper circle level and the nether extremity of



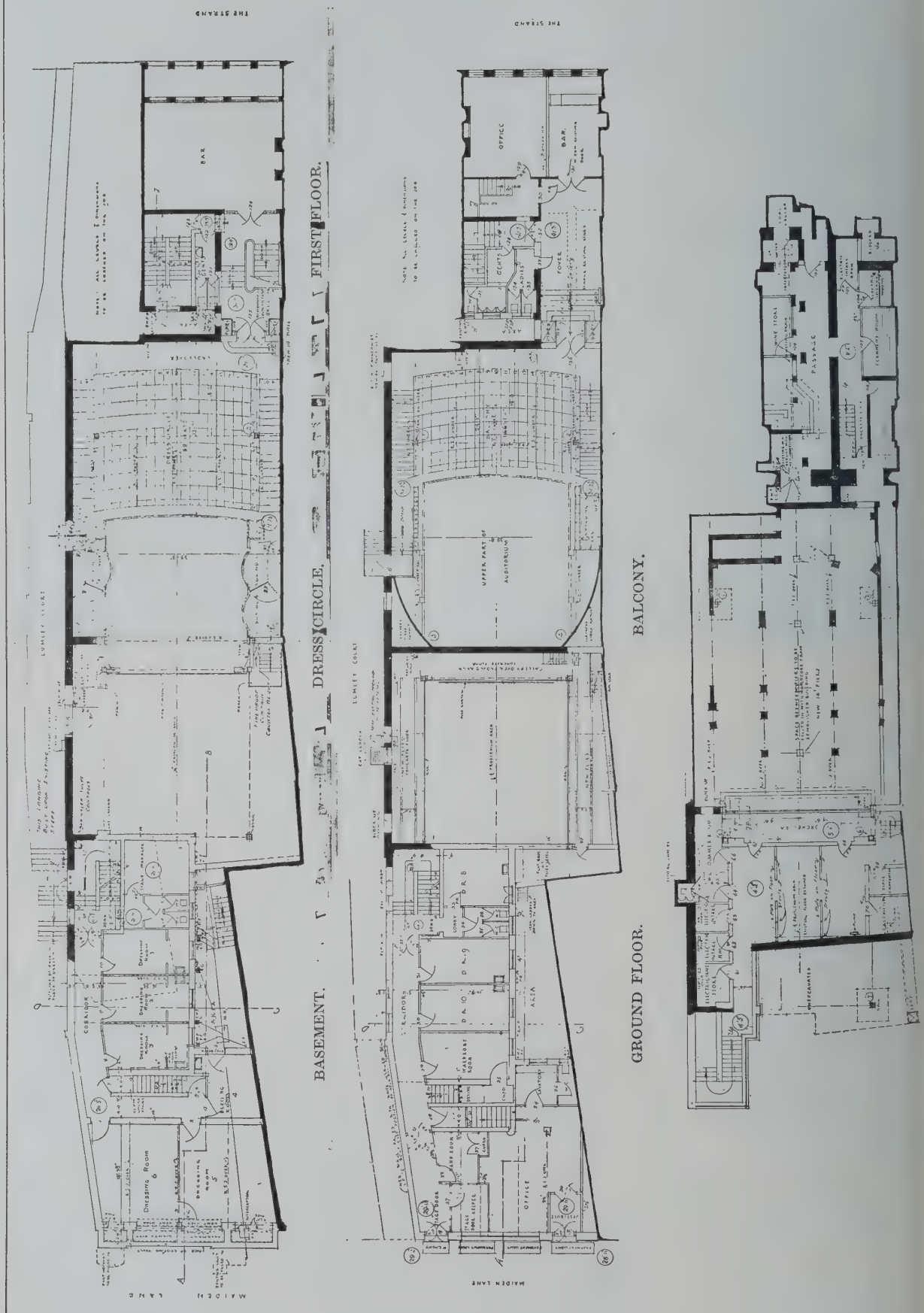
THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE: THE PROSCENIUM.

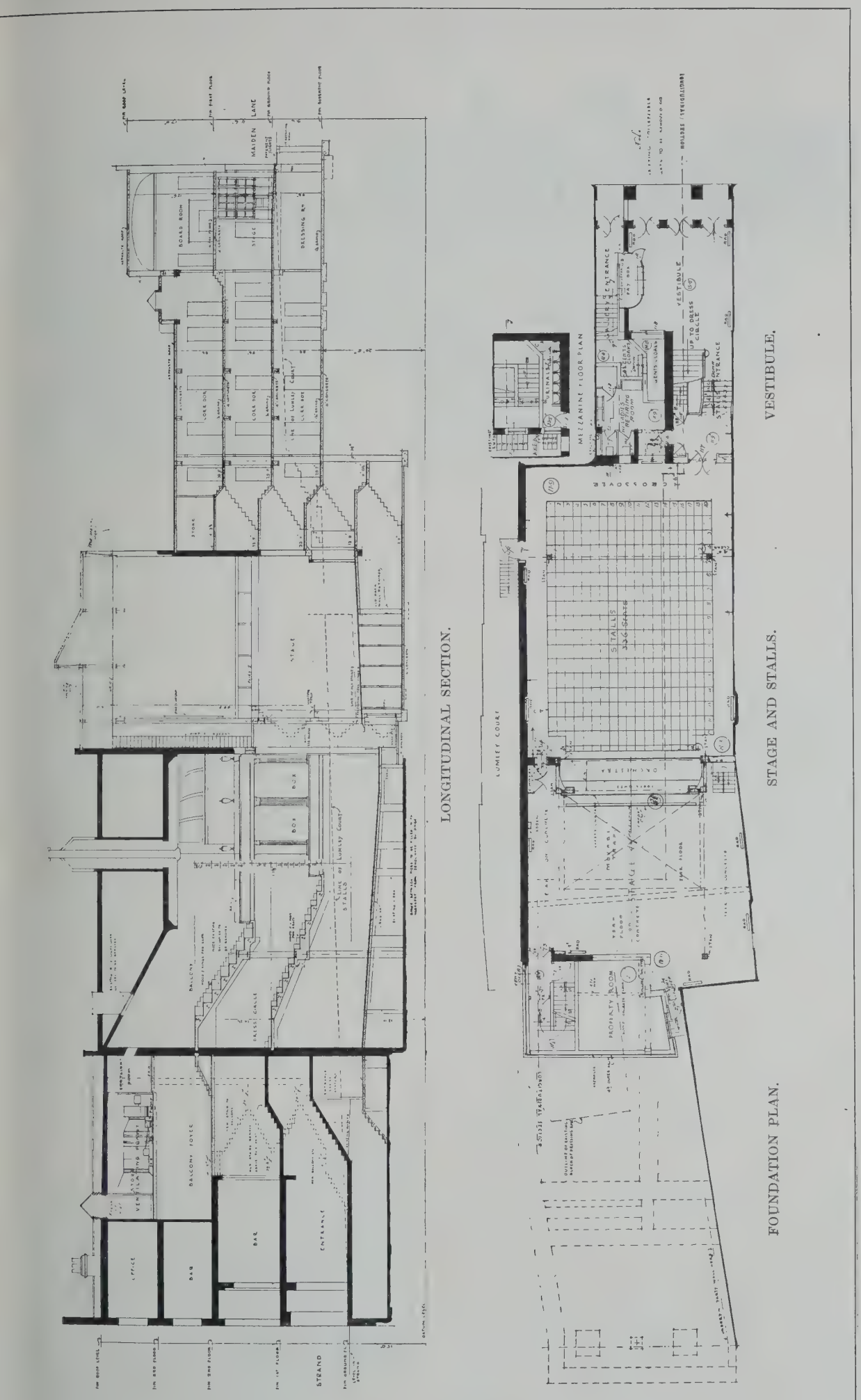
xes determined by this, so it appears desirable that a nsitional member should be inter-closed between the nbs of the proscenium and the lateral boundary of the x adjacent to it. This transition presents a rather icult problem. In this instance Mr. Atkinson has vided a decorative panel surmounted by a wall ornament responding to that which is carried round the parapet he boxes and the dress circle.

So much for the main problems of composition. It nains to be said that the detail and colour scheme of the erior are altogether delightful. The deep cream of the ls is relieved by just sufficient gilded ornament. It xtremely pleasant to see a theatre design which shows eparture from the old, bad traditions of over-decoration. e feels in this auditorium that one has entered an exnely attractive little theatre which possesses an atmosre of intimacy and charm. The style of ornament is ived from the Georgian. The photographs here proed show in what elegant manner Mr. Robert Atkinson exploited classic motifs, and he is to be congratulated n a design which shows so much refinement and raint.

Control of Architectural Design

The number of people who favour a measure of control architectural design is increasing daily. It has been nd that existing by-laws are insufficient, and there ns to be growing up a desire to veto some of the æsthetic ocities which are inflicted upon public notice. The blems of æsthetic control was admirably dealt with at Town Planning Institute last week by Mr. William ywood, F.R.I.B.A. He speaks with peculiar authority n such a topic, for as secretary of perhaps the most cessful of the provincial Civic Societies—namely, that at Birmingham—he has a unique experience of the methods whereby it is alone possible to persuade architects and builders to submit to advice from a public body on the question of civic design. By establishing beyond all question the disinterestedness of the personnel of the Birmingham Civic Society, Mr. Haywood and his collaborators have succeeded in performing signal services to their native city. In order to attain its objects the Birmingham Civic Society devised a scheme for the creation of an Advisory Art Committee with a strong municipal membership. Ex-officio members of the Committee include the Lord Mayor, a representative of the Birmingham Public Works Committee, a representative of the Education Committee, the City Surveyor, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Principal of the School of Art, the Director of the School of Architecture, the President of the Birmingham Architectural Association, the Chairman and the Hon. Secretary of the Civic Society. The findings of the Committee upon all matters submitted to it are in the nature of recommendations only, and such advice as it gives refers principally to land or buildings actually belonging to the municipality. The Committee, however, has already acquired so much prestige that it is frequently consulted by private owners of property, who are encouraged to apply to it not only because they have a certain faith in its decisions, but because they know that the Committee holds all matters submitted to it in the strictest confidence. All new designs for public buildings or minor works to be erected upon land belonging to the City, all proposals for planning new parks, memorials of any kind to be erected in any public street, as may be selected for admission to the Advisory Art Committee by the City Departments concerned, are reported upon by the Advisory Art Committee.


THE STRAND
BAR
LUMLEY COURT
CORRIDOR
Dressing Room 6
MAIDEN LANE
BASEMENT.
DRESS CIRCLE, FIRST FLOOR.
THE STRAND
OFFICE
BAR
FOYER
UPPER PART OF AUDITORIUM
LUMLEY COURT
MAIDEN LANE
BALCONY.
GROUND FLOOR.
PASSAGE
BASEMENT.



RECONSTRUCTION OF THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, LONDON. ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

E.

Farmhouses—III.

By Charles G. Harper



WOOLBRIDGE HOUSE.

There stands amid surroundings partly beautiful and romantic, and in part commonplace, down in Dorset, the ancient stone-built manor-house of Wool, now a farmhouse. In the view given above of it the scene is lovely, for you look across the sedgy river Frome to the house, with the ancient Gothic bridge on the right. But, facing the other way, you have in view all the clangorous activities of Wool railway station. It is not a large station, but the traffic of it is considerable and deafening; for it does a big trade in dairy produce and handles milk churns. More noise can be made by a railway porter with an empty tin milk-churn than with almost anything else on earth.

Woolbridge House is the name of this old place. It figures, very thinly disguised, as "Wellbridge House," in Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles." Not here to enter upon the long descent of it, through the centuries, it belongs to the family of Erle-Drays, of Charborough Park, whose kinship with the Turbervilles is duly and ornately set forth in a window of stained-glass armorial shields in the church of Bere Regis. The Turberville name is extinct, but no doubt many Dorset folk partake of that ancestry. Ill-omened indeed for such is the sight of "Turberville Coach" which, drawn by headless horses and driven by a similarly incomplete coachman, is said at times to be encountered on the wild Dorset heaths. None others save those who have the Turberville blood may see that sight; and well it would be for those who do if they did not encounter that ghostly equipage, for to those who meet it the meeting is a sign of death within the year!

Such, at any rate, is the story; and indeed Woolbridge House is an eerie-looking, as well as a picturesque place. In those time before Thomas Hardy made it famous, the stranger might count upon being courteously admitted to see the interior, but strangers are nowadays so many and so insistent that the privilege can be no longer assured. The chief interest is rather a repellent one—is found in the two portraits of Turberville women on the walls of the staircase, they are "Life-size portraits on panels built into the masonry."

I will pass on now to the other end of Dorset, where, not far from Lyme Regis, is Bettiscombe. Here, lonely stands the old mansion of that name, now a farm, but built, it would appear, in the time of Queen Anne by one Azariah Pinney, one of two brothers, as a country residence. Some twenty years earlier they had been concerned in the Duke of Monmouth's fatal rebellion in the West. John Pinney was executed and Azariah was sold as a slave into the plantations of the West Indies. He eventually returned from the island of Nevis, and died in London in 1719. The grim feature of Bettiscombe is its "Screaming Skull" probably that of a negro servant brought home by Pinney one who died from consumption.

Among those manor-houses that long since have become farms, but yet keep something of their old dignity, is that of Combe Sydenham, away down in Somerset, near Cleeve and Watchet. The back view of the house, showing to advantage as it does the tower, its principal feature, is weirdly impressive. The buildings are seen as a great neglected mass, rising from a hollow site below the level of the road. As the first part of the name clearly suggests, Combe Sydenham is situated in a valley. George Sydenham who built the house in 1580, seems to have been something of a Latin scholar, for above the entrance may still be read the inscription:

Porta . patebo . a . tuis . semper
generosa . Georgi . ingratis
animus . Janua . causa . patens.

This, indicating that the door always shall be open to the gentle, but closed to the ungrateful, spirit, seems to hint that Sydenham was a warm-hearted and hospitable person who had had experience of both kinds. It is a great room in cavernous house, with a stone-flagged hall, in which is kept a curious relic. It is commonly said to be a cannon-ball but it is really a meteorite, of a goodly size and weighing about a foot in diameter and 100 lb. avoirdupois.

Along the old Exeter road between Blandford and Dorchester, amid the avenues that attest a former dignity stands the farmhouse once the manor house of Milborne



BETTISCOMBE MANOR.



MILBOURNE ST. ANDREW MANOR HOUSE.

Andrew, a residence of the Mansel-Pleydells, who, n they built Whatcombe House, close by, in 1758, left older home. The red brick piers of the entrance gates ain partly ruined and standing with an air of futility the grass, without a trace of the carriage drive that e ran between them. They are still surmounted with ptured displays of military trophies, surrounding a couche bearing the lichened arms of the Pleydells, uding an inescutcheon of pretence showing that before y allied themselves with a Mansell they had married ney with a Morton. It is a fine house, of about 1680, of character, with unusually high-pitched roof; some- at foreign-looking, for that reason. In the garden, with sundial are pretty old-world box-edged flower-beds and dy arbours. Foundations of old buildings are traceable he meadows. It is a homelike spot, the very opposite, example, of the grim-looking old farmhouse of Laughton ce, in Sussex, in the dead-levels of that desolate region ed "The Dicker," near Hailsham. Laughton Place nds lonesome, on merely an occupation road. Anciently as a seat of the Pelham family, and yet bears here and e the Pelham device, a buckle, a badge by tradition rded Sir John Pelham, who helped make the French g John prisoner at the battle of Poitiers. Remains of oat, a heavy brick tower and a clumsy brick, corbie- ped gabled building rise from among much modernised r parts, amid a great concourse of barns and sheds. marshes of Glyade stretch away sadly and illimitably. place looks romantic, in the minor key, but there is no story to be told of it.



PLUMPTON PLACE

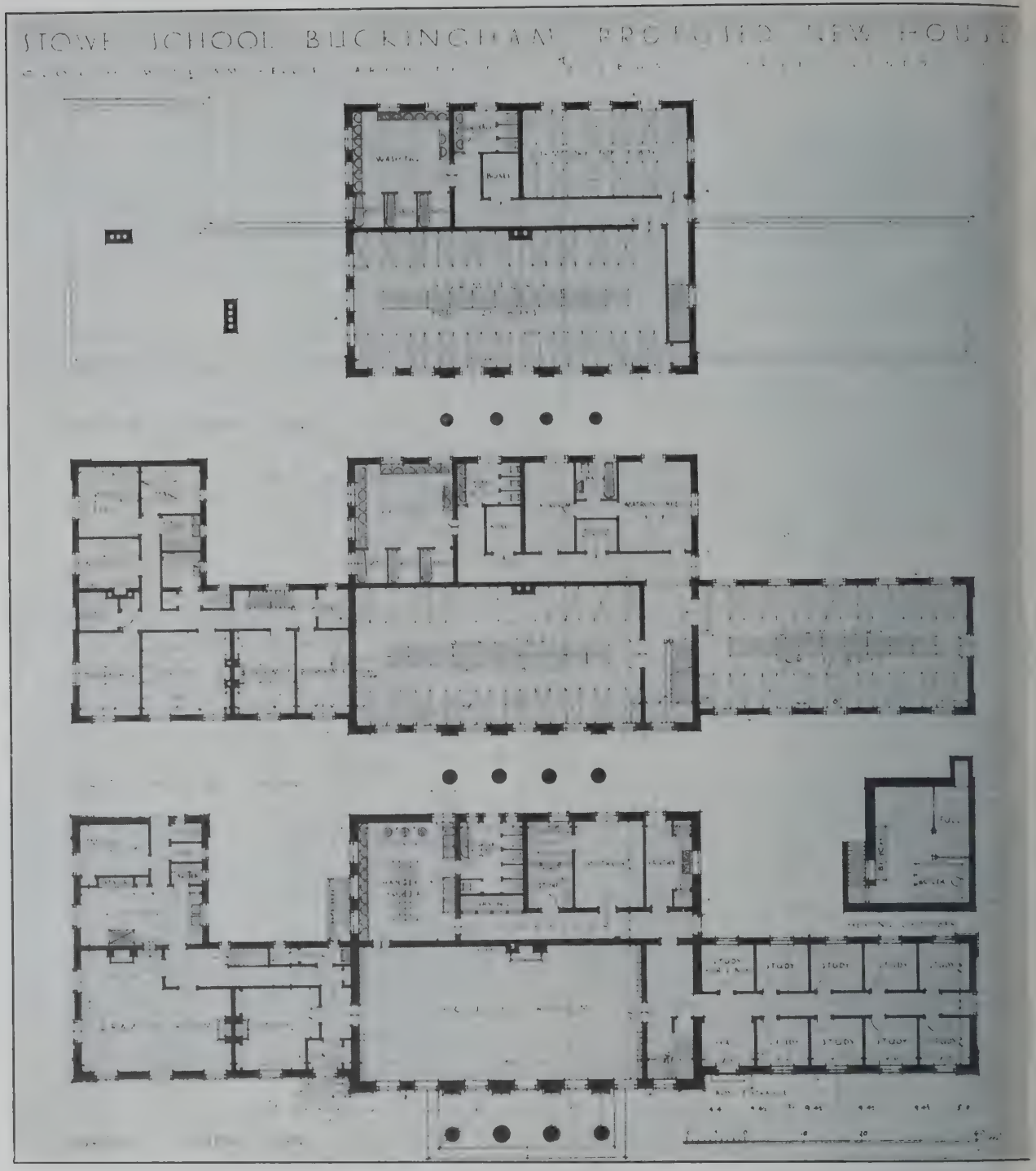
There is, however, an interesting story to be told of Plumpton Place, near Lewes, one of the most romantically-situated of old manor houses in Sussex. It is a property belonging to the Earl of Chichester, descendant of the old Pelhams of Loughton, and bearer of that name. Plumpton



WOOLBRIDGE HOUSE, NORTH FRONT

Place anciently was the seat of Leonard Mascall, one of a family of much importance in Sussex, some three and four hundred years ago. It became a farm, and is now occupied by agricultural labourers. Not yet has the old house captured the affections of some wealthy person, keen to remodel it, and to reside in picturesque state in moated circumstances. For a broad and clear moat surrounds the house; the head waters of a little stream issuing from the downs.

I like to think that when Leonard Mascall resided at Plumpton Place, it must have been a delightful home, just as he must have been an endearing and delightful person. For he was not merely a country gentleman, one of that race who gave their name to East Mascalls, near Lindfield (an ancient house until recent years in roofless ruin, but now restored), but he was a man of affairs; Clerk of the Kitchen to Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury. And he was a true husbandman; one who took the most intense interest in agriculture and in fishing. He flourished in the sixteenth century. Not merely did he interest himself in all sorts of rural pursuits, but he wrote and published books about them. He is said to have introduced both carp and pippins into this country; and he was a great man on the rearing of pigs. His work, "The First Book of Cattel," was published in 1596, after his death, in 1589. Six other editions were called for; the last in 1680.



STOWE SCHOOL, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Clough Williams-Ellis, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Post-War Glimpses of Architectural Vitality

(*Continued from page* 224).

tempting pastime of chasing the Neo-Greek will-of-the-wisp. The simple hardness of our age does not particularly require as aids to expression such detail as is found in the Greek vocabulary, and the danger of pseudo-archaism is scented in some of the "purer" modern Danish work as in that of the younger Swedish school.

In many other European centres is good modern work going up—in Helsingfors, in Prague, in Zurich, in Buda Pesth, not to mention old friends like Holland. There are buildings in each town which would rank with anything we have in London along modern lines. The fact that there are so many examples of merit in modern design shows the strength and logic of the modern movement. It cannot be stopped, but it can be guided. In this it reveals itself as the spirit of youth.

In England we need have no fear of our architectural development suffering permanently from retarded growth. But we must confess that for every real flower that blooms in our post-war architectural garden we can count a score of plausible-looking weeds.

Coming Events

March

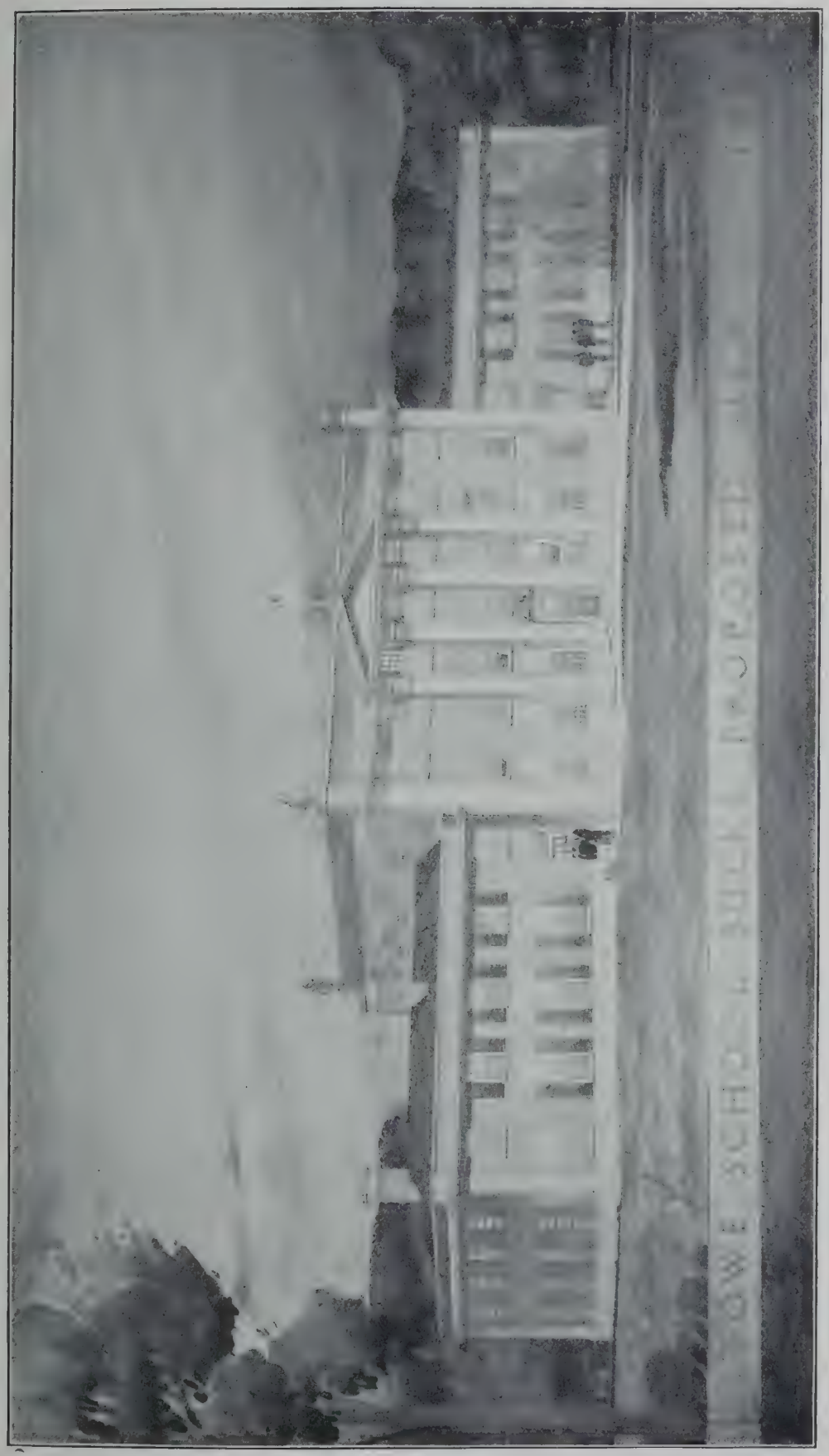
20th.—R.I.B.A.: Visit to the Devonshire House Bui- ings. (1) Piccadilly Building; (2) Messrs. Cook& Son's New Premises.

20th.—Building Surveyors' Association: "Notes on e Orders and Styles of Architecture," by Mr. F. Creswell, at the Central Technical Schools, Byrn Street, Liverpool.

22nd.—Architectural Association: "The Architect fr the Client's Point of View," by Capt. R. L. Re Director of Welwyn Garden City, Ltd., and Hampstd Garden Suburb.

24th.—Royal Society of Arts: "The Preservation of Fk Architecture in this Country," by Sir Frank Bair C.V.O., C.B.E.

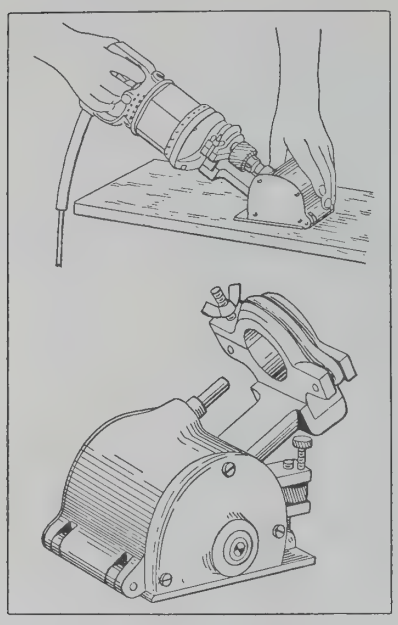
24th.—Liverpool Architectural Society: "Parish Churc in England, 1350-1545, with Special Reference o their Regional Development," by Charles W. Budd M.A., M.D.



STOWE SCHOOL, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. Clough Williams-Ellis, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings



Portable Electric Planer
(Black & Decker, Ltd.)

A Portable Electric Planer

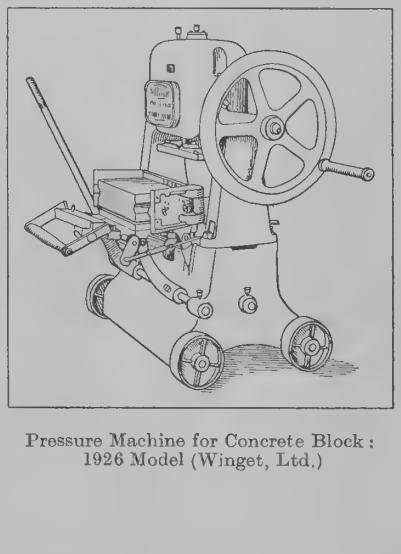
New portable electric tools are always to be welcomed, for even though the tool in question may have been designed for some specific purposes, its advent tends to urge a more general utilisation of the electrical power which is now almost universally within reach. Electric drills, hammers and screwdrivers, each have their own circle of users, but the Rotary Planer recently introduced by Messrs. Black & Decker, Ltd., of Great Queen Street, Kingsway, W.C.1, seems to have an interesting future in front of it. This tool was designed to provide a practical means of reclaiming old shipping cases by removing the original shipping marks, but there is little doubt that its utility will not stop there, for it is a sturdy well-built tool which could be made to render good service wherever building timbers are in use. The multiple-blade knife is driven through hardened steel gearing by means of a "Black & Decker" Heavy Duty ¼-inch Electric Drill, running at 3,000 r.p.m. It will be noted from our illustrations that the driving spindle of the planer is gripped in the drill chuck and that a simple camping device is provided to steady the combination. The depth of the cut is regulated by an adjustable plate. In common with the other electric tools manufactured by Messrs. Black & Decker, Ltd., who are well known in the United States, this tool is provided with a "pistol-grip and trigger switch." As it is essentially an electric drill with a planer attachment, it may be converted for drilling purposes by uncoupling the planer and substituting the necessary "bits."

A Paint with a Dual Purpose

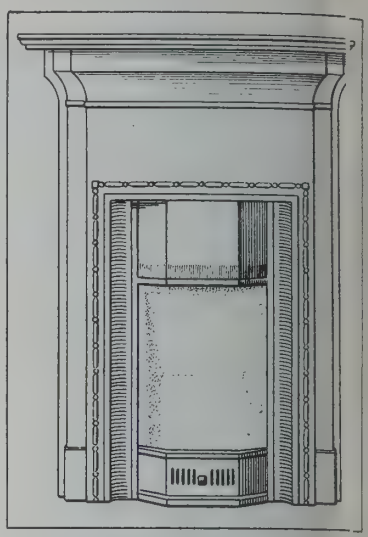
At the present day, when the chemist plays so important a role in modern industry, it is not surprising that his researches are primarily responsible for the introduction of many new products which are turned to a useful purpose in the building trades. In this connection paints and varnishes have been well in evidence, but the coming of a product which is as remarkable as "Bitalumin" is not an everyday occurrence. "Bitalumin," which is manufactured by Messrs. The Hewitt Construction Syndicate, Ltd., of 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, is a metallic aluminium paint possessing the anti-corrosive properties of a bituminous composition. In other words, it is a paint with a dual purpose, and is essentially a mixture of aluminium paint and bituminous paint. In use, it exhibits the unusual phenomenon known as "leafing"—that is, as soon as it is applied the aluminium component rises to the surface of the bituminous body and gives a bright metallic coating overlying one which has the anti-corrosive property of an ordinary bituminous paint. Two distinct coats are thus obtained in one application, and whilst the bottom one is preservative in character, the top one meets all the requirements of a metallic paint from the point of view of appearance and light-reflective properties. As such "Bitalumin" is suitable for all uses to which aluminium paint is normally applied, and in particular for structural iron and steelwork, and tanks and water pipes which are subject to sweating. Its introduction marks a distinct advance in the general utility of bituminous products, for in this role it yields a clean surface which has none of the "semi-stickiness" of an ordinary bitumenous paint, and by reason of its overlying metallic film it can be painted over without any subsequent troubles from "grinning."

An Improved Concrete Block Machine

The popularity gained by their No. 2 Concrete Block Pressure Machine has induced Messrs. Winget, Ltd., of Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1, to put out an improved 1926 model. In this machine, which has been designed for use on building schemes where power is not available or where the work does not call for the installation of the more powerful presses, an increased pressure of 10 tons can be obtained. This has been made possible by the adoption of an improved type of worm-driven head. In the original machine the ramplate pressure was only 3½ tons. The operating hand-wheel is now placed on the right-hand side of the machine instead



Pressure Machine for Concrete Block: 1926 Model (Winget, Ltd.)



The "Beadon" Mantel Register
(The Forth & Clyde and Sunnyside Iron Cos., Ltd.)

of at the back, and an automatic mouldoo is provided, all three doors of which ar unlocked and opened by one movem through a link motion. These improve ments have not only eased the energy required for manipulation, but have also increased the output of the machine to 150 blocks per hour. The standard block are 18 inches by 9 inches by 4½ inches and the machine can also be adapted for partition slabs of the same superficial area as these blocks and of any thickness up to 4½ inches. The operation of this "Winget" pressure machine is simplicity in itself. When the moulding box has been filled with concrete and roughly screeded off it is brought into position beneath the main plate by a single movement of the lever. Pressure is then applied by means of the hand-wheel. The wheel is rotated until the ramplate regains its original position when, by the reverse movement of the lever, the moulding box is withdrawn to the filling position and opened for the removal of the block. A new pallet is then placed in the moulding box and the operation is repeated. It should be noted that the pressure mechanism eliminates all possibility of guesswork in applying the same pressure and that the guide shafts attached to the ramplate ensure an even vertical pressure and obviate the production of a tapered block or slab.

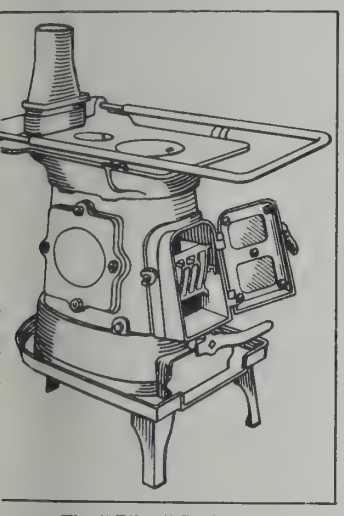
An Improvement in Mantel Registers

It has long been recognised that the expansion of the iron is directly responsible for the breaking away of the plaster work on each side of a cast iron mantel register. In individual cases this may not be a serious defect, but to many of the local housing authorities it is threatening to become a matter of some consequence in regard to the expense entailed by constant repairs. To obviate trouble Messrs. The Forth & Clyde and Sunnyside Iron Cos., Ltd., of Falkirk, have just introduced the "Beadon" Mantel Register, which, as shown in our illustration, is provided with a patent bead covering an expansion clearance between

dge of the plaster and the body of the work. To some extent this bead ally enhances the general appearance e register, but it also permits the walls e distempered or papered right up to side of the mantel-piece. In setting mantel the plaster is cut away an ional ½ inch at each side, over that sary to take the size of mantel specified at is, for a 30 inch mantel the plaster d be removed to a width of 31 inches. covering bead then laps the joint and expansion or contraction which takes does not affect the plaster. Mantels ded with this bead can also be fitted up the wall has been "last-coated," for pointing up at the sides of the mantel nes unnecessary. The mantel register rated is 30 inches wide by 48 inches and will take a 14-inch fire. The facturers wish to point out that it pplied to the trade through builders' nants and ironmongers only.

New Boiler with a Distinctive Feature

e presence of a continuous supply of ater adds considerably to the comfort household, and since the kitchen range y so often replaced by a gas or electric r, in the interests of domestic economy



The "Pilot" Boiler
ames Keith and Blackman Co., Ltd.)

stallation of an independent hot water becomes a necessity. The types of tic boilers in use are therefore legion, spite of this it is not always well to by a newcomer without considering ividual merits. The "Pilot" Boiler, product of Messrs. James Keith & nan Co., Ltd., of 27 Farringdon e, London, E.C.4, is provided with a nickel-plated rail to prevent pots ans from being accidentally pushed hot-plate. When extended in front open fire this device forms a con- t airing rail, which would be greatly iated in most households. The boiler will provide 35 gallons of hot water our at a temperature of 150° Fahr., therefore suitable for working in ction with a 50-gallon cylinder. The x is of ample dimensions to enable oiler to work throughout the night t attention, and thus obviates re- g a fresh fire every morning. The e fuel consumption works out at 1¼ cwt. of coke per week, but like other domestic boilers, combustible old refuse may be utilised to reduce tual quantity of coke or anthracite ned. The "Pilot" Boiler is con-

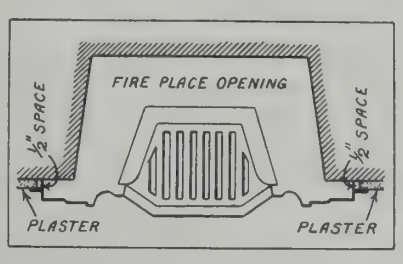


The "Falconette" Electric Cooker
(The Hotpoint Electric Appliance Co., Ltd.)

structed of cast iron and has a hot-plate measuring 14 inches wide by 20 inches deep. The fire-door is fitted with mica panels so that the fire is always visible, and a rocking grate is provided to enable the fire to be cleared with the minimum of trouble. Ample facilities are also provided for cleaning out lime deposits, the interior of the boiler being easily reached by removing the cleaning doors on either side. It is also pleasing to note that every part of the boiler is standardised, so that accidental breakage can be immediately replaced from stock. Some manufacturers of domestic boilers have been sadly neglectful in this respect, and the trouble and inconvenience which results under such circumstances can only be gauged from the actual experience of the householder.

A New Electric Cooker

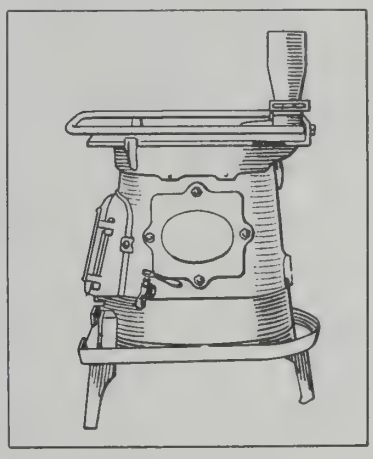
Now that so many local electricity undertakings are developing the "All-Electric" house, cooking by electricity should receive a certain impetus. Messrs. The Hotpoint Electric Appliance Co., Ltd., of 24 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W.1, are therefore abreast of the times with the introduction of a new Electric Cooker suitable for flats and housing schemes where the catering is limited to three or four persons. The "Falconette" Electric Cooker, which we illustrate, is constructed of cast iron and mild steel, and comprises an oven surmounted by a hob carrying one of the "Hotpoint" boiling plates. The oven, 9½ inches wide by 12 inches deep by 10 inches high, is double-cased and lagged and is fitted with a porcelain-panelled fall-down door which forms a convenient shelf when open. The heating elements, fitted at the bottom, are protected by a guard and are arranged for "three-heat" regulation. The boiling plate on the hob will also act as a griller, the grill pan and grid being inserted at the top of the oven where a pair of runners are provided. The available grill space is 10 inches wide by 8½ inches deep. Anyone who has seen this "Falconette" Cooker in operation will be fully convinced of the cleanliness and efficiency of electricity in this domestic capacity.



The "Beadon" Mantel Register: Sectional Plan
(The Forth & Clyde and Sunnyside Iron Cos., Ltd.)

A New Panelling Board

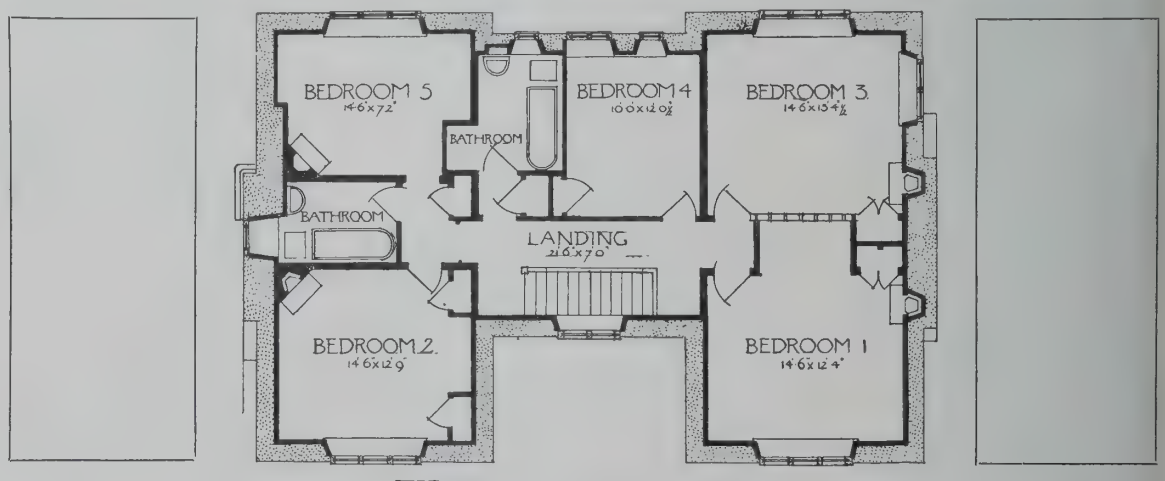
Oak panelling is undoubtedly one of the most delightful forms of internal decoration, but under present-day conditions its cost is to a certain extent prohibitive. It is no great wonder, then, that many substitutes for oak panelling have been marketed from time to time. The latest newcomer in this line—"Kardoak" Panelling Board—has been introduced by Messrs. Jesse Ball, of Cheapside Timber Yards, Birmingham. This board is one of the most natural reproductions of figured oak which we have seen, for it is noticeably free from the continuous repetition of the grain which is so often found in this class of material. "Kardoak" is supplied stained and polished ready for use. It does not shrink and is unaffected by dampness,



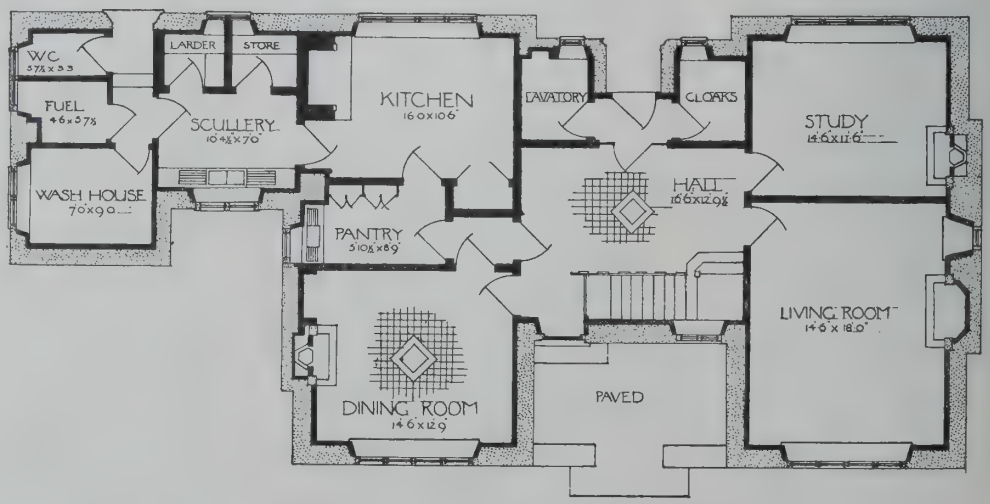
The "Pilot" Boiler
(James Keith and Blackman Co., Ltd.)

inasmuch as it is backed with a bituminous paper. At present it is being supplied in three thicknesses, varying from $\frac{3}{32}$ to ¼ inch, the sheets being 31½ inches by 21½ inches. Several standard shades are made and can always be matched and ordered by a reference number. Where desired it can be supplied double-sided, but realising that it may be necessary to match existing panelling the manufacturers are also marketing the material in an unstained condition. "Kardoak" may be fixed to brick walls, with or without plaster, by pinning the sheets direct to wall grounds, the joints being covered by laying on wooden stiles forming the panels. With damp walls this method is advantageous as the grounds form an air space between the wall and the board, which adds considerably to the life of the material. It is unnecessary to have grooved framework, as this panelling board does not twist nor shrink. In the case of match-boarded walls and partitions the sheets may be tacked direct to these. Ordinarily no paste or glue is necessary, but where large panels are desired and thin or medium sheets are being used a touch of glue at the back is to be recommended.





FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE AT WOLVERTON. Sir John Burnet and Partners, Architects.

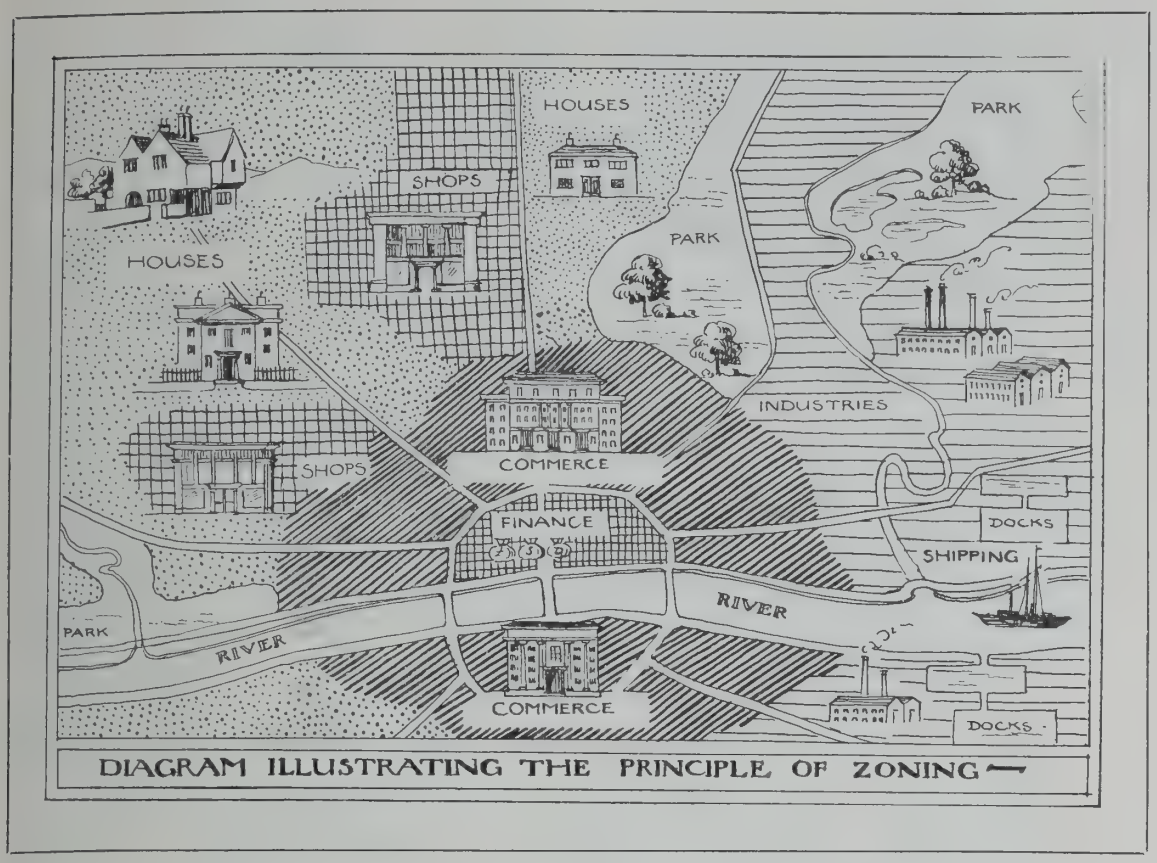


DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE PRINCIPLE OF ZONING—

The Reconstruction of London.*

By Mr. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., Vice-Pres. T.P.I.

Zoning for Industries.

What can be done to put our industries in the right ce? At present we have gas works scattered all over ndon, innumerable electric power stations and refuse tructors, factories of all kinds in all sorts of suitable and uitable positions. Even the choicest residential areas being steadily invaded by commercial buildings and most important of our West-end squares are being en over, one by one and house by house, for business rposes.

s it possible to call a halt to this continual change of use ich is going on under our eyes daily?

anute could not stop the rolling waves, and it may well doubted whether we shall ever be able to so stereotype l define the residential areas as to forbid the natural nges that must come in course of time.

Much can, however, be done to regulate the placing of more important industries and to prevent the wholesale iling of our residential districts by the present haphazard ttering of industrial buildings.

t will be noted from the diagram that in every London ough there are a very large number of buildings in blic ownership, such as schools, hospitals, public offices l the like, and it will be seen what possibilities there are all such districts for something in the nature of a civic tre, by the gradual grouping together of all such ldings.

n the United States, practically all cities of any import- e have adopted "zoning" regulations, primarily for protection of residential areas, and the definite exclusion ndustrial buildings from such areas has been found of h direct advantage that the idea is everywhere supported the pressure of public opinion. On financial grounds ne it has been found well worth while to protect good residential districts from the rapid fall in value which is inevitable if there is no restriction on the use to which buildings may be put.

In a word, the control exercised is to all intents and purposes the same as that at present enforced on all well-managed estates, not so much for the protection of the ground landlord as for the welfare of the tenants themselves.

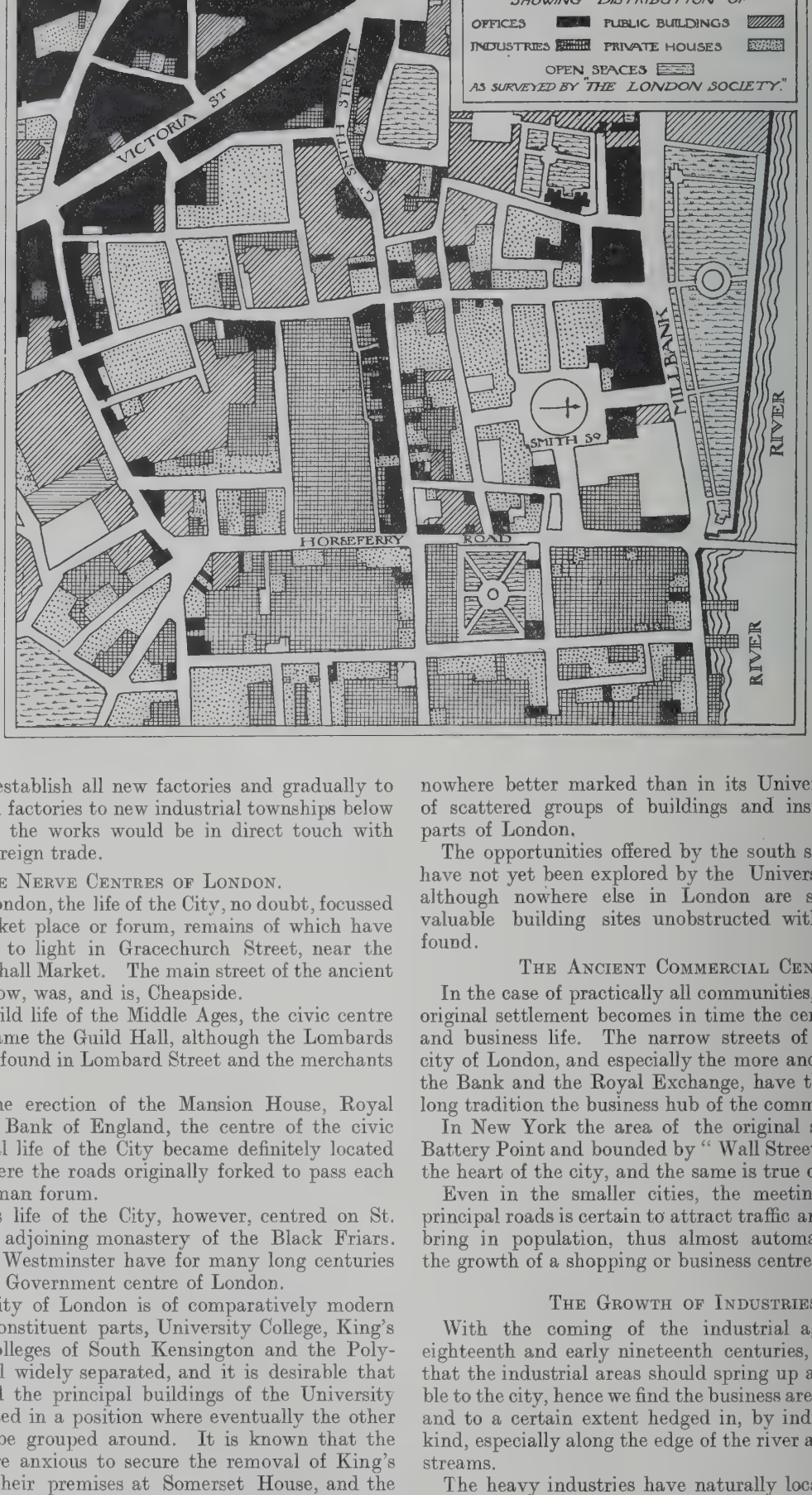
It is well known that the London County Council have at present under consideration the possibility of Zoning Regulations for London, and it is quite clear that so far as London is concerned it is essential that any such regulations must be part of a general plan for the replanning and reconstruction of London.

Powers to provide for the replanning of built areas are already promised by Government for the near future, so that it behoves us to consider what form such powers might reasonably take.

Obviously the right placing of industries is a matter of the first importance. Gas works and electricity works and other large users of coal must of necessity be placed in close touch with the railways and the river or canal. Many of these undertakings are already being combined, and there is a prospect in the near future of one great central power station on the Essex bank of the Thames. The time is rapidly approaching when a similar amalgamation of the gas undertakings will render it possible to remove the various local gas works, such as those at Wandsworth and Vauxhall, to a new industrial site on the Thames side well below London, thus freeing their present sites for better uses and at the same time removing from the Thames and the various railways a vast amount of unnecessary traffic by water and by rail, aggregating millions of tons annually.

The cartage by road and rail to innumerable factories, first of the coal and the raw material from the docks to the works and subsequently the distribution of the manufactured article to all parts, causes continued and unnecessary congestion of our streets. It would pay over and

*A small section of one of the London boroughs, showing indiscriminate placing of factory buildings, is illustrated, n the interesting survey recently made by the London ety.



over again to establish all new factories and gradually to transfer the old factories to new industrial townships below London, where the works would be in direct touch with the port and foreign trade.

The Nerve Centres of London.

In Roman London, the life of the City, no doubt, focussed round the market place or forum, remains of which have recently come to light in Gracechurch Street, near the present Leadenhall Market. The main street of the ancient city, then as now, was, and is, Cheapside.

With the Guild life of the Middle Ages, the civic centre of London became the Guild Hall, although the Lombards were still to be found in Lombard Street and the merchants on Cornhill.

Later, on the erection of the Mansion House, Royal Exchange and Bank of England, the centre of the civic and commercial life of the City became definitely located at the spot where the roads originally forked to pass each side of the Roman forum.

The religious life of the City, however, centred on St. Paul's and its adjoining monastery of the Black Friars. Whitehall and Westminster have for many long centuries symbolised the Government centre of London.

The University of London is of comparatively modern growth. Its constituent parts, University College, King's College, the Colleges of South Kensington and the Polytechnics are all widely separated, and it is desirable that the Senate and the principal buildings of the University should be located in a position where eventually the other buildings can be grouped around. It is known that the Government are anxious to secure the removal of King's College from their premises at Somerset House, and the Government offer of a new site in Bloomsbury is not altogether a disinterested one. The site offered in Bloomsbury is, however, of very limited area, and only a comparatively small portion of the activities of the University could by any possibility be collected there. The need for a comprehensive plan for the development of London is nowhere better marked than in its University, consisting of scattered groups of buildings and institutions in all parts of London.

The opportunities offered by the south side of the river have not yet been explored by the University authorities although nowhere else in London are such large and valuable building sites unobstructed with streets to be found.

The Ancient Commercial Centre.

In the case of practically all communities, the area of the original settlement becomes in time the centre of business and business life. The narrow streets of the old-walled city of London, and especially the more ancient parts near the Bank and the Royal Exchange, have thus become by long tradition the business hub of the community.

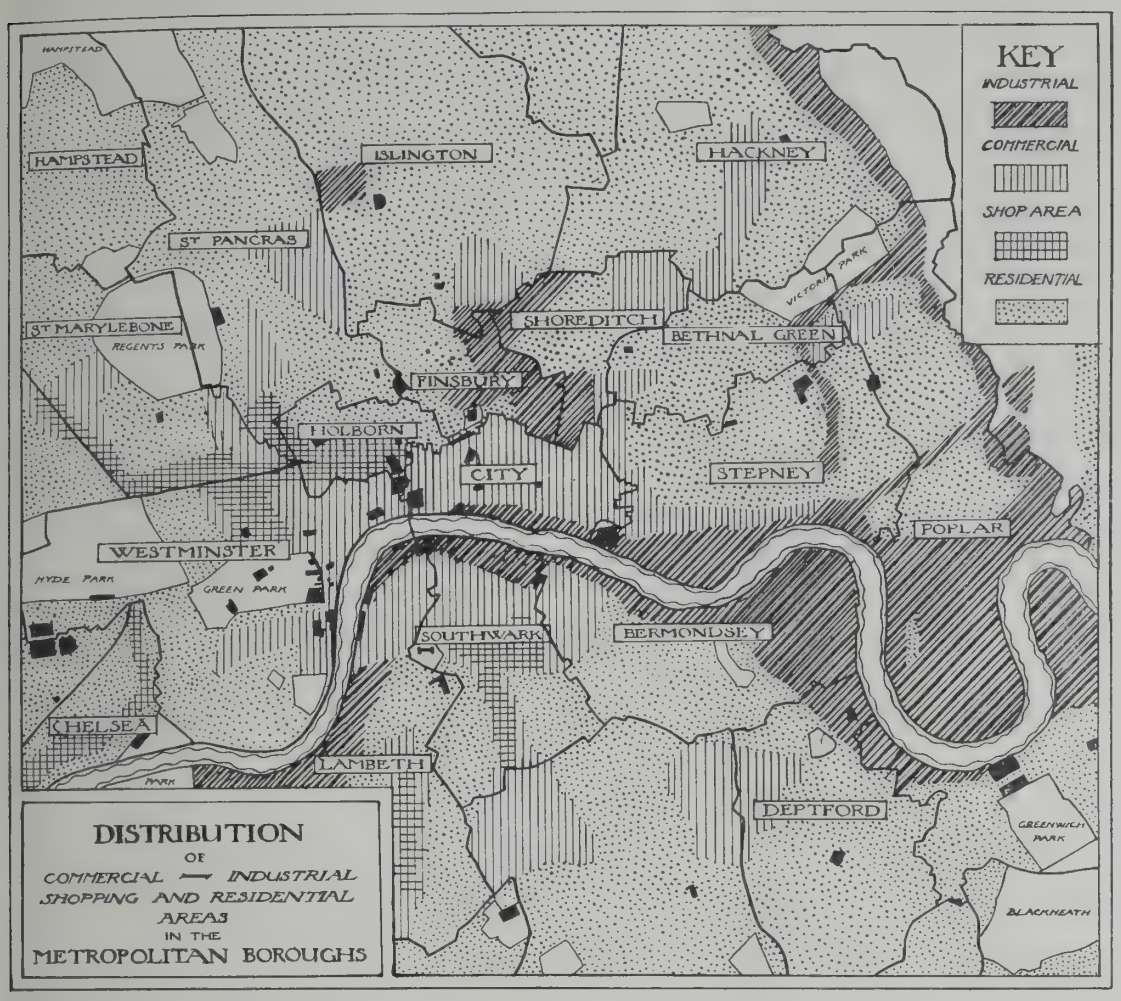
In New York the area of the original settlement near Battery Point and bounded by " Wall Street " still remains the heart of the city, and the same is true of all cities.

Even in the smaller cities, the meeting point of the principal roads is certain to attract traffic and consequently bring in population, thus almost automatically causing the growth of a shopping or business centre.

The Growth of Industries.

With the coming of the industrial age, in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, it was natural that the industrial areas should spring up as close as possible to the city, hence we find the business area fringed round and to a certain extent hedged in, by industries of every kind, especially along the edge of the river and its tributary streams.

The heavy industries have naturally located themselves adjoining a waterway. Particular industries have chosen particular localities. In Bermondsey, for instance, the leather works, tanneries and skin dressers established themselves, by an early species of zoning, along the edge of the river immediately below London, where any pollution would not affect the water supply of the city and where



r for the mills could be obtained from the impounded waters of the Thames.

round the immediate neighbourhood of the commercial of the City the same industrial growth is to be ob-d, the industries as they expand gradually absorbing lecayed fringes of the one-time residential area adjoin-hem.

e effect of this constantly changing character of our ipal districts is already to be seen in many directions. one-time high-class residential districts of Hanover re and Soho Square have long been invaded by ess premises, and with the steady outward growth of commerce and industry it will not be many years e the whole of the present fringes of the residential will be absorbed by commerce or industry.

is natural process cannot be ignored, and the most zoning regulations can hope to attain is to prevent aphazard spoiling of whole districts by the sudden luction of buildings of discordant character.

e accompanying diagram on this page will explain the pal points to be considered in the preparation of g restrictions for London.

se points may be summarised as follows :—

ommercial areas.

ndustrial areas.

esidential areas—with their necessary shopping areas.

difficulty is in providing sufficient room for the al expansion of each and all of these varying areas. xpansion there must be, not for one class but for every of building, and in any plan that is drawn up for tive zoning it is important, if disaster is to be avoided, his point should be fully met.

ustries of an obnoxious character must be placed they will do the least harm. Heavy industries must r rail and water. The lighter industries in close touch lectric power. Meanwhile both the commercial and ıtial areas are already overcrowded, and only by the l sacrifice of the cheaper outer ring of residential ty has it been found possible to meet the needs of ry.

This process is both wasteful and tedious, and unfortunately has the result that all round the fringe of the existing industrial areas there is an area of old residential property fast going to rack and ruin. The orderly development of London can only be brought about by a proper system of zoning, forming part of a general plan for the reconstruction of London.

The Markets of London.

In ancient times, the erection of markets and fairs formed a part of the King's prerogative, and no market or fair could exist except by direct grant from the Crown. Thus Henry III covenanted by Charter with the City of London not to grant permission to anyone else to set up a market within a radius of seven miles from the City, and this privilege was again confirmed by a charter granted in the first year of the reign of Edward III, dated March 6, 1326. While the City Corporation has from time to time waived its rights in order to permit of the establishment of markets in London by private enterprise where a demand apparently existed, its franchises as the market authority for London have been frequently recognised and confirmed in recent years by Acts of Parliament and decisions of the High Courts of Justice.

The principal markets of London are as follows :—

Corporation Markets.

Smithfield Market	Meat
Islington Market	Cattle (Home)
Deptford (Foreign) Cattle Market	(Recently sold to Government)
Billingsgate Market	Fish
Leadenhall Market	Poultry
Spitalfields Market	Fruit and Vegetables

Other Markets.

Covent Garden Market ..	Vegetables, Flowers and Fruit
Borough Market	Potatoes and Vegetables

Local markets also exist in several outlying suburbs,

such as those at Brentford, Kingston, Romford, St. Albans and Woolwich.

Markets are in general the growth of centuries and are not easily established. They are mostly just off the principal lines of communication. There are, however, many traffic difficulties in getting to and from existing markets, and it will be agreed that in a properly planned Greater London there will be room for a number of easily accessible district markets, properly co-ordinated as adjuncts to the central markets.

Even in the sphere of markets we find that considerable changes are in the air: many of the old private markets have gone; Shadwell market has long given way to a public park; Deptford cattle market has fallen out of use since the war; Covent Garden market is seeking to transfer itself to a new area; great sums are being spent on Spitalfields and other markets.

It is clear that, with the progress of large departmental stores during the last twenty years, there is everywhere a tendency to group the smaller businesses into one large concern, which in most cases can provide the best of services and the best of materials at a convenient centre, and there is need for the public markets to be similarly grouped and co-ordinated wherever possible.

The Corporation markets are all well established and it does not appear that there is any demand for their removal or serious alteration.

Covent Garden market and Borough market are, however, on a more precarious tenure and there is a very strong case for amalgamating these markets in a new position, preferably on the south side of the river, as suggested in the chapter on the "Surrey Side."

Wholesale Shops.

The wholesale shops and warehouses mostly remain in the City, near the original trading centre, although frequently businesses have migrated, owing to the need for continual expansion. The almost automatic grouping and segregation of trades, especially those in the same line of business, is interesting.

In the middle ages the streets leading off Cheapside each had its separate trade, as may still be recalled by the street names, such as Wood Street, Bread Street, Milk Street, Friday Street, Ironmonger Lane and Old Jewry. To-day the wholesale drapers cling to the neighbourhood of St. Paul's, hard by where the ancient coaches used to arrive. and the ironware merchants, from the heavier nature of their goods, have long made Thames Street, in the neighbourhood of the river, as their headquarters.

Growth of Shopping Centres.

The popularity of particular localities as shopping centres depends primarily upon the ease of accessibility and the quality and price of the goods to be obtained. Cheapside, the ancient highway in the centre of the City, is still important, but with the westward movement of population has long lost its pride of place as the chief shopping street of London.

The business premises gradually crept out along Holborn and Oxford Street, Fleet Street and the Strand, but not until the centres of population shifted westward, following on the laying out of the squares, did Oxford Street and Piccadilly become important shopping centres.

Bond Street, the original street uniting these thoroughfares, and leading to the palace of St. James long before the formation of Regent Street, still maintains its high class shops and its courtly reputation.

The sudden growth of the shopping centres of Kensington and Westbourne Grove is due largely to the business enterprise of the last half-century, following on the underground railway, and demonstrates that where sufficient population is available and easy means of transit are provided, business districts will almost certainly arise at the principal focal points.

The growth of a shopping district is, however, not entirely fortuitous, and depends primarily upon the available means of transport. When everyone lived in the City, Cheapside was sufficient for all needs. And the Royal Exchange was an attractive shop centre. The streets through which the coaches came, gradually filled up with shops as the population continued to spread westwards till the Haymarket became shops. When London had grown out to Piccadilly, Bond Street, as the principal approach to the Court of St. James, although narrow and restricted in width, became the resort for courtiers in their Sedan chairs.

The formation of Regent Street a hundred years ago on the line of what was then "Swallow Street," did not seriously disturb the trade of Bond Street, already well established, with a huge and wealthy neighbourhood around. The opening of the wider street brought a new stream of traffic, and the century which has passed since that in the case of Regent Street a wide street does not suffer as a shopping street merely because it is wide.

The opening of every fresh avenue of traffic, whether by road or by rail, has created fresh centres of attraction, and even the fixing of fare-stages on the omnibuses may cause an aggregation of passers-by at particular points which will eventually be good for trade at that spot.

What is Zoning?

Zoning may be described as (1) the restriction to particular districts of particular industries with a view to the improvement of the whole community; (2) the limitation of heights of buildings, and (3) the restriction as to the proportionate amount of any one plot that may be used for building purposes. In America these three main heads are known as—

(1) User zoning.
(2) Height zoning.
(3) Area or density zoning (space about buildings).

User zoning we have already touched upon, and this is the principal form of zoning which is fully applicable to London. In the case of limitation of height of buildings and requirements as to open space around buildings the present Building Acts already have useful provisions which are not covered by American building law.

The importance of height restriction in such a community as London cannot be minimised. It is vital that the height of buildings shall have some relation to street width and not be dictated by the whim of the proprietor. At present the limit of height in London is 80 feet to the eaves, with the addition of not more than two further storeys in the roof, making a total height of approximately 100 feet.

This is amply sufficient for all ordinary needs, and it is remarkable that the number of buildings which have taken full advantage of their legal powers is comparatively small, except in such new streets as Kingsway or the east Regent Street. It should be noted that in our latitude the shadow thrown by any building on the shortest day is between 3 and 4 times the height of the building.

Density zoning we are already familiar with in our suburban developments, by its restriction of the number of houses to be allowed to the acre, generally not exceeding twelve. No compensation is payable under the Town Planning Act in respect of this restriction, hence its great popularity with local authorities. The proportion of site allowed to be built over is also a matter of some importance, but as this is already largely covered by the provisions of the London Building Acts, this need not be touched upon further.

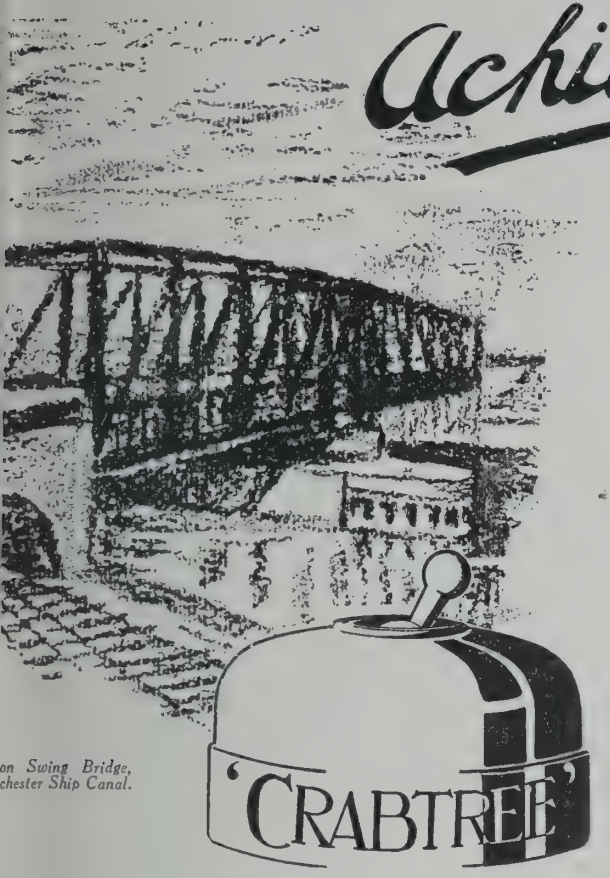
Zoning is useful in the protection it affords not only to the public, but to property owners. It is, however, purely *restrictive* and must be combined with the *constructive* requirements of a definite plan of re-construction or development.

Zoning is not, therefore, a thing by itself; but must be carried out as part of a general constructive plan for the future development of London.

Gravesend.—The Education Committee are to prepare plans for the immediate erection of an elementary school for children at King's Road.

Woking.—Mr. W. Barry is to build 27 houses in Bury Lane, Horsell, and Sir Herbert Lidiard, 7 Great James Street, London, is preparing a scheme for the erection of houses in Walton Road.

Achievement



on Swing Bridge,
chester Ship Canal.

TO some, achievement may mean the goal; to others, it acts as a spur, so that such successive achievement is but the stepping-stone to a greater. So into each of our Products is built something more in quality of material, something more in workmanship, something more in refinement, that is recognised for the standard of to-day.

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And in the building of the House of Crabtree each achievement has added solidity and height to that structure. For we recognise that to rest upon our past and present achievements is to invite stagnation, and that the "something more" in our Products is preparing the way for the demands of the near future.

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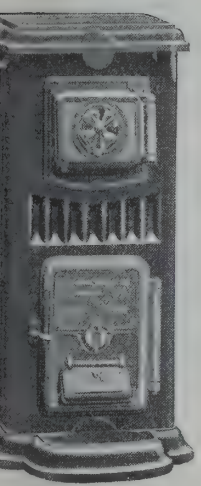
So do our past and present experience and achievements stand as the bridge-heads of to-morrow.

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Building Finance in the City

Our Financial Correspondent will be glad to answer any inquiries which may be addressed to him c/o the Editor

THE position on the Stock Exchange remains dull, and is likely to continue flat until the ridiculous position at Geneva is cleared up.

Last week we called attention to the position of the companies owning large shops in Regent Street, and we now have Jay's report, which shows that this big concern has made less than £10,000 profit and can pay no ordinary dividend. Premises and goodwill stand in the books at £322,042, and already £182,332 has been spent on rebuilding and more will naturally be needed before the block is complete. There is a bank loan of £130,000, and it is certain that the capital will have to be increased sooner or later. The directors point out that there is an advance of 300 per cent. in rates, and this advance of course applies equally to all the Regent Street premises. If the value in earning power had been increased 300 per cent. no one would grumble, but it has not, and we again repeat what we said last week, that the future of this great street looks obscure from a financial point of view.

A few weeks ago we chronicled the issue of £500,000 Dorman Long debentures, the money being needed to replace loans to replace money gone into Kent Coal. Now Pearson and Dorman Long offer £2,000,000 5 per cent. guaranteed debenture stock under the Trade Facilities Act. This money is also needed to develop Kent Coal, and it would be interesting to find out exactly how many millions have been sunk in the endeavour to turn this garden of England into a Black Country. Naturally the debentures are thoroughly sound, for they have the guarantee of the British Government, and it is the taxpayer who will have to pay if Kent Coal is not a success.

British Insulated Cables must have struck some very fat contracts, for the profit for the year is up £303,548, at £670,299, an astounding result which justifies the board in paying 33⅓ scrip dividend in addition to 15 per cent. cash dividend, and after writing £75,000 to depreciation there is £224,918 to go forward, which is enough to have paid another 15 per cent. The financial position is quite good, for, after deducting from the reserve £333,333 (which is retransferred), the total reserves amount to £650,000. It is true that there is now a bank loan, but as debtors have increased over half a million this is not to be wondered at, and one-third of the total assets after deducting liabilities remain free and the ratio of earnings to total assets is the huge figure of 12·1 per cent. We have always advised these shares, and we repeat that no one should sell them.

The Bath and Portland Stone Firms have had a splendid half-year, and taking the whole year the profit is £56,532, an increase of £13,000 on 1924, but the directors are satisfied with paying 12½ and giving a bonus of 7s. 6d. This leaves £45,458 to go forward. They have purchased the freeholds of some quarries previously leased, and have also purchased other freeholds, thus strengthening the holdings in Portland and giving them a very much longer life. The demand is heavy and increasing, and the whole place is working at high pressure and both turnover and profits are a record. The great trouble with this excellent concern is that the only market in the shares is Bristol, and very few people sell, or can buy. The financial position shows that almost 50 per cent. of the assets are free, whilst the earnings give the high ratio of 12·8 per cent. to total assets. Those who have been lucky enough to obtain shares on our recommendation should hang on, for the prosperity of the concern is assured for at least some years to come.

Cammell Laird balance sheet is now out and shows a loss on the year of £36,381, against a profit in the previous year of £70,894, and £50,000 has been taken from reserve. Of course no dividend can be paid on the ordinary, but the final instalment on the preference is also in arrears. Truly the perplexities of these big iron and steel works increase each week, and this great firm, which is not only interested in Leeds Forge but also in Midland Railway Carriage & Wagon Company (both reports are now out) and Lamberless other subsidiaries, has a black outlook before it. However, the five-year notes have been paid off and creditors have been reduced so that the financial position is much clearer than it was, and the balance sheet is now presented in a more intelligent form. About a third of the assets deducting liabilities are free, so that even if added is bad there is no worry about finance. The shares are a good holding.

Linoleum Manufacturing Company have held their own. In fact, they have made £196,532 compared with £195,5 in the previous year, and once again pay 25 per cent., carrying forward £81,958. The financial position here remains exceedingly strong, for the reserves are £371,165 against an issued capital of £550,000, and the company only owes £121,475 and has quick assets amounting to nearly £850,0 This is a wonderful record for a concern in its sixty-second year. We need hardly say that the securities are thoroughly sound.

The Rivet, Bolt and Nut Company, the well-known Glasgow firm, has not quite held its own, but it has made £56,879, which, in a bad year, is really an excellent performance, and the dividend of 8 per cent. is paid for the third year in succession. It will be remembered that the preference shares were paid off last October, so that now there is only the ordinary capital of £412,500, which is almost covered by quick assets. The financial position of this concern is extremely strong, and though the shares are only dealt in in Glasgow they are a sound purchase.

Leeds Forge is a really a subsidiary of Cammell Laird, but it does not do well and the best it could earn last year was £884, and as there is still a debit balance of £188 nothing can be paid on either preference or ordinary. It will be remembered that in 1923 an issue of debentures was made, and though these are moderately well secured the same cannot be said for the preference.

Some Active Securities

	s.	d.		s
Eastwoods	37	0	Brit. Insulated.....	62
Armstrongs	10	0	Callenders	72
Baldwins.....	8	6	Henleys.....	71
Cammell Laird.....	7	6	Siemens.....	30
Consett Iron.....	16	6	Edison Swan	8
Dorman Long	9	3	Brit. Glues 8% Pref.	16
Guest Keen	31	6	General Electric....	31
Stewarts & Lloyds,			Limmer	55
(def.)	28	6	Val de Travers.....	21
Weardale 6% Pref..	21	3	Zinc	49
Assd. Cement.....	17	9	Neuchatel	19
Brit. Port. Cement .	38	3	Burma.....	16
Wallpaper.....	27	4	Maidenhead Brick	
English Electric....	19	1	(10% Pref.).....	3
Johnson & Phillips .	58	9		

A Tube in the North

Manchester is to have a tube railway, if the scheme to be discussed shortly by the City Council is approved. No engineering difficulties are apprehended, but finance may be one of the stumbling blocks. Much of the boring—approximately 75 per cent.—would be through the red sandstone of the Mersey Basin, and the cost per mile is estimated at from £250,000 to £300,000, which on the suggested line of 14 miles would mean a capital expenditure of about £4,000,000.



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COURTRAI-DU NORD
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The Week's Building News

London and Home Counties

BERMONDSEY.—The Borough Council are to modernise and enlarge the baths in Lower Road and in Artillery Road at an estimated cost of £9,000.—The Wesleyan Chapel and school house in Silver Street are to be acquired for conversion into a maternity centre.—The Building Works Manager is to proceed with the erection of houses on the Salisbury Street area, his estimate being £550 per house.

ST. PANCRAS.—The Borough Council are to acquire further properties at a cost of £20,000 in connection with the Wolcot Street area improvement, and tenders are now to be invited for the erection of dwellings in the area.—The Housing Committee are considering a site at Highgate Road for a housing scheme. —Electricity extensions to cost £100,000 are proposed.

WESTMINSTER.—The Green Park Hotel Co., Ltd., are to undertake alterations at the Green Park Hotel, Piccadilly, in connection with an application for a new music and dancing licence.

Midlands

BIRMINGHAM.—Two more steel houses have been erected off Kathleen Road, Hay Mill, by the Housing Corporation of Great Britain (Limited), to designs by the Atholl Steel Houses (Limited), Glasgow. Structurally the houses are of steel skeleton, made up of columns or stanchions covered externally with steel plates 3/16 in. thick, and internally with asbestos sheets attached to timber studding forming a hollow wall from 5 in. to 6 in. thick, which is open to air circulation in every direction. The internal partitions are of timber studding faced on each side with asbestos sheets, similar sheets being used for finishing the ceilings. The whole of the steelwork in the external walls is coated on the inside with cork cement.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Plans are being prepared for the erection of houses at Moorland Road, Burslem.

WARWICK.—The Corporation have agreed to erect 40 houses at Beauchamp Road, for which tenders are to be invited.

South Coast

PORTSMOUTH.—Messrs. Timothy White & Co., Ltd., are to construct a bridge across Chandos Street, Landport.

WEYMOUTH.—The Corporation are to extend the generating station buildings at a cost of about £7,000.

Western Counties

BATH.—A site has been laid out at Newbridge Road for the erection of 13 pairs of "B" parlour type houses and 12 pairs of "A" non-parlour type houses; 50 in all, a density of 12 houses to the acre.—A scheme for the Charlcombe site provides for the erection of 24 type "A3" non-parlour houses; there are two alternative schemes for this site, with the same number of houses but of a different type, but this one is recommended by the City Engineer.—Within the next two or three months a scheme will be brought forward for constructing small flats in the city. Altogether Bath proposes to spend a sum of close on £250,000 on housing during the next few months.

BRISTOL.—The City Council have approved the provisional contracts entered into by the Housing Committee for the building of 88 houses at Knowle, Avonmouth, Shirehampton and Bedminster Down at a total cost of £42,760, also the proposal to erect 1,000 houses at Sea Mills for £488,900.—The Bristol Baths Committee has decided to rebuild the Broad Weir Baths and Washhouses, and are obtaining plans and estimates to place before the City Council.

STOURBRIDGE.—Final plans have been prepared by Worcestershire Education Committee for the erection of a secondary school to cost £28,000.

TAUNTON.—The Town Council have rejected a proposal to build brick houses, and are inviting tenders for 56 more concrete houses, designed by the Borough Surveyor (Mr. I. F. Shellard). These will raise the total number to 98.

TRURO.—The Corporation have approved the lay-out of the Hendra site and are prepared to grant loans and subsidies for the erection of forty houses.

WRIBBENHALL.—The Worcestershire Education Committee are to erect an elementary school to replace Church schools which have been condemned. The cost is estimated at £6,500.

North Western Counties

BIRKENHEAD.—The Corporation have acquired land near Norman Street for a housing scheme.

BLACKPOOL.—Plans have been prepared for the Gordon Memorial Baptist Church, Blackpool, which will cost about £11,000 and will seat about 500. The architect is Mr. H. F. Keighley, L.R.I.B.A., and the contractors are Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co., Ltd.

LIVERPOOL.—The City Council have approved of the following recommendations of the Housing Committee:—(1) That the contract with Mr. C. J. Doyle, of 15, Victoria Street, Liverpool, for the erection of 200 brick houses, type "B," at the price of £510 per house, be extended so as to include the erection of a further 30 houses to the same specification, at the same price; (2) that the offer of the Universal Housing Company, Ltd., Bury Lane, Rickmansworth, Herts, for the erection of non-parlour type houses, at the following prices: pair of non-parlour type houses, £790; block of four non-parlour type houses, £1,550, be accepted in respect of 100 houses.

ST. HELENS.—The Corporation Housing Committee have directed that tenders be invited for thirty-four houses at Owen Street, thirty-eight non-parlour houses in Allanson Street, eight in Morgan Street, twenty-six in Borough Road, and four in Broad Oak Road.

WIGAN.—The Ministry of Health have delayed the progress of plan of the Corporation to erect houses on the Bottling Co. site by direct labour, and have insisted on competitive tenders. The Ministry stated that no local authority had been allowed to erect houses by direct labour without first obtaining tenders except in those few cases where direct labour schemes have been in operation for some years past. Tenders have, therefore, been invited for 104 houses.

Yorkshire

BRIDLINGTON.—The Education Committee are to erect new schools in the Hilderthorpe Ward at a cost of £10,000. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Horsley, Borough Surveyor, and comprise school buildings on the double deck principle.

BRIGHOUSE.—The West Riding Education Committee have arranged for the provision of new technical school buildings at cost £43,000.

DARFIELD.—The District Council are to carry out the housing scheme comprising the erection of 86 houses on the Barnsley Road Estate. Messrs. Dyson, Cawthorne & Platts, Architects, Regent Street, Barnsley, have prepared plans and specifications, and contractors desiring to tender may have access to the plans at the above offices. No bills of quantities are being issued and the date upon which the tenders are to be received is contained in the specification. The 86 houses comprise 66 non-parlour type and 20 parlour type.

EDLINGTON.—Additional expenditure of £12,000 has been voted by the West Riding Education Committee in connection with the scheme for the erection of an elementary school at Edlington.

LEEDS.—The Corporation have approved a lay-out plan for the erection of 34 houses on an estate off Cardigan Lane, Walmesley Road, for Mr. Walter Ripley, building contractor. Leighton Lane, and Messrs. C. & F. Lax are to build 10 houses at West Park Drive, Headingley, and the Sutton Trustees 2 houses on the Well House Farm estate, York Road.

LEEDS.—The Corporation have decided to erect 72 houses in accordance with plans prepared by the City Engineer's staff. These comprises four separate schemes, it being proposed to erect 18 houses each at Wyther, Meanwood, Hawkeswort and Cross Thorpe Lane, Middleton. Contractors may tender for any one or the whole batch of 72 houses.

NORMANTON.—The District Council have decided to invite tenders for the erection of 34 houses of the working-class type on the Hanson housing estate. Plans and specifications have been prepared by Mr. W. F. Copp, Architect to the Council. Bills of quantities may be had on application to the architect.

ROTHERHAM.—The Rural District Council have decided to prepare a town-planning scheme for the various parishes comprising their district.

SHEFFIELD.—A big building scheme, comprising seven hundred houses, is to be launched on the Hallam Grange estate at Fulwood, Sheffield. The owner, Mr. J. A. Knowles, intends to develop the estate on garden city lines.

WAKEFIELD.—The City Council are to purchase an estate at Lupset, known as the Snapethorpe Estate, and comprising 342 acres, for £24,000. Three acres of this have been promised to a religious organisation for the erection of a church.

YORK.—On the Clifton Lodge Estate 12 houses are to be erected for the Rowntree Trust, and 5 houses at Huntington Road, for Messrs. Culliford & Tindall.

Wales

NEWPORT.—Messrs. H. J. Herbert, Alexandra Joinery Works, Pillgwenlly, are the builders for extensive premises to be erected at the G.W.R. High Street Station Approach, for Lloyds Bank, Ltd. The architects are Messrs. Griggs & Vaughan, Metropolitan Bank Chambers.



BRITANNIC HOUSE, E.C.2 (Moorgate Front)
Architect:
Sir E. L. Lutyens, R.A.

Steelwork Manufactured and Erected by
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Building Contracts Open

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than* 2 P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

ALDERSHOT.—April 4.—For the erection of 20 houses at King's Road, Aldershot, for the Aldershot Borough Council. Apply to the Borough Surveyor. Deposit £2 2s.

CAMPDEN.—April 6.—For the erection of houses, under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1924, in the parishes of Admington, Ebrington, Chipping Campden, Moreton-in-Marsh, Mickleton, and Quinton, for the U.D.C. Mr. E. H. Earp, architect to the Council, Arrow, near Alcester.

CARDIFF.—For the erection of 6 houses at Dinas Powis. Mr. M. Warren, Clerk to the Rural District Council, 20 Park Place, Cardiff. Deposit £2.

CHESTERFIELD.—March 27.—For the erection of swimming and slipper baths at Hasland. Messrs. Wilcockson & Cutts, Saltergate, Chesterfield.

COVENTRY.—March 30.—For the erection of 250 parlour-type three bedroomed houses, in six groups, varying from 35 to 51 houses per group, for the Corporation Housing Committee. The houses are designed to be of brick construction, but consideration will be given to tenders for any alternative form, in respect of similar accommodation, floor area, and design, approved by the Ministry. Mr. A. F. Underhill, L.R.I.B.A., Housing Director, Council House, Coventry. Deposit £5 5s.

DENBY.—March 22.—For the erection of a brick-lined concrete reservoir to hold 312,000 gallons in Rusby Plantation, Birds Edge, for the District Council. Messrs. C. H. Marriott, Son & Shaw, Church Street, Dewsbury. Deposit £2 2s.

FEATHERSTONE.—April 6.—For all trades in connection with the erection of the second section of 58 houses on the Streethouse Estate in accordance with plans prepared by the Surveyor to the Council. Mr. J. A. Haigh, Clerk to the Council, Featherstone. Deposit £2 2s.

HESSLE.—March 30.—For the erection of a new Council school at Hessle, for the East Riding County Council, with accommodation for 320 scholars. The County Architect, County Hall, Beverley. Deposit £2 2s.

LEXDEN AND WINSTREE.—March 30.—For the erection of 4 cottages at West Bergholt and 6 cottages at East Sonyland, for the R.D.C. Mr. E. Fincham, A.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I., Marks Tey, Colchester. Deposit £1 1s.

LICHFIELD.—March 29.—For the erection, complete with drains, fences, and paths of 14 non-parlour houses in Hobshole Lane, off Trent Valley Road. The City Surveyor (Mr. P. A. Benn, F.S.I.), Guildhall, Lichfield.

MALDON.—March 26.—For the erection of (*a*) 4 pairs of semi-detached houses in Fambridge Road; and (*b*) 2 pairs semi-detached houses in Fambridge Road, for the Town Council. Apply to the Borough Engineer. Deposit £1 1s.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—For the erection of (*a*) 16 houses at Bassaleg, and/or (*b*) 8 houses at Rhiwderin, for the St. Mellons's Rural District Council. Apply to Messrs. Thomas & Morgan & Partners, Architects and Engineers, Pontypridd. Applications are to state the contracts for which particulars are desired. Deposit £2 2s.

NOTTINGHAM.—March 26.—For the erection of 883 houses on the Lenten Abbey Estate. The City Engineer, Guildhall, Nottingham. Deposit £1.

ROCHFORD.—March 27.—For the erection of 12 houses at Little Wakering. Mr. A. C. Madge, Surveyor to the Council, Rayleigh. Deposit £1 1s.

TAUNTON.—March 27.—For the erection of 56 concrete houses, in blocks of 2, on the Lambrooke Road housing site. The houses are to be built under the supervision of the borough engineer, and to be similar in every respect to the houses already on the site. The Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. J. F. Shellard, A.M.I.E.E., Municipal Buildings, Taunton. Deposit £2 2s.

TIPTON.—March 29.—For the erection and completion of 96 dwelling houses (non-parlour type), in Locarno Road, in accordance with plans and specifications by Mr. W. H. Jukes, Surveyor to the Council.

WAKEFIELD.—For the erection of 20 type "A2" houses, 84 type "A3," 38 type "B3," and 4 combined houses and shops on the Batley Road housing estate. Plans prepared by Mr. P. Morriss, Architect, Town Hall, Wakefield. Deposit £2 2s.

Building Tenders Accepted

BOSTON.—For the erection of Council offices at ... for the Holland C.C. J. Youngs & Sons, Ltd., Norwich, ... accepted).

CAERPHILLY.—Fifty-eight houses for the Great ... Garden Village Society, Ltd. (Architect, Mr. T. Alwyn ... 6 Cathedral Road, Cardiff), Messrs. F. R. Absalom, Ltd., ... £27,592 (accepted).

CHESTERFIELD.—For erecting 62 houses on ... Augustine's estate, for the T.C. S. Higton & Sons, ... (accepted).

DIDCOT.—For the erection of houses at Didcot, ... Wallingford R.D.C. Mr. F. H. Floyd, Market Place, ... Berks, architect. Blake Bros., Didcot, £10,781 12s. ... cepted).

HEMSWORTH.—New shop premises are to be ere... Pontefract Road, Hemsworth, for Messrs. W. J. Lock... Co., drapers (Mr. Slater, architect, of Doncaster), Mes... Hanley & Sons, Hemsworth, Pontefract (accepted).

HORNSEY.—The London County Council have accep... tender, £37,550, of Messrs. E. D. Winn & Co., Ltd., for the ... of three blocks of tenements on the Hornsey Rise Esta...

HULL.—The Corporation Housing Committee have a... the following tenders for the erection of houses :—City Er... 208 at West Hull Estate, £81,400; Mr. F. Bilton, 214 ... Hull Estate, £98,180; Messrs. Kettlewell Son & Co., Ltd ... North Hull Estate, £15,100; and Mr. A. Lyons, of ... 46 at North Hull Estate, £22,960.

ISLINGTON.—The L.C.C. Education Committee recom... the tender, £20,586, of Messrs. C. P. Roberts & Co., ... Dalston, for the erection of an elementary school at ... Park.

LIMPSFIELD.—For erecting four non-parlour and 16 ... houses at Limpsfield, for the Godstone R.D.C. N. Smith ... Maidstone, £10,704 (accepted subject to the approval ... M.H.).

LODDON.—For erection of five pairs at Loddon, ... Loddon and Clavering R.D.C. A. Hawes, Gillingham, ... (accepted).

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation have accepted the ... of Mr. F. Hey, of Manchester, for alterations and rep... the Platt Hall.

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation have accepted the ... of Messrs. Fearnley & Sons, Ltd., of Salford, for the erecti... bowling pavilion and the conversion of the lodge at Heaton ... into two cottages.

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation have accepted the ... of Messrs. Tinker & Young, Ltd., for alterations to ... branch library.

PORTSMOUTH.—The tender of Messrs. Tanner Br... work in connection with the Turbo Generator House, ... Road, Portsmouth, at £7,174, has been accepted. ... Handley is engineer in charge.

PORTSMOUTH.—For the extension of the Lake ... Masonic Hall Messrs. Spriggins, at £13,993 (accepted). ... tect, Mr. R. H. P. Bevis, A.R.I.B.A.).

SCARBOROUGH.—Contracts amounting to £4,887 f... erection of the new stand capable of seating 3,000 peopl... the new Press Box at the Scarborough Cricket Field have ... let. The chief item is for ferro concrete work and this co... has been let to Messrs. G. Horsfall & Sons, Liversedge ... amounts to £3,500.

SHEFFIELD.—For a new United Methodist Church, to... with a lecture hall and Sunday School to be erected at ... Grove, Eccleshall, Sheffield (Architect, Mr. J. A. Feather, ... Buildings, Sheffield), Messrs. J. Fidler, Ltd., Sheffield (acce...

SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation have accepted a ... amounting to £2,272 from Messrs. Wellerman Bros., ... Attercliffe Road, Sheffield, for the building work requir... connection with the erection of a new boiler house and ch... at the Tinsley Depot.

STOURPORT.—Worcester Standing Joint Committee ... accepted the tender, £2,076, of Messrs. Hunt & Sons, of Bew... for the erection of four police cottages.

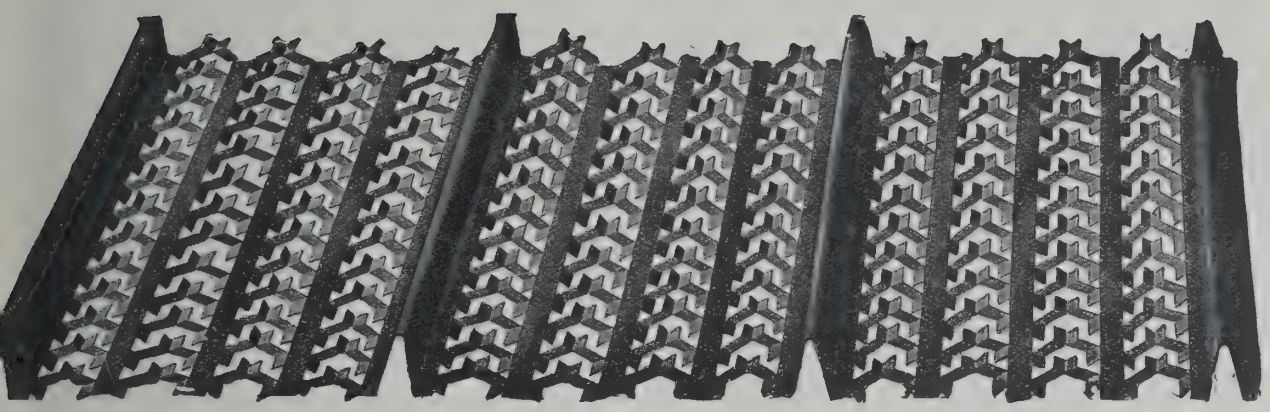
SWINTON.—The District Council have decided to pr... with a new sewage scheme in accordance with plans and spe... tions prepared by Messrs. W. H. Radford & Sons, of Nottin... A tender amounting to £22,143 has been accepted by the C... from Hayes (Stockport), Ltd., for the whole work.

TAUNTON.—For erecting 42 type 1A and 22 type 2 h... on the Wellington Road site, for the T.C. Spiller & Br... Taunton, £16,782 and £8,813 respectively (accepted).

THORNE.—For the erection of 70 houses in South En... the R.D.C. J. Bird, Hatfield, £30,312 (accepted).

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Failures and Arrangements

HARRY BENNETT, Stockport Road, Gee Cross, Hyde, Cheshire. Timber merchant.

The first meeting of the creditors of the above was held recently at Manchester. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities of £1,997, of which £1,667 was expected to rank, against assets of £567, or a deficiency of £1,099. Debtor attributed his failure to bad trade. The creditors decided to appoint a trustee, while a committee of inspection was also nominated.

A. E. MASSEY, Electric Saw Mills, London Road, St. Albans, Herts. Timber merchant.

A conference of the principal creditors of the above was held recently, when a statement of affairs was submitted which disclosed liabilities of £10,814. The assets were estimated to realise £7,600, from which had to be deducted £205 for preferential claims, leaving net assets of £7,395. Mr. F. W. Davis and Mr. W. G. Ball, of Messrs. Saker and Davis, were appointed to act as joint trustees, together with a committee of the representatives of five of the principal creditors.

The creditors include the following: Boss, C., & Co., Ltd., London, £134; Butterfield, G., St. Albans, £100; Farquharson Bros. & Co., London, £491; Hopkins, G. W., St. Albans, £721; Matthews, Ltd., London, £322; Messers, Ltd., London, £446; Meyer, M. L., Ltd, London, £1,040; Neville, Long & Co., London, £503.

ARTHUR HALES, 26 Lichfield Grove, Church End, Finchley, Middlesex. Builder and contractor.

The first meeting of the creditors was held recently, when the statement of affairs showed ranking liabilities of £5,519, against net assets of £1,001. Debtor commenced business in March, 1923, and he attributed his failure to lack of capital and underestimating on contracts. It was decided to appoint a trustee of the estate.

The principal creditors are:—Builders Material Association, £173; Allensor, Ltd., £337; "L" Brick Co. & Forders, Ltd., £126; Deards, Robert, £180; Sankey, J. H., & Co., £160; Franchi, V., £102; Gray Bros., £196; Wright & Son, £120; Froy, W. N., & Sons, Ltd., £431; Woco Door Co., £112; Crisp, A. E., & Co., £200; Plowman, Charles, £315; Neal & Wise, Ltd., £291; Hunter, John, & Co., Ltd., £219; Ferguson, A. J., & Co., Ltd., £190; Burdett & May, £625; Lee, J., £150.

J. L. BOOY & CO., LTD., 79 Summer Hill Road, Monument Lane, Birmingham. Builders.

The first meeting of the creditors was held on March 11 at the Official Receiver's office, Birmingham. The statement of affairs showed liabilities, expected to rank, of £1,182 and there were no assets. The failure of the company was attributed to lack of capital, and losses on building contracts. The winding up order was made on January 14 on a petition presented by a trade creditor. The case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

PRYCE WYNNE, Meliden, Prestatyn. Builder and contractor.

The creditors were called together recently, when a statement of affairs was submitted which disclosed liabilities £1,651. There were fully secured creditors for £1,464, who held securities at a similar amount. The assets totalled £651. It was resolved that debtor be called upon to execute a deed of assignment and to form a committee of inspection.

The principal creditors are:—John Evans (Liverpool), Ltd., £798; Jones, Chas., & Co., £381; Baxendale & Co., Ltd., £130; Bankers, £1,464.

SALES & TEATHER, LTD., Paragon Buildings, Hull. Timber importers.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, a meeting of the creditors of the above was held recently, when a statement of affairs was submitted which disclosed liabilities of £3,788. The assets totalled £4,416. The Company was incorporated in 1919 and at that time the assets amounted to £24,880. The voluntary liquidation of the company remained in the hands of Mr. Wing, as liquidator, and an advisory committee was nominated.

The principal creditors are:—Berner & Nielson, London, £860; Allen, T. W., & Son, Hull, £116; Grimsby Timber Co., Grimsby, £124; Gilles & Co., Hull, £178; Renton, H., & Co., London, £328.

STUART E. GREEN, 14 Gloucester Place, Cheltenham, Glos. Builder.

The receiving order in this matter was made recently on a creditor's petition. The statement of affairs shows liabilities of £1,051, against assets of £92. Debtor attributes his failure to lack of capital, inexperience, and underestimating the cost of contracts undertaken.

Building Progress in and near London

A passing reference was made by us a few weeks ago to the buildings being erected upon the site of the old Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand. The northern block is being carried out from the designs of Mr. Leo Sylvester Sullivan, F.R.I.B.A., with Dr. Oscar Faber, O.B.E., as consulting engineer and Holloway Brothers (London), Ltd., as general contractors; Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., for structural steelwork; the Crittall Manufacturing Co. is supplying the metal windows; Waygood-Otis lifts are being installed; A. L. Gibson's are supplying the Venetian patent shutters to the number of 38; Dod Brother for the vacuum cleaning system; Synchronome Co., Ltd., electric clocks; and another sub-contracting firm is the Grano-Metallic Paving and Plastering Co., Ltd. Thus the glories of Sir Rowland Hill give place to modern requirements, and we will hope that the replacing buildings will be as satisfactory architecturally.

Mr. Claude W. Ferrier, F.R.I.B.A., is the architect engaged for the considerable works now in hand at the Army and Navy Club premises in Pall Mall, the general contractors being Higgs & Hill, Ltd. For the metal windows, the firm of Crittall Manufacturing Co. is employed; Benham & Sons, Ltd., for cooking apparatus; Leo Sunderland & Co., Ltd., ice-making and cold storage plant; the Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., for heating and hot water apparatus and ventilating; Le Grand, Sutcliffe & Gell, Ltd., artesian wells; Marryat-Scott lifts; Indestructible Paint Company; T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., electric light and power installations; and Campbell, Smith & Co., Ltd., for decorations. We recall this Club being renovated many years since under Sir Robert Edis, K.B.E.

Messrs. William Whiteley are having rebuilding works carried out in Queen's Road, Bayswater, from the designs of their architect, Mr. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., the general contractors being Holloway Brothers (London), Ltd.; St. Mary's Wharf, Ltd., for demolition; Dorman, Long & Co., structural steelwork; Frederick Sage & Co., Ltd., for their well-known equipment.

Amongst other buildings in progress in and around Regent Street there is a new block in Beak and Warwick Streets, the general contactors being George Parker & Sons, Ltd.; Dorman Long & Co., for structural steel; Express Lift Co., for lifts; Diespeker & Co., Ltd., constructional floors; Greenham, Ltd., demolition and excavation; and Crittall Manufacturing Co., metal windows.

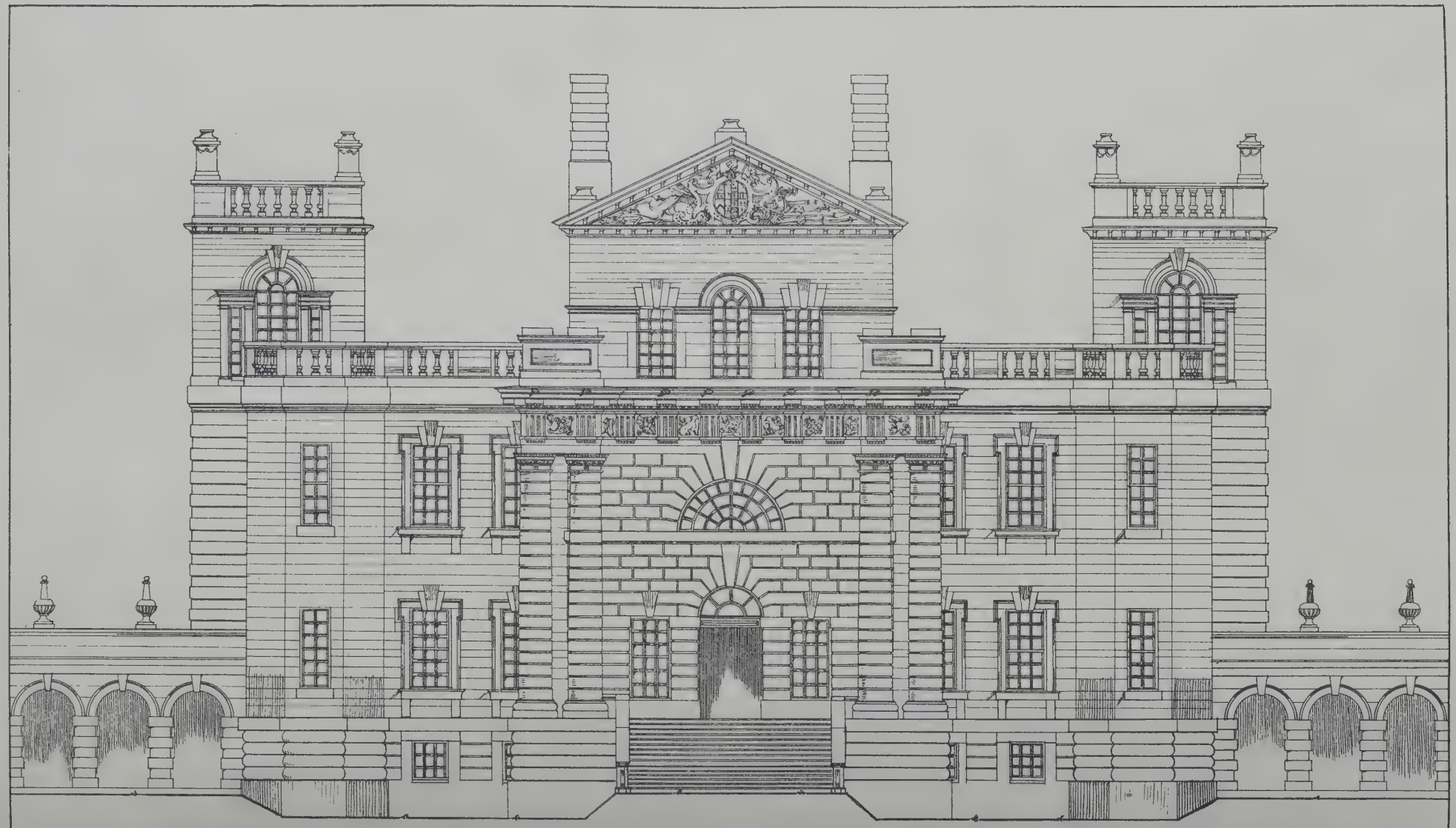
Bishopsgate Street is one of the latest of the old City's thoroughfares to be improved by the erection of a structure, which will occupy worthily its place as a representative of twentieth century architecture, Messrs. Niven & Wigglesworth being the architects, who have the building to their credit; we refer to Hambros Bank, for which Trollope & Colls are the general contractors. The frontage shows a block consisting of basement, ground and five storeys over, one being in the roof, which exhibits a pleasant tone of green-grey Italian tiles. The central portion is treated as an ornamental picture, framed by a plainer treatment in thin red bricks varied by stone courses, the bricks rising in courses to the foot. The idea of framing is further strengthened by the plainer work surmounting as well as flanking the higher ornate centre, which is mainly stone, showing a three storey pilaster treatment of the Composite Order; the basement plinth is in grey granite. The structural steelwork is by Aston (Construction Co.; Luxfer Syndicate, for prismatic pavement lights; sanitation by J. R. Venning & Co., Ltd.; with Dent & Helly for certain details. Ratner Safe Co., Ltd., for strong rooms, etc. Electrical Installations, Ltd., for electric lighting; Express Lift Co., for lifts; Byron & Co., for tiling and terrazzo; John Bell, cork parquetry. This is an altogether charming building.

GRIFFITHS & JONES, Conway. Builders.

The creditors were called together recently, when a statement was submitted which disclosed liabilities of £16,034. The assets totalled £15,231. There was a net loss on the profit and loss account of £3,209, and the capital account stood at £2,7[illegible]. It was decided that a statement of affairs should be prepared and it was resolved that the debtors should execute a deed of assignment. A committee of inspection was also appointed.

The principal creditors are:—Evans, John, & Co., Liverpool, £1,495; Jones, Chas., & Sons, Rhyl, £1,020; Goodlass Wall & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, £130; Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, £540; Gregson & Proctor, Ltd., Conway, £190; Tuxford, J., Conway, £325; Addison, H., & Co., Wellington, Salop, £6; Owen, John, Gwynant, £139; Hands & Co., Colwyn Bay, £2; Castle Fire Brick Co., Northop, £220.

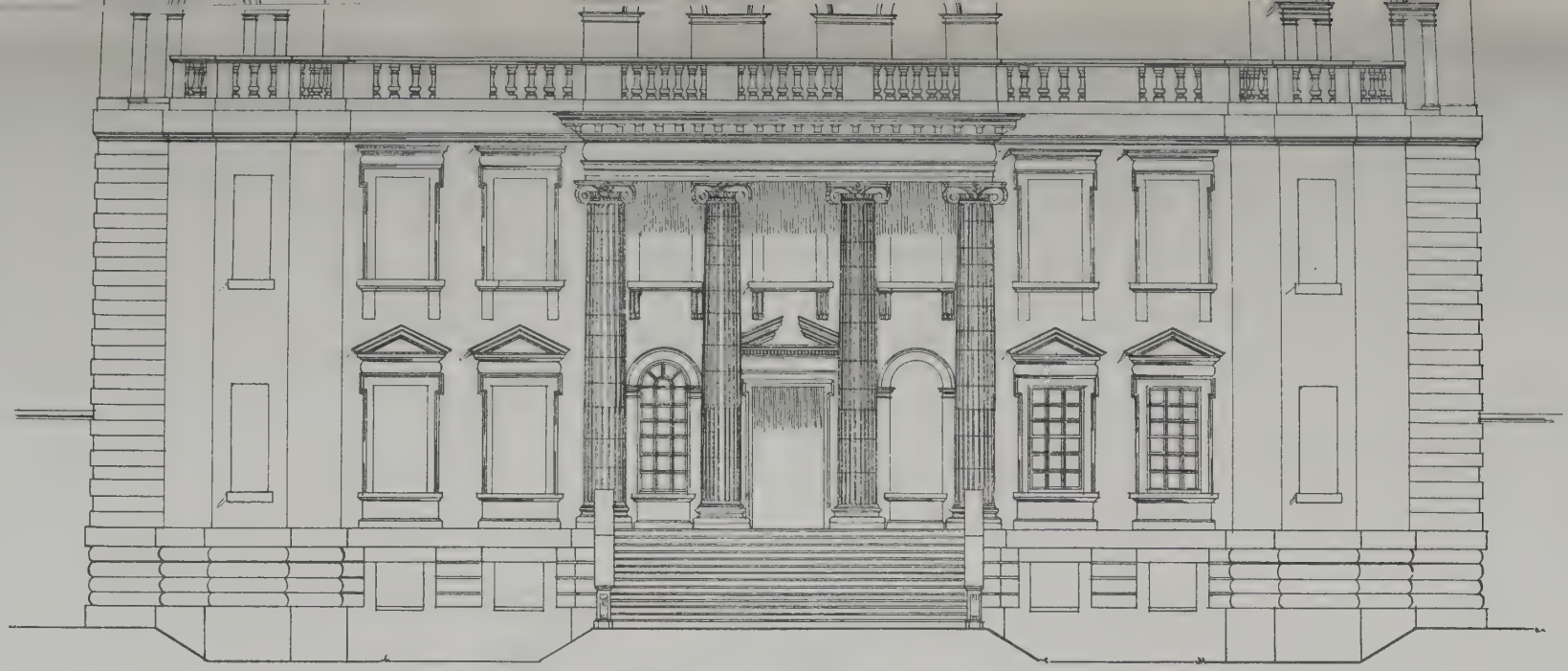
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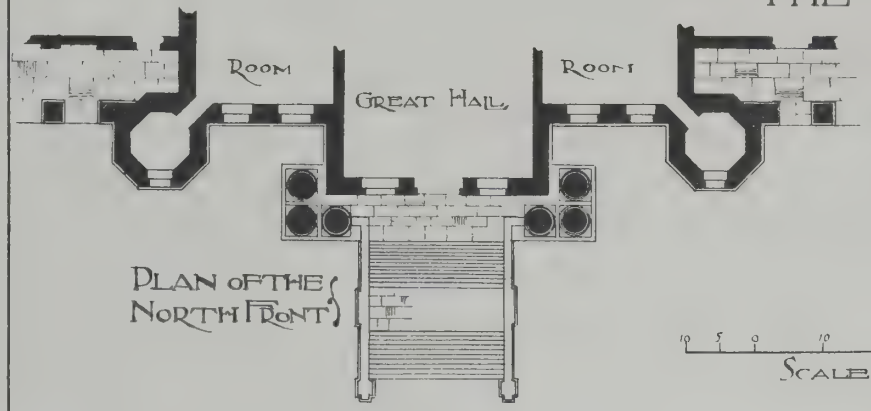
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THE NORTH FRONT

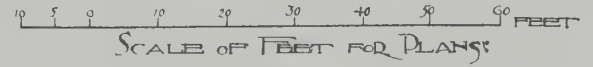
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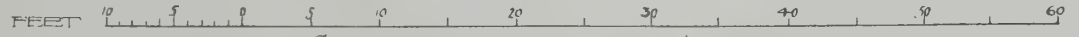
THE SOUTH FRONT



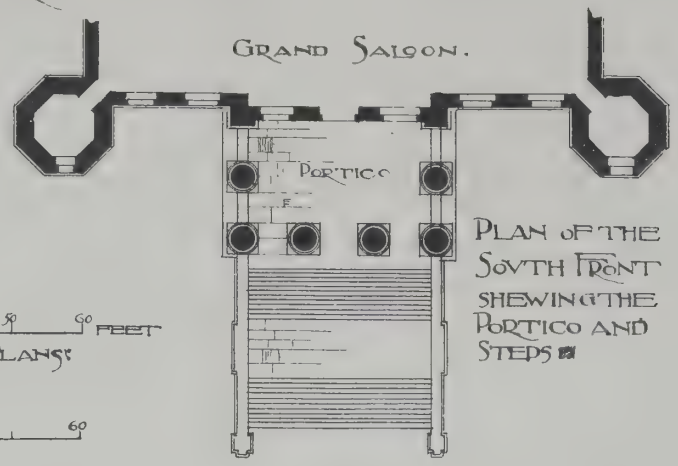
PLAN OF THE NORTH FRONT



SCALE OF FEET FOR PLANS



SCALE OF FEET FOR ELEVATIONS



PLAN OF THE SOUTH FRONT SHEWING THE PORTICO AND STEPS

Arthur Stratton del.

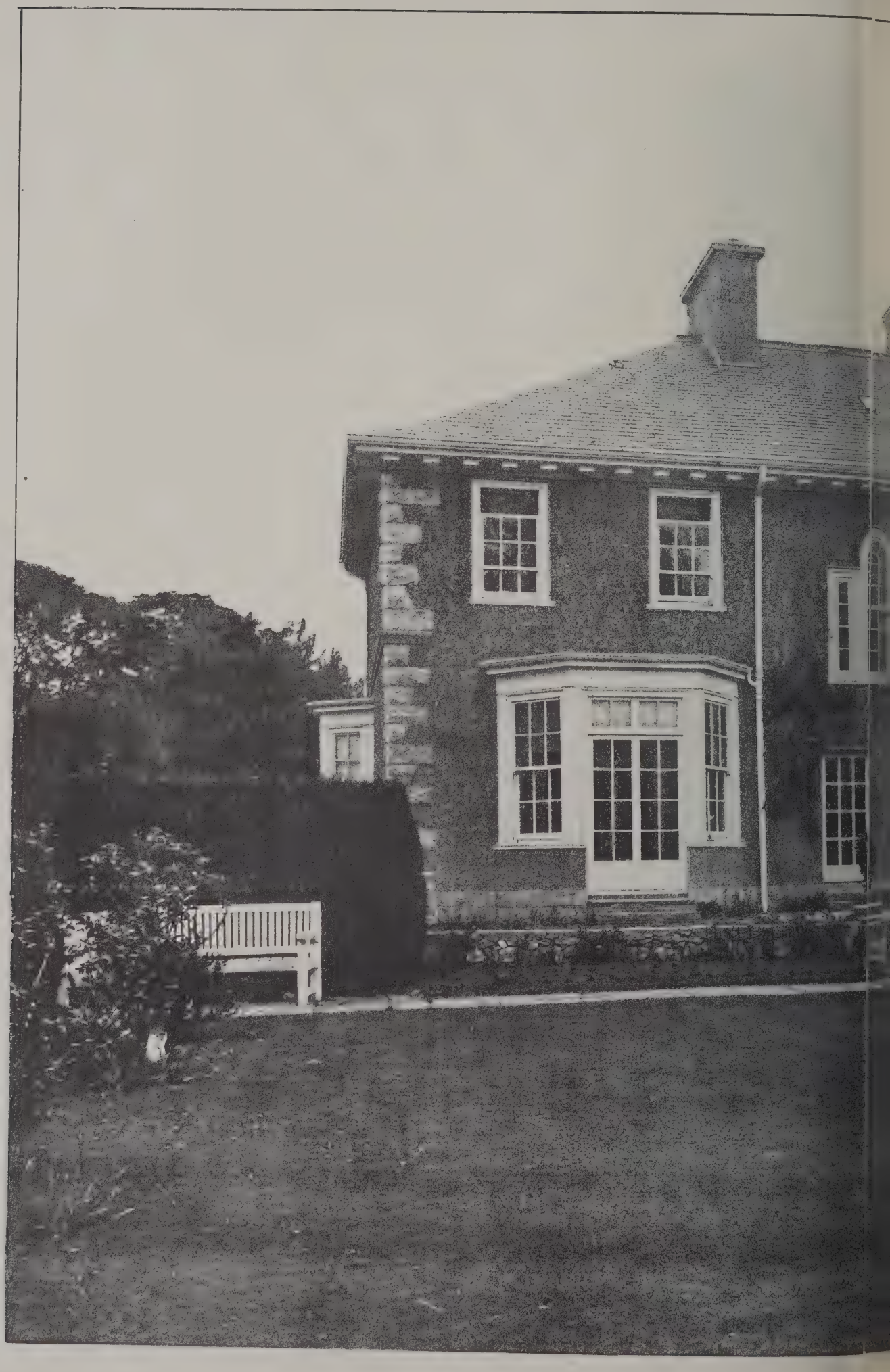
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SEATON DELAVAL, NORTHUMBERLAND. By SIR JOHN VANBRUGH, Circa. 1720.

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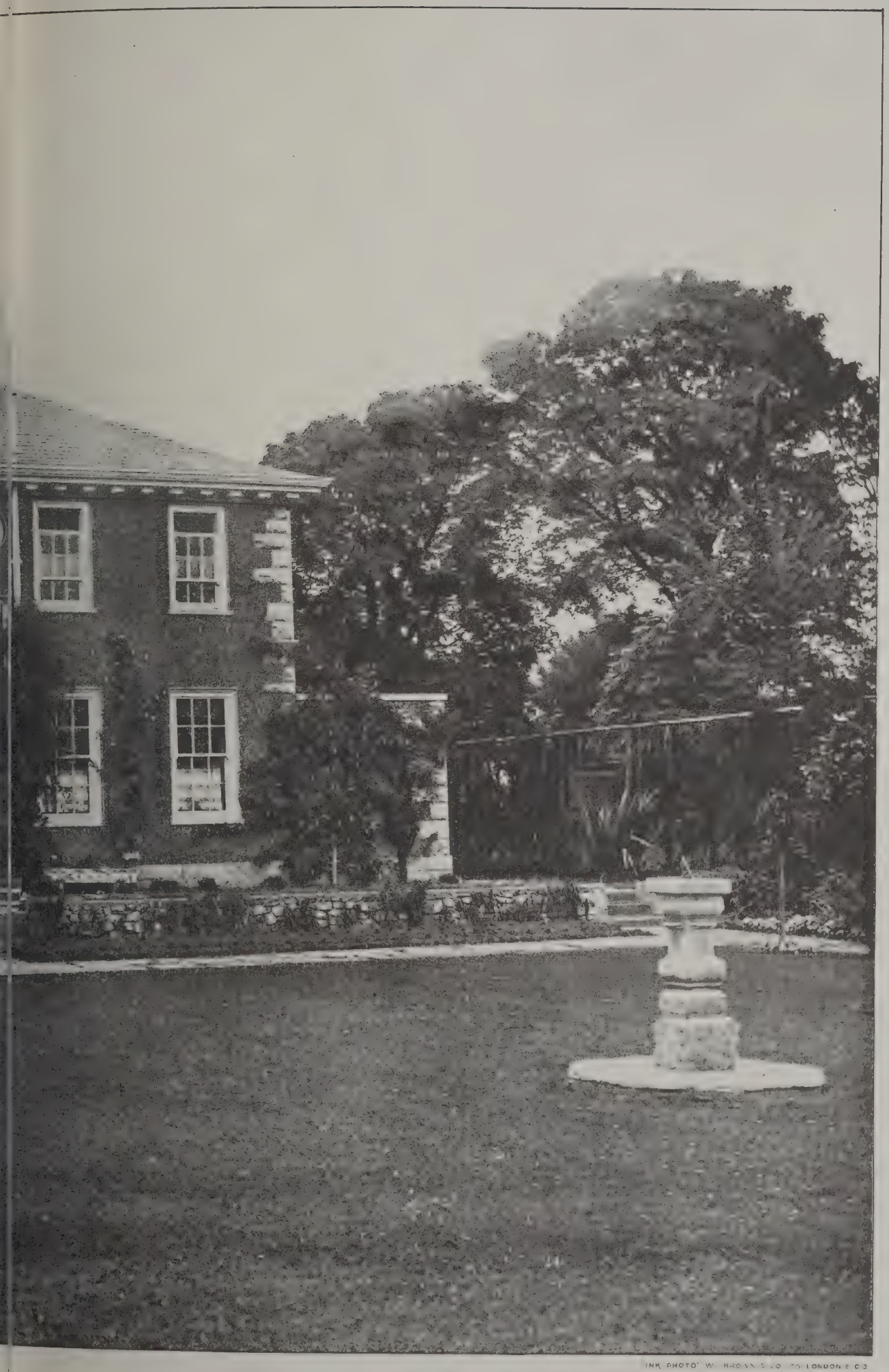
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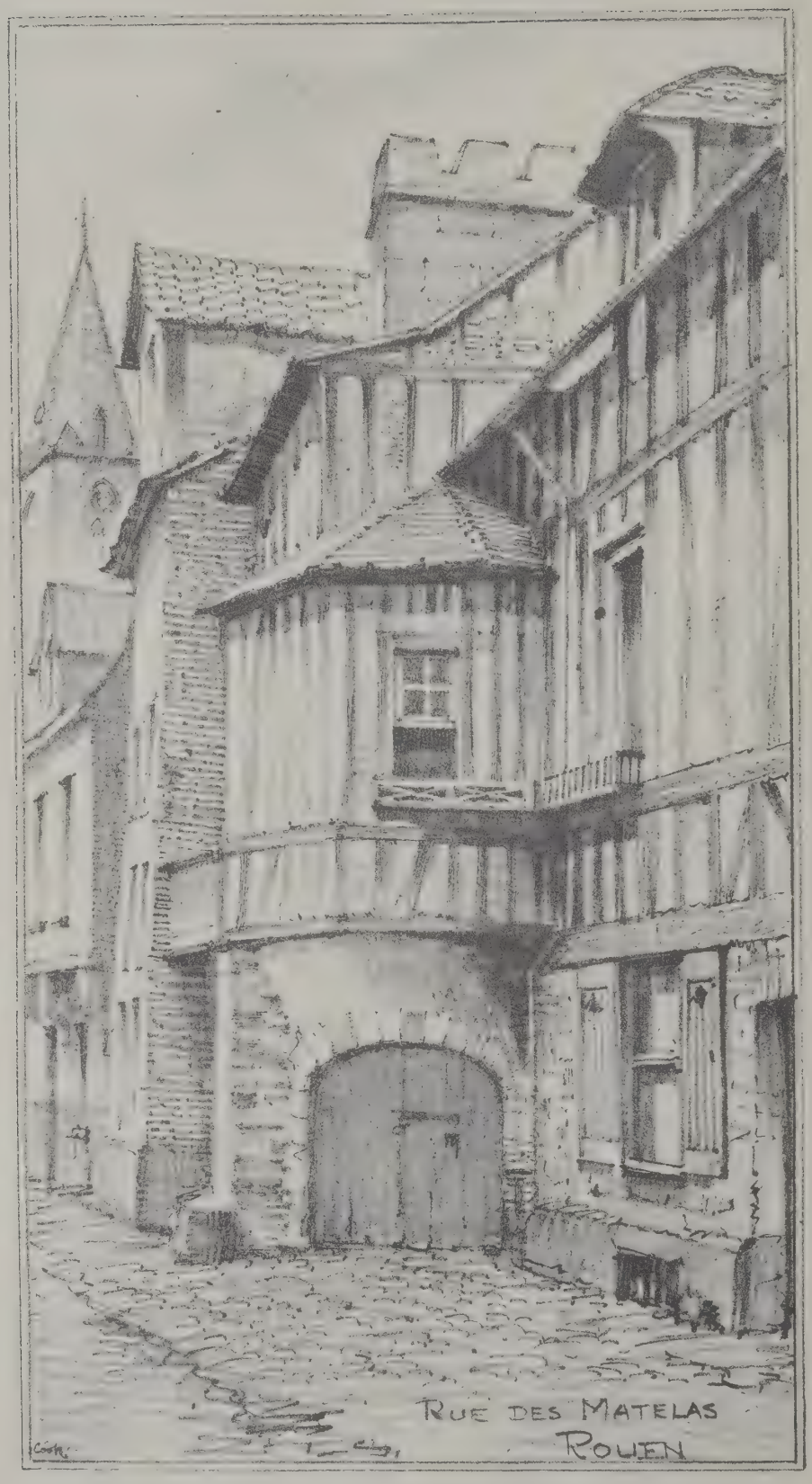
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The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

March 26th, 1926

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Our Illustrations.

SEATON DELAVAL, NORTHUMBERLAND. Sir John Vanbrugh, circa. 1720.

A HOUSE IN AILESBURY ROAD, DUBLIN. R. M. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

ROUEN. From Pencil Drawings by G. H. Cook.

he Manchester Town Hall Extension

The proposed competition for the extension of the nchester Town Hall may once more raise the eresting and undetermined question of whether an ition to a building need conform to the style of t building, and, if not, what should govern its type l expression. In past generations no designer ever d himself bound by the precedent set by existing rk. Our medieval churches are often filled with naissance monuments. The western towers of Tours hedral are finished in the style of the earlier French naissance, the porch of St. Mary the Virgin at ford is a delightful Baroque piece of design, while go Jones added his Corinthian Portico to Old Paul's. Although the general mass of the western ers at Westminster Abbey is pleasing, we feel regret l not satisfaction that the designer did not frankly his own language but gave us instead a poor parody Gothic.

To-day, now that we have docketed and named ry architectural phase, there is a tendency to form to type, but we think it is frequently carried far. For one reason it is clearly unreasonable to e the work of one age the similitude of another, ecially as all design is the outcome of the requirents of an age, while again—and this seems almost re important—we can only design at our best if are doing what gives keen enjoyment. We query ether it is really right to restore parts of the Keep Cardiff Castle by expunging traces of later periods n the Norman work there, and believe we should stitute an endeavour to produce a reasonable mony for an attempt to create uniformity. If, as w did in a North Country town, we can design an ition to a building of the Gothic Revival with enment in the Gothic spirit, we should be right in ng so; if not, we should adopt another medium ch appeals to us.

t is always possible to consider masses and to make m harmonise; it is unnecessary to cast our detail the same manner, and an attempt to do so will ally result in want of interest.

The buildings which have real vitality are precisely those which impress us with a sense of the designer's sense of enjoyment in his work. The Gothic Revival is dead, having given birth to a fresh and vigorous development in the single field by ecclesiastical architecture. Both Street's Law Courts and the Manchester Town Hall are good examples of the work of a period which is alien to us to-day, but in his cathedral of St. Fin Bar at Cork, Burges, who had the instincts of a medieval master mason, has given us sculpture figures which have all the vitality and power of the work of earlier centuries. Despite much coarse and crude architectural detail Burges's work, when he dealt with sculpture, had a meaning and vividness which is the outcome of the designer's enjoyment in creating.

This, then, seems to be the conclusion: we should consider general harmony rather than uniformity, balance rather than symmetry, and our own language rather than what is to us a foreign one. If we can take enjoyment in forming our work on what has gone before, we are right in doing so, but we may be equally right in departing from it, and shall, in doing so, be adding a page from our own times to the volume of the past.

Materials and Profiteering

Last Friday's debate in the House of Commons arising out of the Labour Bill for controlling the prices of building materials brought out the usual allegations on the subject of "rings" and "combines." Mr. Ramsden pointed out that fat years were often followed by lean ones, and that prices during 1925 had not fluctuated in spite of a record housing output. His soundest points in moving the rejection of the Labour Bill were that the prices of many materials, such as lead, were fixed by the prices of imports, and that the muddle and expense of the Addison régimé should warn us against repeating its methods.

Mr. Herbert Williams stated that we should only socialise those services in which efficiency was proportionate to expenditure.

This is the gist of the whole question, which is in reality a very simple one. No case could be made against Socialism if it were possible to prove that the general community benefited by them if in fact a saving was effected. Clearly no one would employ labour or make commodities if by so doing they did not produce something which could be sold at a profit, and so everyone, whether employer or employed, must work to produce that profit.

A government can, and often does, carry out undertakings at a loss which is made good by the product of taxation, which again is taxation on the profits or accumulation of past profits of individuals. But if the process is carried too far these profits would disappear, and that disappearance would mean the bankruptcy of the State and with it the breakdown of civilisation.

We then have to accept the conclusion that we are all profiteers in some way or another. Organised labour which protects the less capable and efficient members of a Union by enabling them to obtain a standard rate of wages does so at the expense of those who are more hardworking or efficient whose greater capacity alone enables the standard rate of wages to be maintained. So long as the more efficient wo can be persuaded that they can better their po by bringing pressure on employers this conditi things will obtain, but when they clearly realis th there is a zero at which the employers' profits vni and employment must cease they will be anxio stimulate the less hardworking and efficient wi their own interests.

Searching enquiries into the prices of buil materials have usually dissipated the fiction of e sive profits, while in the small number of cases h such profits have been proved the direct resul h usually been increased competition and the lowri of rates.

Prices can only be lowered by the adoption o t best methods of production, the elimination o u necessary expenses and by the increase of produ io and it seems to us to be beyond the wit of ma a even that of the most efficient of government de ments to arbitrarily fix what is a " fair " or " un i margin of profit, while we have had very clear evi n of the cost of increasing the scope of departm activities and of interfering with the natural effe t the law of supply and demand.

Notes and Comments

Liverpool College Competition

This competition, which Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., assessed, has been decided as follows :—1st premium of £500 to Mr. J. R. Leathart in association with Mr. W. F. Granger and Mr. E. Berry Webber, 2 Adelphi Terrace House, Robert Street, London, W.C.2 ; 2nd premium, £300, to Messrs. Crickmer & Foxley, 1 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2 ; 3rd premium to Mr. Maurice E. Webb, 19 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1.

The whole scheme is to cost £100,000, but a part costing £70,000 will be first proceeded with. The chapel costing £20,000 will be proceeded with at an early date. The College is an important institution accommodating a Junior and Senior School, assembly and dining hall, gymnasium, and other accessories, with a long frontage to the road. The site is a difficult one on account of the great diversity of levels.

The instructions to competitors were exceedingly good, competitors being given every opportunity to arrange their accommodation in the best way they could devise.

We should like to see this precedent followed, as it would eliminate disputes.

The Devon County Architectural Department

The Devon County Architectural Department is being reorganised under a county architect with three divisional architects under him. The present sanctioned cost of the service being £8,000 per annum. The questions relating to official architectural departments are often both complex and difficult. On the one hand in many districts in England important buildings are few and far between, and it seems hard to the local practitioner that he should be deprived of the opportunity of employment on them. On the other hand, given a really good official architect obvious economies may accrue from his employment, while the cause ofarchitecture does not suffer.

We believe the best system where officials are employed would be to pay them a sufficient sum to cover the cost of their own staff and so to prevent the multiplication of smaller appointments, while such a system would prevent the establishment of what may be called vested interests, and would also concentrate responsibility and lead to greater efficiency. But though every architect *qua* architect should have the support of his profession whether he be official or outside, we are sorry to see officialism extended to new fields.

London University

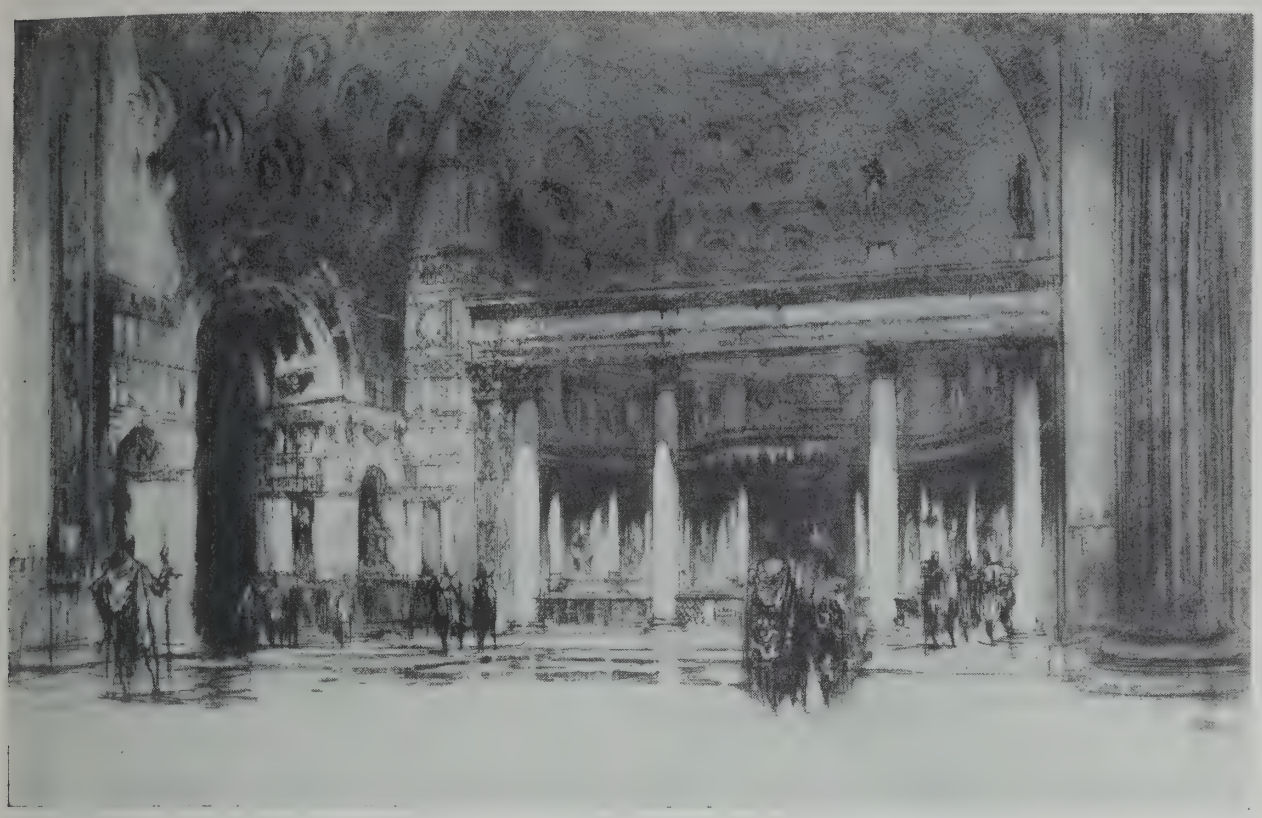
Mr. Abraham Little, M.P., the member for London U sity, points out in " The Times " that many of the a ments made by correspondents are wide of the When Mr. Fisher, in 1920, made the offer of the Bloom site on which it had an option the site was valu £425,000. The allotment of space between the Univ authorities and King's College was left in the hands Senate, which apportioned two-fifths of the space to K College, or approximately £180,000. The value of K College had been estimated by the L.C.C. valu £1,800,000. The trustees of King's College were the asked to part with their assets for one-tenth of their v Three or four years later King's College were offer additional £370,000, but the offer was strictly condi on King's College relinquishing its site and was the dec factor. Mr. Little certainly seems to have given exc reasons for the refusal to accept the Government's Blo bury offer.

Leeds City Hall

A proposal brought forward by Mr. T. F. Braime, fo utilisation of a site in Guildford Street for a city h meeting with much support. The proposals of Mr. Br are to be submitted to the Corporation Improvem Committee, and as Senior Vice-President of the le Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Braime intends to brin scheme before that body. It is considered that the wh the building projected would be rented without d Licenced premises exist on the site, and there is a demand in connection with the motor industry and provision of accommodation for cars.

Dealing with past projects Mr. Braime points out the building of exhibition buildings in outlying dis would prove a while elephant. The lesson of Wem being that a loss might have been replaced by a profit it been held in a more central position ; while the Agr tural Hall at Islington, and Olympia have no perma revenue such as would accrue to the projected Leeds from its garage.

There is much to be said for the holding of exhibi in positions where the buildings erected can secure a manent income apart from the fluctuating one depen on exhibitions, and very much to be said for the erecti permanent exhibition buildings in lieu of those which to be demolished.



BASILICA MAXENTIUS. From the etching by WILLIAM WALCOT.

A Hospital Centre for Birmingham

The Birmingham Hospital Council are considering whether further extensions of the hospital are not inadvisable, and whether future hospital buildings should not be erected in the suburbs instead of adding to a building situated in a congested central area.

Another proposition is that a new general hospital capable of accommodating several hundred cases should be erected on a suburban site, and that the present hospital should be reserved for casualty and urgent cases.

All the Birmingham hospitals have heavy deficits, and the Birmingham General Hospital will be compelled to realise some of its securities, the accumulated deficit being about £13,000. The Board are inclined to adopt a contributory scheme. In Sheffield a system under which all citizens pay 1d. in the pound on their incomes has been inaugurated, and it is suggested that this plan should be followed. The hospitals have had—especially since the War—to struggle under many difficulties and have performed invaluable services, so it is greatly to be hoped that a way out of financial embarrassment may be found as they are more or less in the same difficult position everywhere.

A London Clinic

We learn that the erection of a clinic and nursing home is projected in close proximity to Harley Street. It has been designed by Mr. Biddulph Pinchard, in conjunction with Messrs. William Pite, Son & Fairweather. Its main object is to give patients the advantages afforded by hospitals. The equipment is to include the latest appliances known to medical science, and it is precisely these advantages which have been beyond the reach of patients attended at their own homes or in ordinary nursing homes. There will be facilities for consultation and such services as those of the bacteriologist, the physiologist and the radiologist. Physicians and surgeons will be given every opportunity for meeting and consulting with one another, and there will be resident medical officers. The nursery will be of the highest order obtainable. This new home will be known as the London Muristan, after the Muristan at Jerusalem, a hospital dedicated to St. John the Eleemosynary, which subsequently became the Hospital of the Knights Hospitallers.

The scheme suggested is one which has been often mooted and which should have a great success in London, as it will fill a want which has been long felt and will meet with support from the medical profession.

Control of Underground Water Supplies

Legislation of possibly far-reaching character is foreshadowed as a result of a report on Underground Water which has been adopted by the Advisory Committee on Water appointed by the Ministry of Health. The position with regard to underground water is considered to be unsatisfactory and that, whatever views there are as to the right remedies, the problem is not one that the community can afford to neglect indefinitely. So long as ample supplies of water were readily available at moderate cost the position, if unsatisfactory, might have been allowed to continue; but the ever-increasing demand for water, due, not only to the growth and greater urbanisation of the population, the larger consumption per head, and the higher standards of purity required, make it essential that there should be further protection of public supplies. To this end, it is advocated that measures be taken to protect the availability of adequate supplies of good underground water, to prevent waste and to ensure protection in some cases against other water users. These measures, it is admitted, may affect some interests—principally mining, but there is no saying but that many people, who have sunk or may desire to sink wells or make borings to obtain water for their own use, may find themselves debarred in future. We have in mind the case of factories, hotels and other large undertakings which have their own private well supplies. In the case of mines, the underground water is usually a nuisance and has to be pumped out of the workings to enable work to proceed. It should not, therefore, be found impossible to arrive at a solution of the problem which will be satisfactory to both the mine owners and the community of which they form a small section. In regard to private well owners, the outlook is not so clear, and they would be well advised to examine this report, which can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, price 2d., and watch carefully for the future developments.

We would remind our readers that in view of the Easter holidays the next issue of "The Architect and Building News" will be published on Thursday, April 1.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Notes

Local Authorities and Qualified Architects

We have received from the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. a copy of a question asked in the House of Commons on Monday, March 15, together with the Minister's answer. Sir Philip Pilditch asked the question at the request of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, as they felt that the subject was one of great importance at the present time.

Sir Philip Pilditch :—To ask the Minister of Health, whether he is aware that in certain localities local authorities have appointed a sanitary inspector or inspector of nuisances to act as architect for their housing scheme, irrespective of whether the official is qualified as an architect, and whether, seeing that it is undesirable that housing work should be entrusted to other than qualified architects, he will notify local authorities that they should appoint only qualified architects to carry out housing schemes ?

Mr. Neville Chamberlain :—As a general rule local authorities are not now required to submit for my approval plans and details of their housing schemes. But, as stated in the Circular which was issued to local authorities in connection with the Housing Act of 1924, I attach importance to the maintenance of a good standard in the planning and lay-out of schemes, and I hope that I can rely on the co-operation of local authorities in doing all within their power to ensure that these features will be creditable to the country and to the local authority.

I take this opportunity of recalling that local authorities were informed in connection with schemes under the Housing Act of 1919 that competent architects should be employed to plan and design the houses to be erected.

South Wales Institute of Architects

Election of Officers

The Annual General Meeting of the South Wales Institute of Architects was held at the Institute Rooms, 6 High Street, Cardiff, on the 18th instant, and the following Officers were elected for the year 1926–27 :—

President : Mr. C. F. Ward, F.R.I.B.A. ; Vice-Presidents: Mr. Percy Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. C. S. Thomas, F.R.I.B.A. ; Hon. Treasurer : Mr. Harry Teather, F.R.I.B.A. ; Hon. Auditor : Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A. ; Hon. Librarian : Mr. R. H. Winder, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. ; Hon. Secretary : Mr. Ivor P. Jones, A.R.I.B.A.

Competition Notes

Blackpool Clock-Tower Award

The prize of 100 guineas offered by the Blackpool Corporation for the best design for a Memorial clock-tower and fountain to Dr. W. H. Cocker, the first mayor of Blackpool, has been awarded to Mr. Lionel B. Budden, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., Assistant Professor of Architecture, Liverpool University School of Architecture. The assessor in the competition was Mr. E. Bertram Kirby, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.

The second award of 50 guineas has been given to Mr. J. Lindsay Grant, A.R.I.B.A., in collaboration with Mr. Edward Adams, A.R.I.B.A., School of Architecture, Municipal School of Art, Manchester ; and the third prize of 25 guineas to Mr. Jack A. Coia, A.R.I.B.A., Longridge Road, Earl's Court, London.

R.I.B.A. Problem in Design

The attention of students who intend to submit drawings in answer to Problem in Design No. XC, " A Concert Hall," is drawn to the fact that they may, if they so desire, submit by October 30, 1926, a sketch design for this subject for preliminary criticism.

Downham Market Housing Scheme

Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects must not take part in the above competition because the conditions are not in accordance with the published regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Co- petitions.

Council Offices and Fire Station, Purley

The President of the Royal Institute of British Architects has nominated Mr. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., as Assessor in this competition.

Other Competitions Open

The following is a list of the competitions already announced, together with the dates, where available, by which all designs, etc., are to be submitted : Competition in Conference Hall, Geneva ; The Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales ; Australian War Memorial, Canberra (March 31, 1926) ; Topsham Public Hall (April 1, 1926) ; The Annual Competition of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce (June, 192

The City Churches

The Corporation of the City of London has delivered a lengthy statement of their objections to the Union of Benefices and Disposal of Churches (Metropolis) Bill, and this will be considered by the Ecclesiastical Committee of both Houses of Parliament. The important point of the City protest is that the measure is *ultra vires*, inasmuch as the churches within the purview of the proposed measure have been built and maintained by the ratepayers of the several parishes in which they are situate, either by voluntary contributions or by means of Church rates, which are, in some instances, still being levied upon the inhabitants, irrespective of religion or attendance at service. The churches are not property in the disposition of the Church of England : the Bishop ; and such rights as exist in the churches cannot be abrogated without traversing a fundamental principle of English law. The Corporation considers that it is contrary to the principles of equity and justice that objections to a scheme " should be submitted to the same body (the Metropolitan Benefices Board) that has been concerned in its initiation and has advised the Bishop . . . on the very same proposals upon which it is called to adjudicate as a tribunal of appeal." This Board, as is well-known, is heavily weighted on the ecclesiastical side, and may be calculated to lean to the Bishop's desires, which are also well known. Moreover, any Commission appointed under the new measure, if it reports adversely to a proposed scheme, can at the Bishop's instance be replaced by another Commission, or by a series of Commissions, until one is obtained that is favourable to his proposals. The City statement also considers in detail the various arguments put forward for the destruction of the City churches, and contends that religious observance should not be confined to Sundays, and that the City churches are, on the whole, fulfilling a distinct need by offering opportunity for week-day services which are well attended, and by giving facilities for quiet meditation and prayer to many hundreds of the half million day population of the City. Nor does the Corporation accept the contention that the need of further churches in the suburbs of London has been established and point out that many suburban churches are but sparsely attended on Sundays, and in that respect are comparable with some of the City churches. From the architectural point of view, there is no need to repeat opinions that have already been put forward for many years past and, as the Bishop has never admired any City church but St. Bartholomew the Great, it is useless to reiterate here the claims of City churches built in a period with which ecclesiastically, the Bishop is so much out of sympathy.

Publications Received

" Roman Architecture," by G. G. Riviora (Oxford University Press, £5 5s. net).

" British Standard Specification for Genuine White Lead Oil Paste for Paints " (British Engineering Standards Association, March, 1926, 1s. net).

" British Standard Specification for Genuine Dry White Lead for Paints " (British Engineering Standards Association, March, 1926, 1s. net).



SIR JOHN VANBRUGH (1664-1726)
From the Painting attributed to J. Closperman (National Portrait Gallery).

Sir John Vanbrugh: A Critical Note

By A. Trystan Edwards, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.

his week we celebrate the bicentenary of Sir John brugh. Born in 1664, he lived 62 years. Although displayed some interest in architecture during his hood, it was not until the age of 40 that he began the ctice of this art. The only parallel to this development xceptional architectural talent in middle life is to be nd in the example of Sir Christopher Wren, who started uild at the age of 40, having already attained eminence a scientist. Both these architects have commonly n called "amateurs." And yet, on the face of it, such escription is a little ridiculous. Entering his profession n a maturity of mind which enabled him to grasp in a months technicalities of building which untutored th takes years to apprehend, and having already orbed through his acquaintance with the general culture is age a very clear idea of the formal significance of itecture, each of these famous men was able to plunge architectural practice armed with a remarkable intel- ual competence. An extraordinary vigour is what inguishes their work, and it is a legitimate supposition t this attribute is not due to their lack of preliminary ning, but to the *maturity* of outlook which they had uired before they began to build. If these great archi- s were amateurs, let us all be amateurs. In point of fact, it may well be argued that as a general training of the mind is one of the chief, if not the very chief, pre-requisite for the distinguished practice of architecture, the real amateurs are all these others, the clever draughtsmen and industrious students of building construction who on being torn from school are put to design without having acquired a philosophic basis for their art, and who in spite of this intellectual deficiency are soon busily engaged in providing plans for actual buildings. The careers of Wren and Vanbrugh may be commended to the special attention of architectural educationalists. Some very bold reformers may even suggest that it might be worth while for the Royal Institute of British Architects to reconsider its method of obtaining recruits to the profession, and in addition to the class of entrants who are required to pass a stiff technical examination it might admit occasional newcomers, preferably of middle age, who have already distinguished themselves either in science, the drama, or in some other activity not directly connected with architecture!

The plays of Sir John Vanbrugh, "The Relapse" or "Virtue in Danger," brought out in Drury Lane with great success in 1697, "The Provoked Wife," "Confederacy," and others, had already brought him considerable

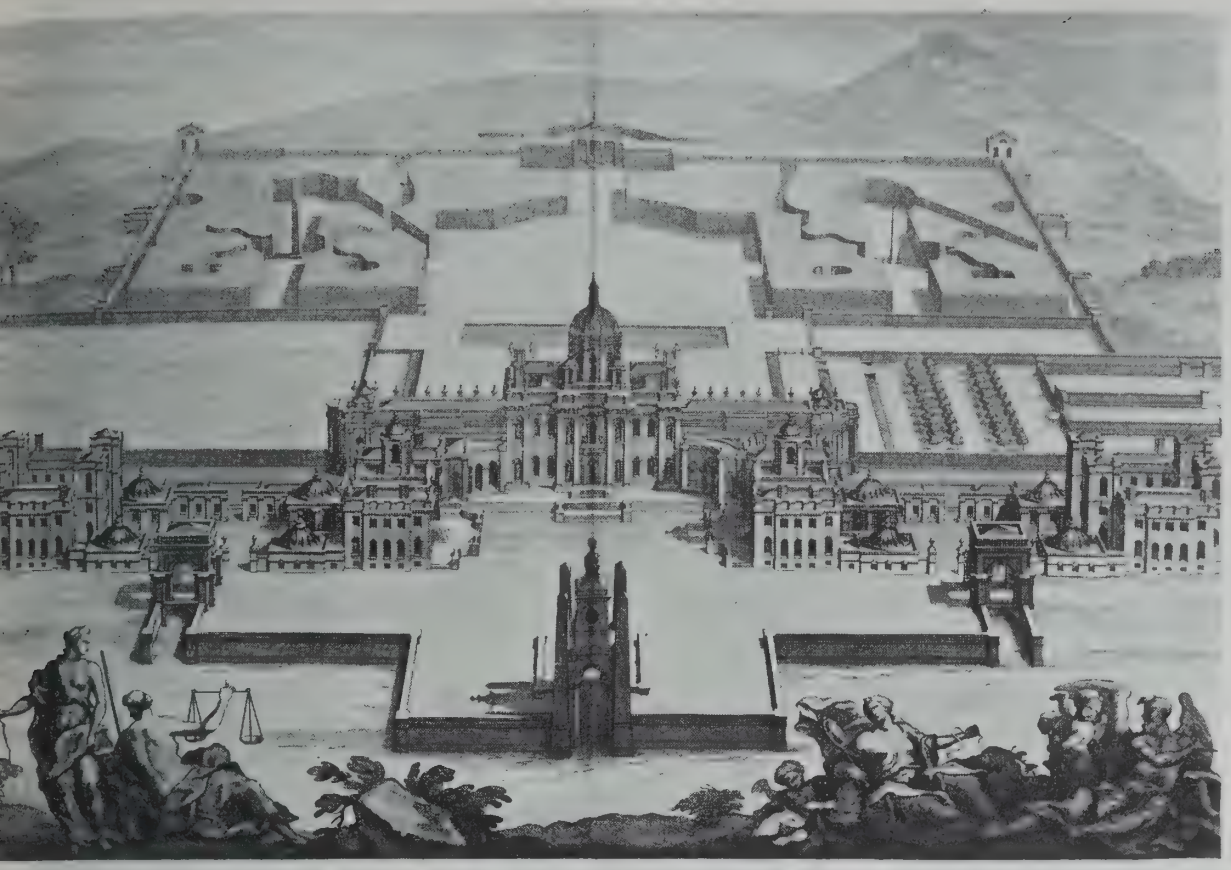


EASTBURY, DORSETSHIRE. (Sir John Vanbrugh.)

renown, when at the age of 38 he was commissioned to design Castle Howard in Yorkshire for the Earl of Carlisle. This was his first architectural work. A critic might say of it that as a private residence it was too grandiose, that it had too many of the qualities proper to a public building. This is a fault which many designers of later date have also committed, and with less excuse, for while Vanbrugh was designing a country palace with no architectural neighbours, these others have committed the solecism of ignoring civic standards within the city itself. But granted that Vanbrugh offended against propriety by endowing his private palaces with such grandeur that no further means could be left to celebrate the dignity of still more important edifices, we are not on this account entitled to call him an amateur, for even in this earliest work, Castle Howard, he shows himself to be in very truth a consummate master, not only of the art of composition, but of the Classic style itself. Who else has used this great instrument with such vigour and delight, with such a sure understanding of its capacity to express elemental architectural concepts with a high sophistication which yet actually enhances their apparent vitality? After Vanbrugh let no one say the Classic style is tame. But critics may object that the dramatic quality, the strength and impressiveness of Vanbrugh's designs, are due to the wonderful skill with which he arranged the masses of his great buildings. This skill in composition must, of course, be acknowledged, and I shall presently attempt to analyse it, but let us also be fair to the Classic style itself. To judge the extent to which the characteristic effects of Vanbrugh's compositions is due to their style I may invite the reader in imagination to strip from these noble groups of buildings all the familiar emblems of Classicism, pediments, columns, cornices and so on, and then substitute for these any other features he please. Let him then consider whether the grandeur and the vigour of these designs have been enhanced by the process. Such a method of comparison between a completed design and one uncompleted which might, however, have been satisfactorily completed in another manner, might seem at first sight a very unjust one, yet it will serve a useful purpose if it shows what is in fact the truth, namely, that Vanbrugh, for all his supposed theatricality and love of bombast, never used columns or pediment except in such parts of his design as would permit these features to have the maximum pictorial effect.

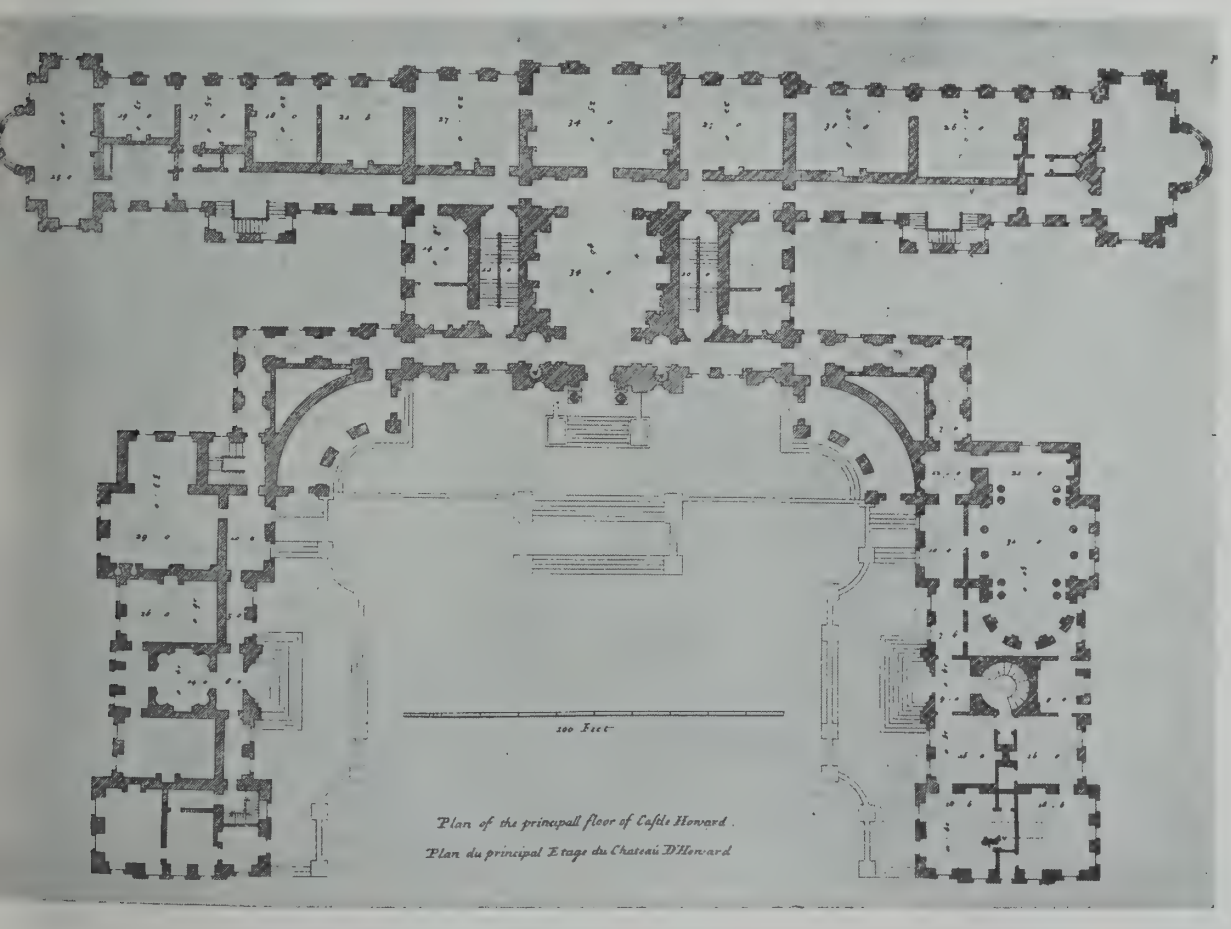
At the entrance front at Blenheim, at the garden front of Castle Howard, above the portico at Seaton Delava at Duncombe Park, the pediment performed its legit æsthetic function of forming a central focus to al façade; and, it may be added, is quite the most unobtsi and restrained of all the architectural elements which ig be used for this purpose, for it has the quality of enc in a symbolic embrace a wide expanse of wallage. F standing columns on a large scale are nearly always by Vanbrugh to mark the main entrance of a great bui and they provide a very successful method of givi the most important part of a building its proper arc tural status. The Classic order is also used in its p manner to increase the scale of certain parts of a bui without thereby doing violence to the fenestratio is noteworthy that Vanbrugh keeps his windows reaso small, so that the human scale of his buildings is sacrificed. He has been severely criticised for v architectural subterfuges, such as making a reception on one side of a courtyard exactly balance the kit or servant's quarters on the other, and some of our m designers presume to belittle him on this accoun must be pointed out, however, that Vanbrugh's lo great scale never led him to be guilty of the common m practice of combining two or more windows to look lik great aperture. Innumerable buildings for modern and offices indulge in this pretence and would have u lieve that what are really windows of ordinary dime belonging to two or more stories with floors between i appertain to one big chamber. This is a species of which Vanbrugh would never have countenanced. peculiar thing is that the tendency to group windows these unreal and misleading units is due to the wi designers to give their buildings a large scale, and yet of these ambitious artists have in a spirit of unintell reaction from the Classic style wilfully deprived thems of the use of an architectural device, namely, the which would enable them to achieve the scale they d without playing strange tricks with the fenestration.

In his plans and elevations alike Vanbrugh aimed a maximum of variety which was consonant with orde symmetry. Let us take the order and symmetry The main characteristic of a Vanbrugh façade is a s central feature flanked by subordinate features symm cally placed on either side. A very simple example is s in the elevation of Kingsweston. Even here, however architect has contrived to combine within a comparat

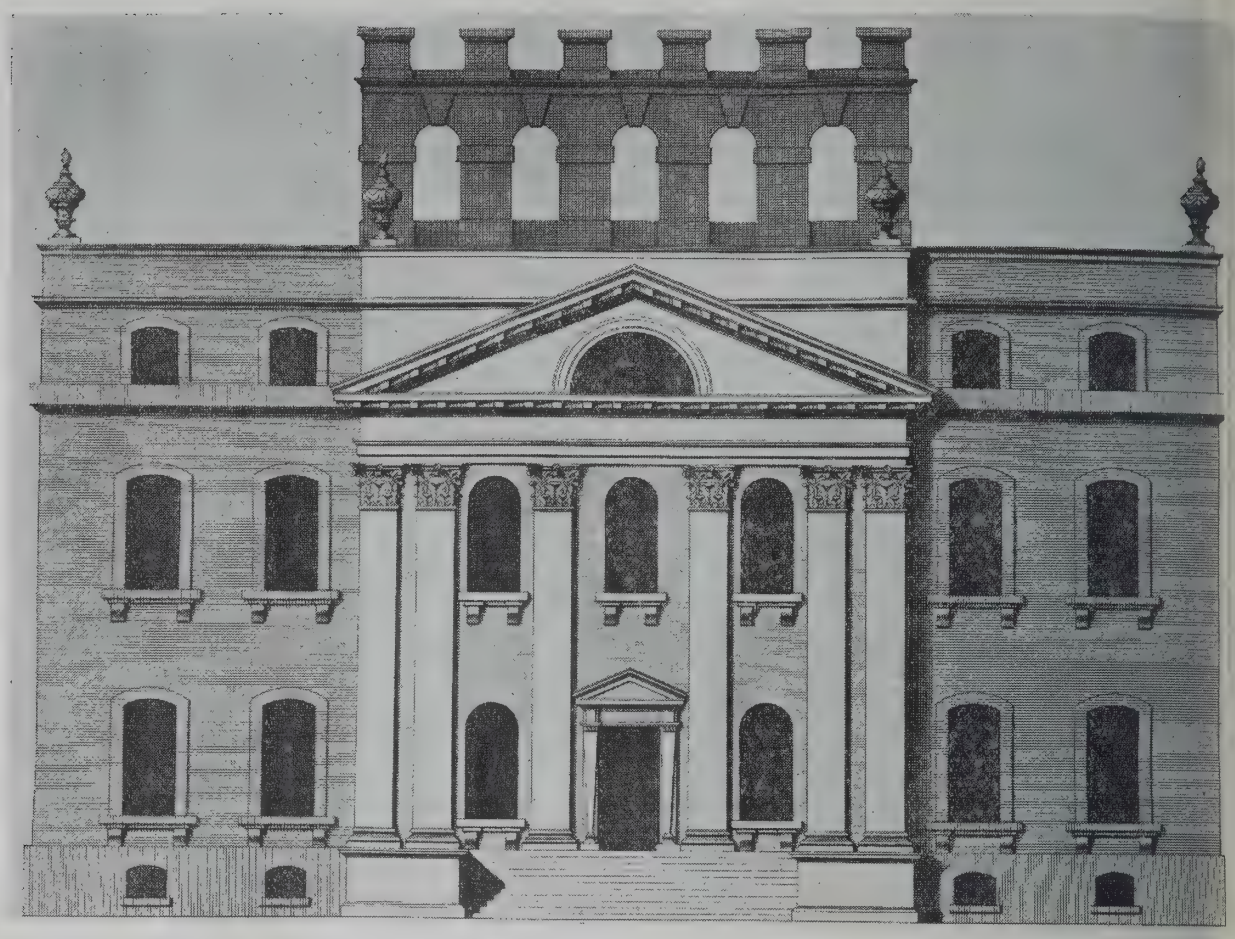


CASTLE HOWARD, YORKSHIRE. (Sir John Vanbrugh.)

ll compass, several features of interest. The different es of window are well contrasted and the chimneys e been grouped together to form a monumental central ire above the pediment. The question of chimneys important one, for Vanbrugh's style is clearly reflected in his manner of dealing with these features. To put the point succinctly one may say that Vanbrugh stood no nonsense from chimneys. They are to him strictly subordinate features, which must on no account be allowed to proclaim themselves unless they can be made part and



CASTLE HOWARD: THE GROUND FLOOR PLAN.



KINGSWESTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE. (Sir John Vanbrugh.)

parcel of the main architectural conception. The Kingsweston façade is a splendid example of a Vanbrugh group of chimneys, for on this occasion he has not been content, as elsewhere, to place his flues at the corners of his roof balustrades where they appear like inconspicuous urns or other terminal ornaments, but has allowed them to come into the open, given them as it were a run for their money, but has nevertheless captured them and confined them in a sedate and comely architectural pattern. The reason why Vanbrugh was able to treat his chimneys in this monumental manner was that he invariably employed roofs of very low pitch which were hidden by the parapets. He appeared to have no sympathy with the rural style of architecture and believed with Sir Christopher Wren that the only kind of roof which had sufficient dignity to take a prominent place in an architectural composition of any great pretension was a dome.

The tripartite division of a symmetrical façade which forms the basis of the typical Vanbrugh composition is shown in the illustration of Eastbury, a noble house in Dorsetshire which is distinguished by an almost faultless arrangements of parts. What is so remarkable in these designs is that although one may search in vain for any original element in their detail the total effect is one of an extraordinary freshness and vigour. Moreover, there is something unmistakably English about them. Neither the French not the Italians could have achieved anything quite like Eastbury. In the case of Castle Howard and Blenheim both the central feature and the wings are elaborated, but in such a manner that their right relationship is maintained, the lateral members being never allowed to grow so important that they dominate the main part of the building containing the entrance portico.

The enormous size of his compositions and the degree of their coherence suggests that Vanbrugh would have proved himself a town-planner of no mean skill had the opportunity presented itself to him. What magnificent civic centres he could have designed, what grand "places" surrounded by noble buildings could he not have made if his countrymen had but realised his genius and employed him to dignify and to adorn some of the principal citi of England! Yet during his lifetime he was the subje of ridicule and vituperation. As Mr. Christian Barman ays in his fascinating study of Sir John Vanbrugh publishe by Sir Ernest Benn in his Masters of Architecture sies "That the most persistently disagreeable figure in our literature should expend choicest arrows of his irony on the renegade was perhaps inevitable, but Swift's was no the only voice to raise in disapproval and—strange, prosterous though it may seem—the acid reflections of tose writers who continued in the service of literature have en marked and minted in the course of years with the stamp of undisputed authority as pieces of authentic artic criticism," and he proceeds to quote the Duke of Manchester who in his "Court and Society from Elizabet to Anne," written 80 years ago, remarks that "if the public had not laughed so much at Vanbrugh's comedies the its would probably not have sneered at his achievement in stone."

Coming Events

March

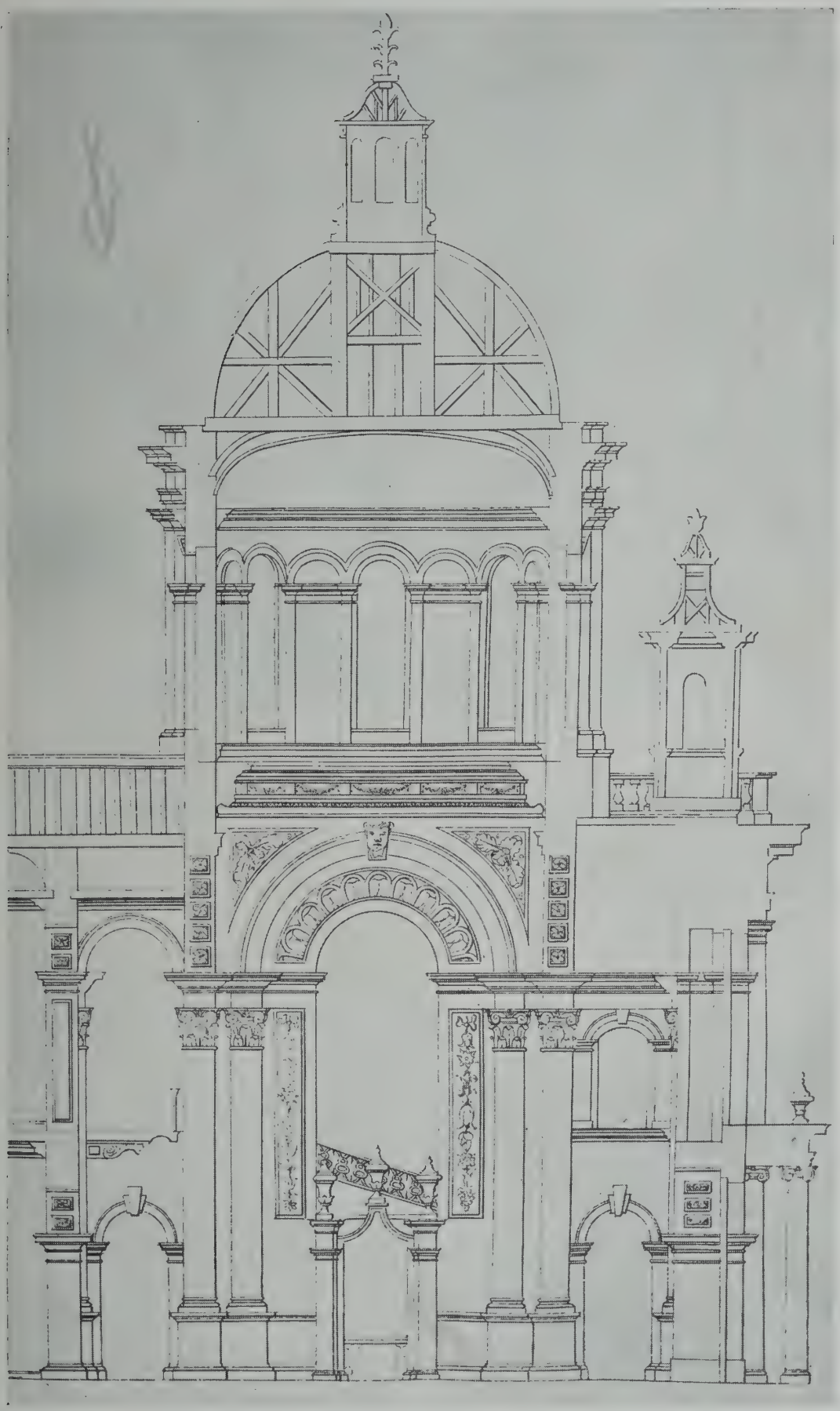
26.—Royal Sanitary Institute: "Some Aspects of the Housing Problem." Discussion to be opened by Mr. C.A. Clews, Borough Surveyor, Derby, at the Guildhall, Derby. 7 p.m.

29.—R.I.B.A.: Special and General Business Meeting. Election of Royal Gold Medallist for 1926, and election of Members. 8 p.m.

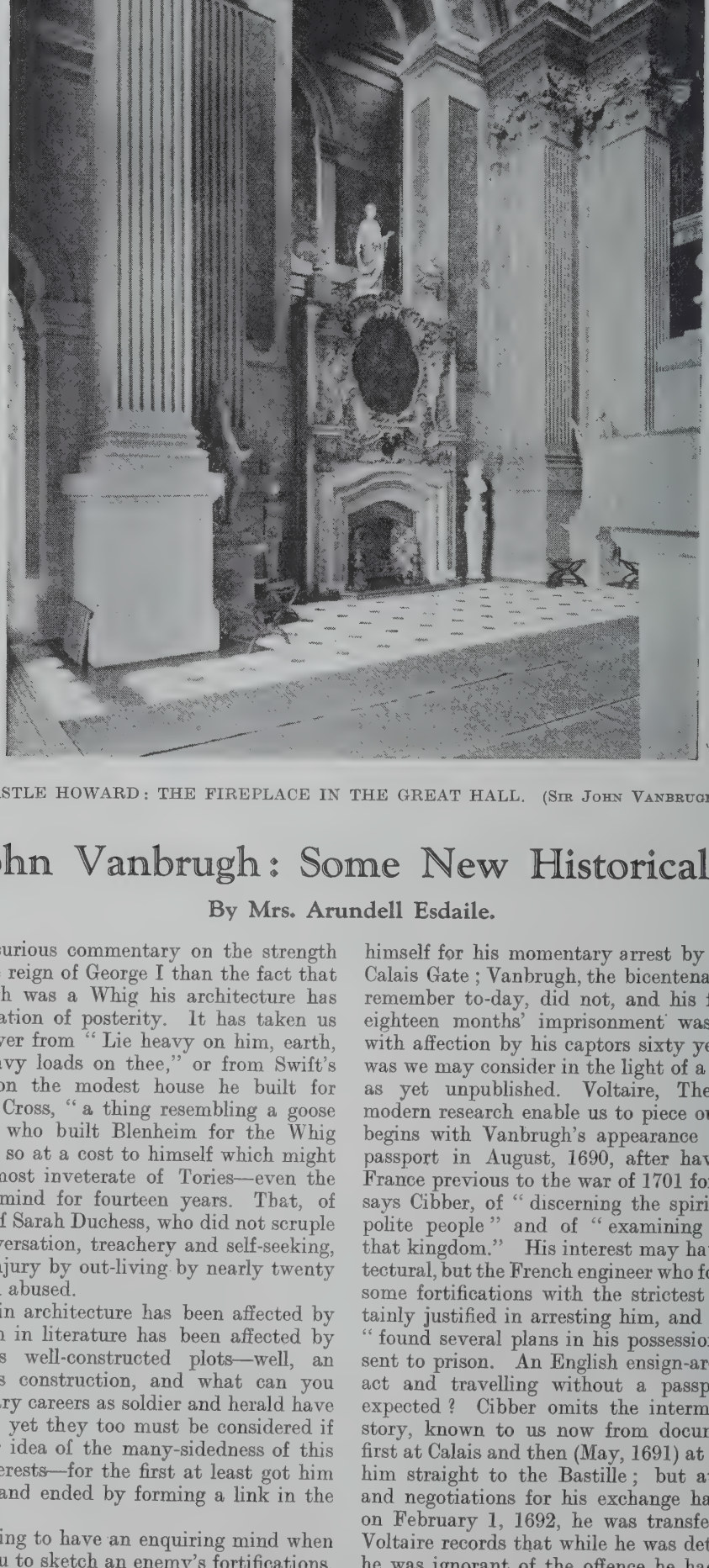
30.—The Illuminating Engineering Society: Discussion on "Stage Lighting," to be opened by Mr. H. Leeming Groom, at the Lighting Service Bureau, 15 Savoy Street, Strand, W.C.2. 7 p.m.

April

7.—Liverpool Architectural Society: "Ostia and the Origin of the Modern Flat," by F. O. Lawrence, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.



CASTLE HOWARD: SECTION THROUGH DOME. (Sir John Vanbrugh.)



CASTLE HOWARD: THE FIREPLACE IN THE GREAT HALL. (Sir John Vanbrugh.)

Sir John Vanbrugh: Some New Historical Facts

By Mrs. Arundell Esdaile.

There is no more curious commentary on the strength of party feeling in the reign of George I than the fact that as Sir John Vanbrugh was a Whig his architecture has suffered in the estimation of posterity. It has taken us two centuries to recover from "Lie heavy on him, earth, for he laid many heavy loads on thee," or from Swift's contemptuous lines on the modest house he built for himself near Charing Cross, "a thing resembling a goose pye." Yet the man who built Blenheim for the Whig hero Marlborough did so at a cost to himself which might have reconciled the most inveterate of Tories—even the cost of all peace of mind for fourteen years. That, of course, was the fault of Sarah Duchess, who did not scruple to accuse him of malversation, treachery and self-seeking, and added insult to injury by out-living by nearly twenty years the man she had abused.

But if his position in architecture has been affected by literature, his position in literature has been affected by his architecture. His well-constructed plots—well, an architect's business is construction, and what can you expect? His subsidiary careers as soldier and herald have been largely set aside, yet they too must be considered if we are to form a fair idea of the many-sidedness of this architect of many interests—for the first at least got him into a serious scrape and ended by forming a link in the *Entente Cordiale*.

It is a dangerous thing to have an enquiring mind when your enquiries lead you to sketch an enemy's fortifications. Your intentions may be innocent, your purpose purely aesthetic, but it is hard to convince the enemy of the fact. Hogarth did convince the French in 1745, and revenged himself for his momentary arrest by his satiric picture o Calais Gate; Vanbrugh, the bicentenary of whose death w remember to-day, did not, and his fair revenge for ove eighteen months' imprisonment was to be rememberec with affection by his captors sixty years after. How thi was we may consider in the light of a fragment of evidenc as yet unpublished. Voltaire, Theophilus Cibber an modern research enable us to piece out the episode, whic begins with Vanbrugh's appearance at Calais without passport in August, 1690, after having made a tour i France previous to the war of 1701 for the double purpose says Cibber, of "discerning the spirit and genius of tha polite people" and of "examining the fortifications o that kingdom." His interest may have been purely archi tectural, but the French engineer who found him "surveying some fortifications with the strictest attention," was cer tainly justified in arresting him, and when the authorities "found several plans in his possession" he was promptly sent to prison. An English ensign-architect caught in the act and travelling without a passport—what could be expected? Cibber omits the intermediate stages in the story, known to us now from documents, the detention first at Calais and then (May, 1691) at Vincennes, and takes him straight to the Bastille; but at Vincennes he was, and negotiations for his exchange having fallen through, on February 1, 1692, he was transferred to the Bastille. Voltaire records that while he was detained at the Bastille he was ignorant of the offence he had committed against the French authorities. But he was well treated, and Cibber's comment is too curious in an Englishman of Hogarth's generation to omit. "The French, except in



BLENHEIM: THE MAIN ENTRANCE. (Sir John Vanbrugh.)

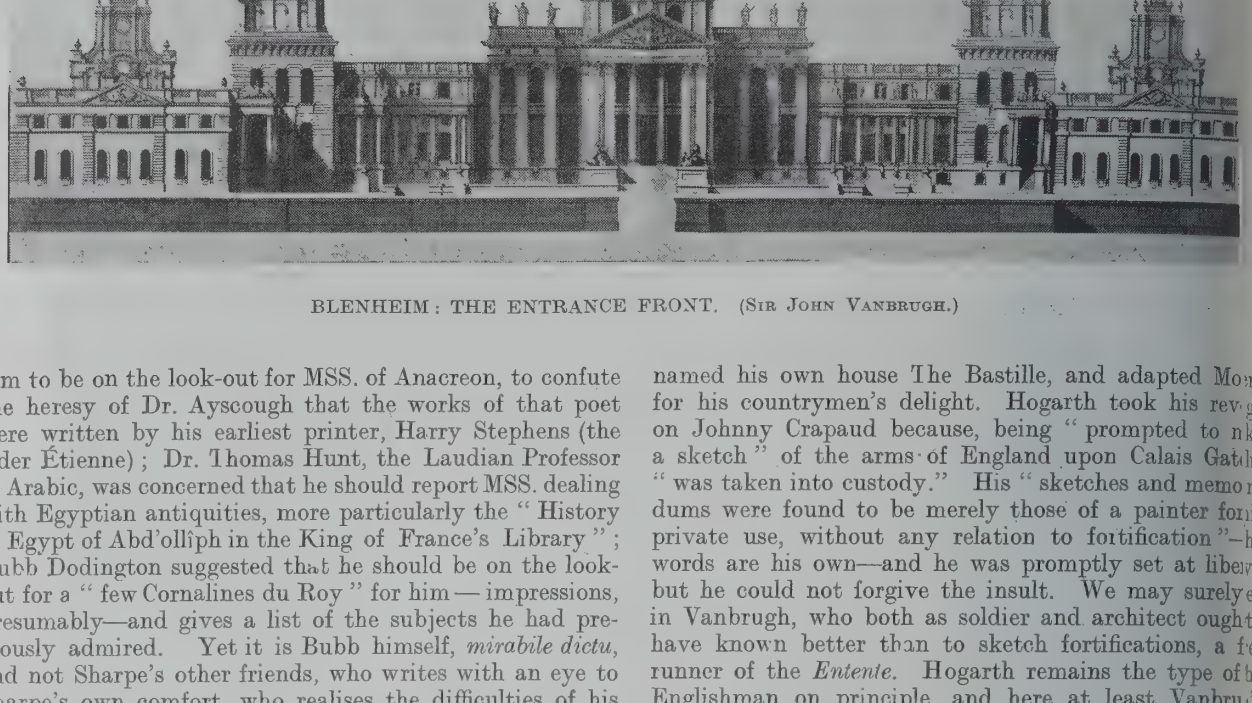
ıses of heresy, use their prisoners with gentleness and ıumanity. Sir John found his captivity so endurable ıat he amused himself in drawing rude draughts of some ›medies. This circumstance raising a curiosity in Paris, ›veral of the nobles visited him in the Bastille, when Sir ›hn, who spoke their language with fluency and vivacity, ısinuated himself into their favour by the vivacity of his it, and the peculiarity of his humour. He gained so ıuch upon their affections that they represented him to ıe French King in an innocent light, and by that means ›ocured his liberty some days before the solicitation came ›om England." In point of fact he was bailed out by a ermier Général, a distinction surely unique in the history of our architects and men of letters. Voltaire states that though he ridiculed the French authorities' action he showed no irritation against them for their treatment of him.

Voltaire heard the story in England, and records it in the "Lettres Philosophiques sur les Anglais" of 1733. Our new shred of evidence proves that the incident was remembered in Paris itself twenty years later still.

When Gregory Sharpe, D.D., whom Dr. Johnson went to hear preach at the Temple, went abroad in 1752/3 as tutor to Horace Walpole's bugbear, young Lord Baltimore, he spent a considerable time in Paris, largely, to judge from his unpublished correspondence, in hunting up MSS. for his learned friends. Arthur Ashley Sykes had requested



BLENHEIM: THE BRIDGE IN THE PARK. (Sir John Vanbrugh.)



BLENHEIM: THE ENTRANCE FRONT. (SIR JOHN VANBRUGH.)

him to be on the look-out for MSS. of Anacreon, to confute the heresy of Dr. Ayscough that the works of that poet were written by his earliest printer, Harry Stephens (the elder Étienne); Dr. Thomas Hunt, the Laudian Professor of Arabic, was concerned that he should report MSS. dealing with Egyptian antiquities, more particularly the "History of Egypt of Abd'ollîph in the King of France's Library"; Bubb Dodington suggested that he should be on the look-out for a "few Cornalines du Roy" for him — impressions, presumably—and gives a list of the subjects he had previously admired. Yet it is Bubb himself, *mirabile dictu*, and not Sharpe's other friends, who writes with an eye to Sharpe's own comfort, who realises the difficulties of his position "where the Tail directs the Head, which I take to be, pretty much the Case of your present Expedition," and proffers, if they get to Rome, introductions to Cardinal Albani and the Abbé Nicolini. His two letters, running to ten quarto pages between them, are really delightful, save for occasional Greek and Hebrew words requiring the decent obscurity of a learned language; but we are not here concerned with Dodington's account of *Amelia*, or with the trial of the quack doctor in which Fielding appeared as a witness, side by side with Sir Francis Dashwood and Dodington himself, fascinating as they are; but his offer to send his friend "Lord Bolingbroke's last published works" is, as we shall see, not quite irrelevant; for the Vanbrugh passage occurs in a letter from Dr. Hunt about the progress of the transcript of Abdóllatîph which Sharpe had put in train. That letter is dated August 19, 1753, and concludes with the words, "Many thanks to you for your entertaining story about Sir John Vanbrugh and the Bastille, which I could not read without reflecting, O, Liberty, &c."

Now Voltaire's story, published twenty years before, must have been an old story in Paris by this time, nor is it at all likely that Sharpe, who had apparently not seen Lord Bolingbroke's posthumous works, had come across Cibber's volume in which the arrest of Vanbrugh was told, and which was published in this very year, 1753. It is clear that Sharpe had heard some memory of Vanbrugh in Paris itself, interesting enough to be retailed to his old friend Hunt. It says much for the personal charm of Vanbrugh that, nearly thirty years after his death, and more than fifty-nine after his release, his name should still have been remembered in the city in which he was known as a prisoner for something under ten months so long before.

Hunt's reflection on liberty in connection with the Bastille has the oddest savour of another expression "Oh Liberty, Liberty, how many sins are committed in thy name." But that famous saying was not due for years, and posterity now requires to be reminded that the reference is to Addison himself, whose apostrophe was then so famous as to be cited as the literary illustration of the word Liberty by Dr. Johnson two years later:

> O Liberty, thou goddess, Heav'nly bright!
> Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight!
> Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign.

Vanbrugh then left behind him friends and a happy memory after seeing the inside of three French prisons named his own house The Bastille, and adapted Mo[illegible] for his countrymen's delight. Hogarth took his rev[illegible] on Johnny Crapaud because, being "prompted to n[illegible] a sketch" of the arms of England upon Calais Gat[illegible] "was taken into custody." His "sketches and memo[illegible]dums were found to be merely those of a painter for his private use, without any relation to fortification"—he words are his own—and he was promptly set at liber[illegible]; but he could not forgive the insult. We may surely see in Vanbrugh, who both as soldier and architect ought to have known better than to sketch fortifications, a fe[illegible]runner of the *Entente*. Hogarth remains the type of he Englishman on principle, and here at least Vanbru[illegible]'s state is the more gracious.

So much for the personal charm of this gifted son of a sugar-broker and a daughter of Sir Dudley Carle[illegible]n. The eldest of nineteen children, he went to France for is architectural training in 1683 at the age of nineteen, e[illegible]turned to London, spent over ten years in the army, if we include the period of his imprisonment, and on Boxing Day, 1697, performed the feat, unique in the annals of literature, of writing a sequel to an actor's play and getting the said actor, Colley Cibber, to take the chief part in it. Thenceforward we must look on him as the most successful dramatist of his age; and if about 1701 he returned to is old love, architecture, and began on Castle Howard, in 1704 he entered on a third career when Queen Anne e[illegible]stowed on him the coveted post of Clarencieux Herald. The astonishing thing is that he made a success of all the callings. The "Relapse," "The Provok'd Wife," and he "Confederacy" are as supreme in their kind as Blenhe[illegible] and Castle Howard in theirs, and the Herald's Colle[illegible], which has disapproved of the intrusion of an amateur, [illegible] forced to confess that he did his work faithfully and wi[illegible]. But as if this were not enough, he had succeeded Tann at the Board of Works in 1702, and ran the first Opa House in London at his own expense from 1705 to 17[illegible]. Here, of course, he lost money, but he hoped to make [illegible] fortune when the commission for Blenheim came alo[illegible]. He was a Whig. As a Whig he had fought for William I.; as a Whig he had been made Clarencieux Herald ad Controller of the Board of Works; and now he was to hou[illegible], and to house worthily, the greatest of Whig heroes. He, as it turned out, his architectural and antiquarian interes brought him into trouble, and incidentally justified [illegible] post at the Herald's College. It went against the grain o pull down the ruins of Rosamund's Bower and the [illegible] Palace of Woodstock at the Duchess's orders, and he was veritable martyr—and an unsuccessful one, which is perhaps worse—in consequence of his efforts to save them. Sara Duchess had no patience with such foibles. What, hag[illegible] about a parcel of ruins when his business was to house [illegible] hero, her great husband? Nothing but personal grea[illegible], some obscure motive of gain, could be at the back of [illegible]; and how Vanbrugh endured her is still a mystery. Pro[illegible]ably it was because he wished to see his masterpiece co[illegible]pleted, to immortalise himself at Blenheim; and this cou[illegible] only be achieved by bearing with the Duchess, even wh[illegible] she tried to supersede him behind his back and then t[illegible]



GREENWICH HOSPITAL: Addition by Sir John Vanburgh.

she was doing so because he was dishonest. And vksmoor finished Blenheim after all.

astle Howard, which to many of us is a yet grander ıg, had brought him into touch with a pleasanter :on; but Stowe is perhaps the place in which his genius or was, best judged of. The Triumphal Arch, the ıples, the Palladian Bridges; few architects have had ı a site and such a patron as Pope's "Brave Cobham," ıave made use of them more nobly. There never was an with a greater genius for mass, a fuller appreciation he effect of the Grand Manner in architecture, whether were designing an entrance gate or planning a palace; this was largely because he had, in a supreme degree the day, the quality of imagination. The man who ered his hours of imprisonment in the Bastile by creating ic scenes, whose manner was so charming that the ility of an enemy country flocked to his cell, might well in Jane Austen's phrase, an imaginist when it came designing buildings. That charm, that imagination, must have been powerful factors in his dealings with Lord Carlisle over Castle Howard, with Lord Cobham over the "Elysian Fields" of Stowe; and there is surely something pleasant in the modest if eccentric houses he built for himself. There is imagination in those, surely, if a sense of proportion, of the balancing of means to ends, be imagination. And if this appreciation dwells less on the technical side of his art, whether literary or architectural, than on his personal qualities, it may serve to explain how he won his unique position in both arts, and why every year his architecture at least is more appreciated. He has emerged at last from the clouds of misrepresentation and the dust of politics, and stands forth as the greatest architect between Wren and Adams. Without him, without Blenheim, Stowe and Castle Howard, the annals of the Mistress Art had been the poorer; and the recent loss of one of his lesser houses, Oulton Hall, is a sad reminder that there are other powers besides time and change of taste which may wipe out in a few short hours the labours of an architect.

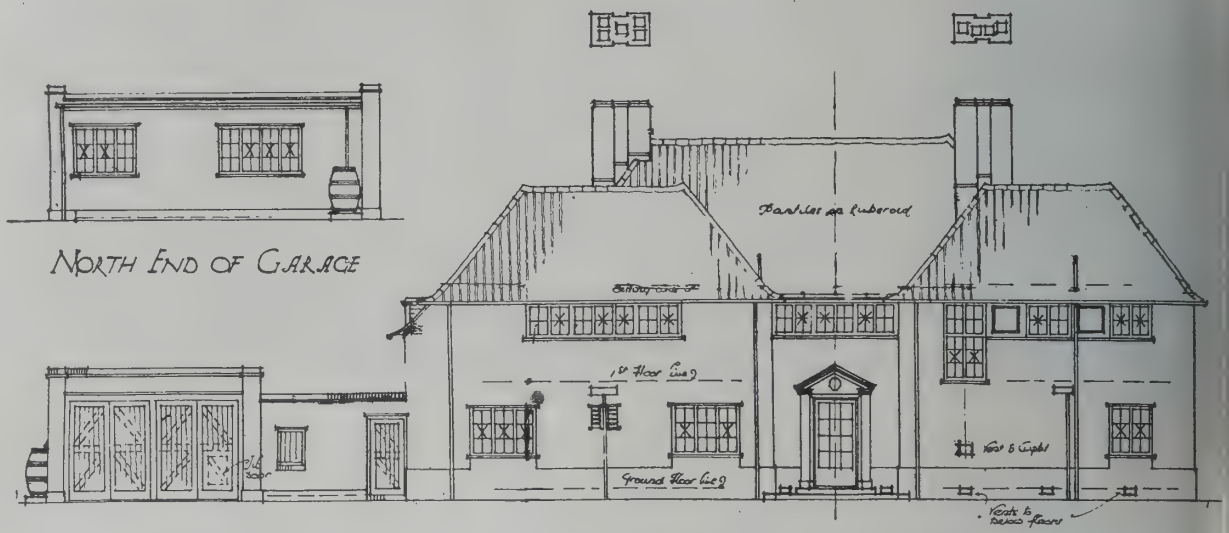
The Architect and His Client.

aptain R. L. Reiss (Director of Welwyn Garden City and npstead Garden City) made some severe criticisms on itects at a meeting of the Architectural Association on ıday evening. The mere fact that an architect had e letters after his name was, he said, no criterion that vas competent, and he had found in his experience that reat many architects were incompetent. Up to the ent he did not think architects had been able to recon- their functions as artists and as business men desirous of sfying their clients. The first principle of architecture that a building should express the purpose for which it erected, and how could that be applied to a modern ɔ. The main object of a shopkeeper was to sell as ıy goods as possible, to do which he had to have as large area of window space as possible; the shopkeeper ıted to tempt people to buy things they did not want also to give the impression that goods on which he placed a very high value were in reality cheap. How was the architect to express such a building? Was his design to be such as to indicate that "this is a place where you can buy things you do not want, and pay more for them than they are worth?" Because the public had been led by books and by the public utterances of speakers on architecture to think that architects were only concerned with big buildings, the bulk of the smaller building work was not in the hands of the profession. He wanted all building to be the work of architects, and so far as he was concerned it was less important that Lincoln Cathedral dominated Lincoln than that the remainder of the city should be decently designed and well built. It was an invariable fact that the employment of an architect increased the cost of building, and it was for this reason that nearly all local authority housing schemes were now in the hands of

(*Continued on page* 269)

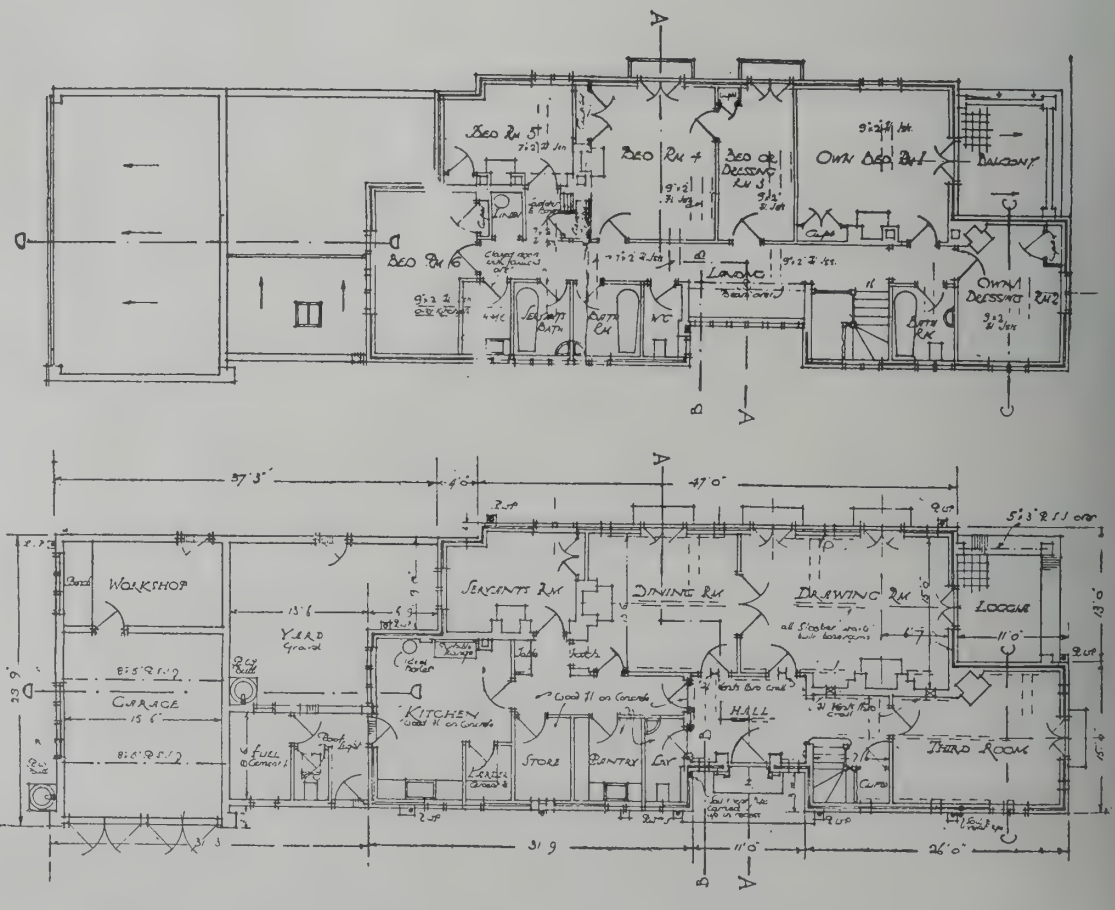


EAST ELEVATION



NORTH END OF GARAGE

WEST ELEVATION



"QUIETWAYS," BRASTED, KENT. OSWALD P. MILNE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



"QUIETWAYS," BRASTED, KENT: ENTRANCE FRONT.



"QUIETWAYS." BRASTED, KENT: GARDEN FRONT. OSWALD P. MILNE, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



OAKRIDGE ROAD, DOWNHAM ESTATE.

The Reconstruction of London—XI

By W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., Vice-Pres. T.P.I.

Building and Housing.

The health of the people is the supreme law. The future of our towns, the future of our country, the future of our Empire, depend on the rising generation, and to them and for them we must dedicate all our effort. Our financial resources must, of course, be considered, wisely husbanded and wisely spent; but it is the height of unwisdom to go blindly on without a definite plan, without an ideal, and such a policy, if persisted in, must lead us as a city to disaster and to bankruptcy.

Health Conditions.

The conditions of life in our towns are everywhere improving, so far as health is concerned, due largely to a better understanding of sanitation and the simple rules of health. Our air is clearer. Intemperance is becoming a thing of the past, but there is grave danger that in the complacency with which we regard these obvious forward steps we may lose sight of the many ways in which we fall short of the simple joy of living which our fathers experienced.

A hundred years ago everyone in London was within a quarter of an hour's walk of the open country. Fifty years ago, half an hour in an omnibus or a train took one to the still unspoilt fields of Surrey or Middlesex. To-day, with all our improved transit by motor and motor omnibus, we are at least an hour's journey from the open country, in whichever direction we go, and for the slum dweller such a journey is utterly impossible.

Either we must bring the country, with its flowers and its playing grounds, back into our towns, with larger squares, with finer parks and boating lakes, or we must strike out a new line and take the town out, complete with its industries and residences, to new satellite cities on the highlands of Kent and Surrey or the hills of Hertfordshire. There is no half-way house, although there is room for both methods to be adopted in the vast area of the Home Counties.

Death rate and infant mortality rate are only a means of measuring the vitality of the population; the bodies of the people demand recreation, their souls demand the fresh air and open spaces, the flowers and the trees which are essential to the fullness of life. Everyone is entitled to a fair share of these necessities of life, and it is only the blindness of this industrial age which prevents us seeing both the necessity and the reasonableness for such a demand for "more life and fuller."

Sunshine and open space there is in plenty, but we must reach out for it.

The Need for Sunshine.

So far as housing is concerned, the ideal to be aimed at is that every family shall have its home and that every room in every home shall have the maximum of sunshine. How far such ideals are practicable in this northern climate remains to be seen. In the open country, with its wide spaces, there is no difficulty in getting sunshine into every room, but in the town, with its cramped courts and narrow streets, it seems almost by luck that any sun comes in at all.

The sunshine diagram on page 269 shows that the sun in winter only attains an altitude, even at midday, of 15 degrees above the horizon. This diagram is often used in the fight against high buildings, to emphasise the length of shadow cast by such buildings, the shadow extending to between three and four times the height of the building, i.e., a building 100 feet high would throw a shadow 378 feet long.

Height of Buildings.

True as this argument is, as applied to the winter sun it applies not only to high buildings but to all buildings great or small. In the diagram it will be seen that a five storey building requires a clear space on the north side of not less than 158 feet if our ideal of sunshine in every room is to be attained.

Even with an ordinary back addition 25 feet or so in height, it implies that an open space of 80 feet in width should be provided.

Applying the same argument to our east and west streets everywhere, it means that the width of such streets should in no case be less than 100 feet, even if limited to two-storey buildings.

Can such an ideal be attained? It may well be doubted whether in the crowded and valuable areas of Central London we shall ever be able to attain this all-desirable end of securing sunshine in every room. We may have to be content with something less, but there can be no doubt that such an ideal is worth striving for, whereve possible to obtain it.

There is something undefinably dreary about such a street as Victoria Street, which, except through the occasional gaps between the buildings at the cross streets, practically never gets any direct sunshine, apart from the distant rays of the setting sun as it sinks in the west.



PROPOSED RE-HOUSING SCHEME, LIMEHOUSE FIELDS, STEPNEY.
H. Barnes, V.P.R.I.B.A., & W R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., Architects.

A lesson to be drawn from such streets is that the south side of all east and west streets should, where practicable, be limited in height, and also limited in length of block. with as many breaks between the buildings as possible, The same, of course, applies to block tenements, high or low, laid out in a general east and west direction.

In many modern housing schemes this lesson has been taken to heart, and the accompanying illustrations of some of the L.C.C. housing schemes recently carried out by Mr. Topham Forrest show that even in congested areas it is possible to give due consideration to this point.

Building Control.

The London Building Acts and local by-laws all over the country have been founded on three main principles :—

1. Safety from fire.
2. Stability of construction.
3. Healthy environment.

Ever since the Great Fire of 1666 it has been compulsory to build in brick, stone, or other incombustible material, and from time to time fresh restrictions have been added to ensure safety and prevent the spread of fire.

The carrying of the party wall above the roof, and the setting back of window frames in 4½ in. reveals, both dating from the time of Queen Anne, have until recent years been universally observed.

So well thought of was the London Building Act of 1774 that it was actually transported to New South Wales, lock, stock and barrel, and for many years the new city of Sydney was erected in strict conformity with the Building Acts of London.

Only since the Addison Housing Act of 1919 have many of these restrictions been modified or removed, not always to permanent advantage. All architects will rejoice at the disappearance of the unsightly party wall above the



EAST HILL: THE COURTYARD TO GRIMSBY, RAMSGATE AND WHITBY HOUSES.

roof; but if the carrying up of the party wall is to be abandoned, it is essential that the tiles should be bedded solid on the party wall, and in many cases this precaution is unfortunately omitted.

The introduction of substitute material for roofing in place of the traditional tiles or slates is hardly ever an advantage from the point of view of appearance, and it can hardly be argued that the present-day suburban builder's house is as picturesque or well designed as the cottages built by our grandfathers.

In structural stability the more important buildings of our time are immensely stronger than the old-time building, but in the smaller type of house the craze for economy has been carried to such an extent that the life of the building has been in most cases considerably reduced. The way in which our countryside is being desecrated by hideous bungalows is certainly not a tribute to our advanced methods of building.

In healthiness of environment, however, the improved means of transit are steadily effecting an enormous improvement. The more open methods of development and the limitation of the number of houses to the acre are fast effecting an improved standard of environment for the mass of the people, and in time the dwellers in the inner area of London must feel the beneficial results of the wider distribution of the population.

Sanitation is immeasurably better than it was, and the general purifying of the atmosphere by the elimination of unnecessary smoke and the growing use of gas and electricity for heating purposes is already bringing about a cleaner and healthier atmosphere all round.

The Cause of Slums.

Mr. Duckworth, lecturing before the R.I.B.A. recently, gave it as his opinion that slums in practically all cases had their origin in isolation from the rest of the community. He instanced many cases of more or less detached areas, shut in by gas works, railways or canals, which by a slow concentration of poor buildings and poorer inhabitants had gradually become slums.

A survey of the slum areas of London certainly seems to confirm the opinion that no slum can exist except off the route of a main highway, and no slum is likely to arise where there is a garden or public square. This twofold truth may mean that the pressure of public opinion will not tolerate slum conditions on an important highway, but more probably it means the poorest cannot afford the rents which such a thoroughfare demands. The slum dwellers themselves are, however, susceptible both to the pressure of public opinion as exercised by the schools in their influence on the younger generation and to the gentle influence of a well kept garden in their midst.

The main cause of "slums" may be said to be *Poverty* in the mass, starting with unstable employment, low rents, and therefore poor property, bad management in the selection and control of tenants, continual overcrowding and sub-letting, leading gradually to the self-elimination of the better-paid artisan and the consolidation of the district into a crowded and congested congeries of dwellings occupied only by the poorest of the poor.

Probably no one can lay down with any certainty the whole of the manifold conditions which lead to the formation of slums. The most that can be done is by painstaking investigations and analysis of the conditions that lead to slum conditions, and then by equally painstaking effort over a long period of years to gradually eliminate them.

The root cause of slums is irregularity of employment, lack of resources and uncertainty as to the future.

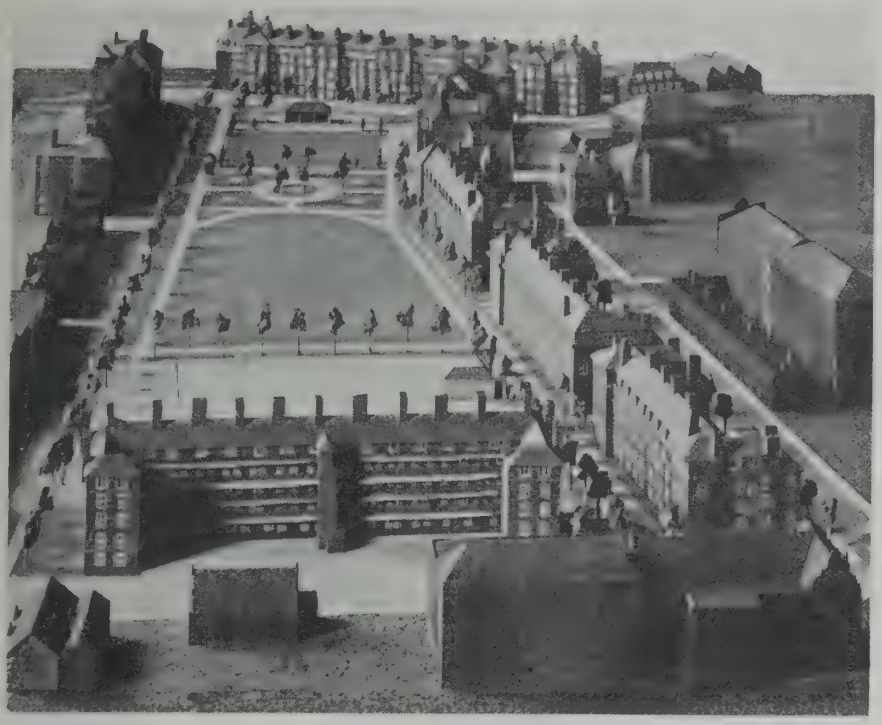
Home life is impossible. A self-contained home is in most cases out of the question, and the consequent herding of families leads to entire loss of house-pride and a general feeling that nothing matters. The public care of the young, and to some extent of the unemployed, has helped to improve the general standard of living; but while poverty exists low rents only can be paid, the property cannot be properly maintained, and the structure of the house goes from bad to worse.

In such an environment, with the building itself falling to pieces and hardly anything right, the tenant can hardly be blamed for letting things go, and the inevitable result is a slum.

Slum Clearances.

When the condition of things becomes so bad that the area becomes a menace to the general health of the community the local authority has no option but to take steps, at great expense, to secure the demolition of the area and, at still greater expense, to erect a limited number of healthy dwellings in its place.

Experience shows, however, that even this drastic treatment does not in any way improve the conditions of the people who are displaced. The mere clearance of a slum cannot remove the slum dwellers from the neighbourhood unless they wish to go, and the consequence of every such



GENERAL VIEW OF THE SCHEME.



HUBERD HOUSE, MANCIPLE STREET.

TABARD GARDEN ESTATE, SOUTHWARK. G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



LIMEHOUSE FIELDS, STEPNEY: A TYPICAL SLUM AREA.

clearance is the direct worsening of conditions in many surrounding areas. In hardly any case are any of the original slum dwellers sufficiently well off to pay the rent of a decent house, even if erected for them, and as a consequence the new tenements on the cleared site, as official statistics show, do not rehouse more than two persons out of every 100 people displaced.

The illustrations of the L.C.C. Tabard Street scheme, covering some five acres in Southwark, show one of the best of the recent clearance schemes carried out in London.

Possibilities of Re-housing on the Site.

We have seen that the methods of slum clearance so far carried out have tended to aggravate the evils which they set out to cure, and if 98 out of every 100 of the displaced population are driven elsewhere it is clear that the new dwellings on the site must cater for an entirely new population, though considerably less in numbers than those displaced.

The net result, then, appears in better houses on the old site, but with strangers occupying them, while the old population is forced into the already overcrowded adjoining areas.

The expensive nature of slum clearances and the futile results so far attained render it necessary to consider whether or not some better method is possible.

Undoubtedly the ideal solution is for the whole of the slum population to be removed by degrees to new satellite towns where employment can be found for them. In practice, however, the slum dweller is rarely, if ever, a skilled tradesman. He has no trade or craftsmanship at his finger-ends; he knows only the chances of casual labour at the neighbouring docks or big industrial works. To remove him to the country is to take him away from all his friends and from any chance of employment in the kind of work which he understands, and to ask him to incur the expense of a long daily journey into London on the off-chance of his quite casual employment is equally out of the question. It is necessary, from the worker's point of view, that he shall remain as near as possible to his work, and the innate conservatism within him will cry out at the idea of being compulsorily moved from his own immediate neighbourhood.

There are many such cases, where the only method of dealing with the immediate problem is to rebuild beer houses on the same site. But here arises the difficulty; the old houses are thick on the ground, possibly 50 to the acre, and with modern ideas of housing and town planning the accepted standard is only 12 to the acre, or at the most 20.

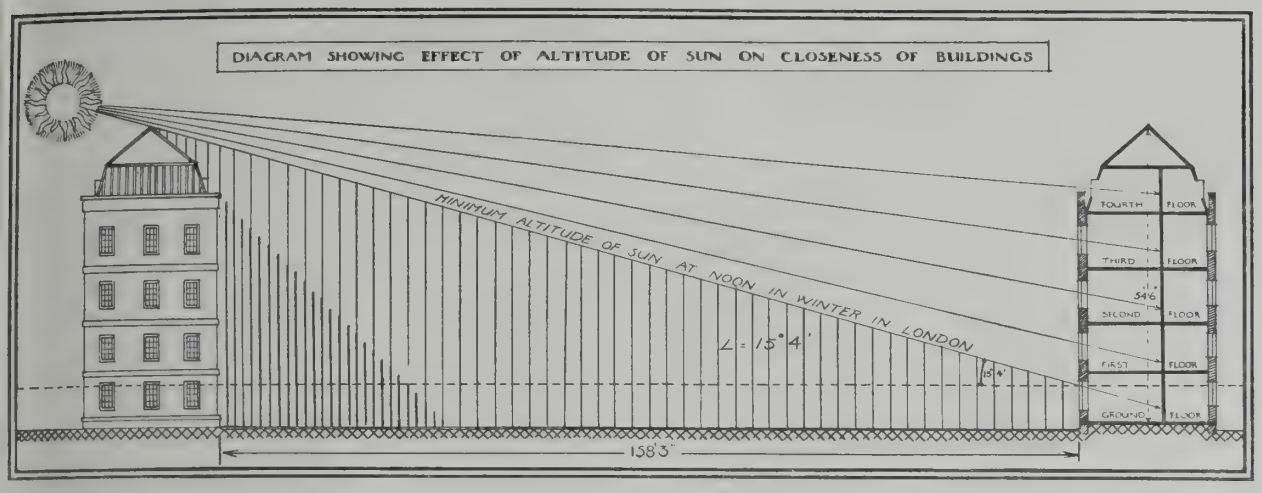
How, then, can these ideas be reconciled? How, on such a congested site, can it be possible to provide playgrounds for the children and the green open spaces and gardens which are so essential for the happiness of all?

Fortunately, the majority of our slum areas are old two-storey buildings fallen into decay, and in such cases, by the adoption of rather higher buildings, it is possible to increase the amount of open space available. Flats as such, are not yet popular in this country, and what appears to be necessary in such cases is for a building containing, not flats, but a large number of separate two-storey houses, superimposed if necessary, grouped round a central garden or playground.

The illustration of the suggested method of dealing with this problem in Stepney will make this point abundantly clear.

The plan of this area of ten acres as it is, shows the congested nature of the district, consisting entirely of two or three storey houses, with cramped backyards and insanitary conditions.

The proposed lay-out shows that, by confining the building area to $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres only, it is possible to utilise the whole of the remaining $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres for open spaces, playgrounds and gardens, which would be of immense advantage in such an area as this.



The proposal is novel in the housing history of this country. Every one of the 540 families displaced will have the opportunity of a separate self-contained, two-storey dwelling on the old site, with the additional attraction of the gardens and common open spaces.

Ample space is provided all round the buildings. The height of the buildings can be kept well within the present limits of height under the London Building Act, and lifts are to be provided wherever necessary to give direct access to the separate houses.

Once such an area is satisfactorily dealt with, the existence of the new buildings affords a ready means of gradually decanting the population from the adjoining squalid areas and opens the way to a steady programme of improving the East End of London.

Better Class Housing.

So far, the authorities have always considered the problem of housing either for the artizan class or for the very poor. There is, however, a very large class of deserving people, not blessed with too much of this world's goods, and too proud to go and live in an East End street, but yet desperately in want of a decent home.

Many such find that their means will allow them to rent two or three rooms or to share with friends in the rent of a large house. Some attempts at co-operative housing for single women and small families have been made, particularly in the neighbourhood of St. John's Wood, but in most cases a flat in a co-operative undertaking of this kind can only be secured by subscribing fairly heavily to the initial capital outlay, which in most cases is considerable.

There is no reason why excellent tenants of this description should not have the same facilities as are offered to the more necessitous members of the community, and the scope of the Housing Acts is amply wide enough to provide for a wide extension of housing facilities of this description.

Small Dwellings Acquisition.

In the suburban districts of London much has already been accomplished by the acquisition of houses for occupation under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, under which advances may be made by the L.C.C. and other authorities to enable persons with small capital to secure a dwelling of their own.

The tendency at present is for such houses to be erected in the first instance by speculating builders with a view to sale, and it is very desirable that a close watch should be kept over not only the construction but the surrounding conditions and amenities of all such houses erected or acquired by the aid of public funds.

Standards of Construction and Design.

The present standards of construction under the relaxation of the Building Acts and by-laws are in many ways far from satisfactory, and although no doubt necessary as a temporary measure, it is very desirable to secure some competent control both over construction and design.

This will only be fully achieved when it becomes recognised by the public as a whole that an architect is worth employing, even in the smallest of houses. In no other way can the public be fully protected from the enormities which are everywhere springing up.

In some parts of the Empire no one is allowed to submit plans to the local authority unless he is licensed as a competent architect, and the introduction of a similar rule in England would have a widespread and altogether beneficial effect.

A building must not only be good, but must look good.

The Architect and His Client

(*Continued from page* 261.)

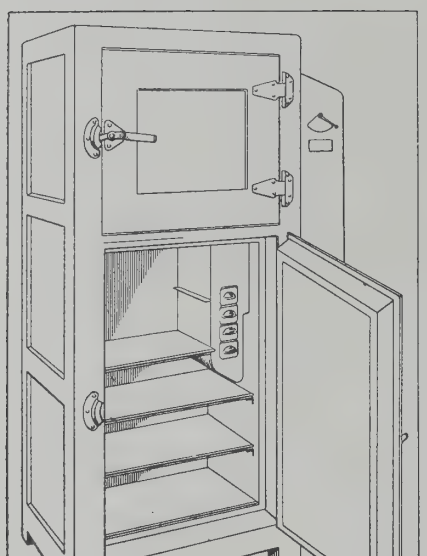
through surveyors. He thought the profession should engage more in collective advertising on the lines of the recent pamphlet issued by the R.I.B.A.

Dr. Raymond Unwin did not agree that the employment of architects increased the cost of housing, and stated that on the whole the most satisfactory and economical schemes were those under the direction of a competent architect. The Ministry of Health urged that architects should be employed on all housing schemes. He had to admit, however, that a considerable number of architects had been engaged on housing schemes who were not really competent for the work, and it was felt that those responsible for architectural education did not sufficiently realise the importance of smaller buildings. Some 60 per cent. of the total value of building work carried out in this country was in the smaller class in which no architect was employed. It was suggested that perhaps a better method than partnership of solving the problems brought about by the increasing complexity of building was the greater use of consultants, on the same lines as those of the medical profession and of the legal profession. It was also possible that the quantity surveyor might be of more assistance to the architect, if he was trained for the work. He was afraid the quantity surveyor had proved rather a failure in housing work, and had now been practically dispensed with.

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel (President), who occupied the chair, said one of the reasons why the speculative builder would always build more cheaply than the architect was because he was able to be more of an opportunist and study markets; the speculative builder was always in more close touch with the job than the architect could hope to be, and was able to vary his materials as he desired. He agreed that a hide-bound quantity surveyor was liable to be a hindrance to the practice of building, unless the architect looked through the bills and dispensed with some of the items. It was a curious fact that a builder always sent in a higher tender if an architect asked him to do something in an unusual way—probably something was added for "wounded feelings." It was no use an architect trying to compete with a speculative builder, because the first builder who priced the bill of quantities would determine that he should not.

New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings



The "Electrolux" Refrigerator.
(Electrolux, Ltd.)

Refrigeration in the House

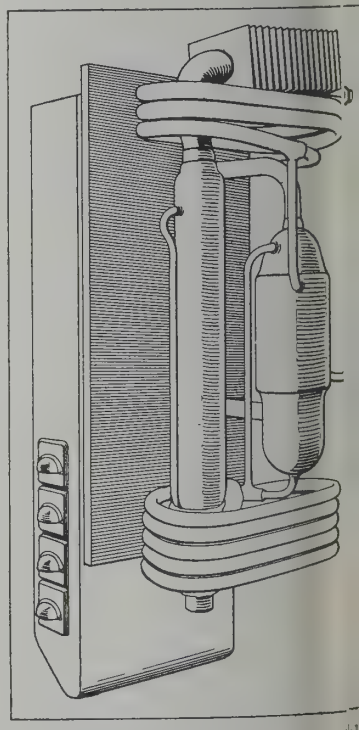
The introduction of a new system of refrigeration which continuously produces "cold" without the use of any mechanical moving parts promises to go far to make cold storage a more general practice for the householder, as well as for the retail shopkeeper who deals in perishable produce. At the present time most of the so-called household refrigerators are merely ice chests in which a low temperature is maintained at the expense of purchasing a continual supply of ice, and those who demand a more efficient mode of refrigeration must instal an expensive unit complete with its compressor and electric motor. The "Electrolux" Refrigerator, which has just been introduced by Messrs. Electrolux, Ltd., of 153-155 Regent Street, London, W.1, however, is the happy medium between these two alternatives, for this appliance requires the minimum of personal attention, there being no valves or machinery to be watched and kept under control. The actual cooling apparatus consists of a series of three cylindrical vessels—generator, absorber and evaporator—interconnected by pipes and charged with a certain quantity of water, ammonia and hydrogen gas, the whole system being welded together and hermetically sealed so that escape of the gaseous contents is impossible. The cycle of phases necessary for the production of "cold" is set in operation by the application of heat to the cylinder known as the evaporator, preferably by means of an electrical resistance, a small quantity of water being allowed to flow over one of the other cylinders—the absorber—and around one of the connecting pipes for cooling pipes. In this way "cold" is continuously produced in the third cylinder—the evaporator—so long as the supply of heat and water is maintained, whilst the liquid and gaseous contents of the system pass through the same cycle over and over again. In our illustration the evaporator, or the cylinder in which cold is produced, is concealed by the insulation forming part of the brine tank which is placed inside the cold storage cabinet. This brine tank assists in maintaining a low temperature when the apparatus is shut off. "Electrolux" refrigeration operates automatically on a consumption of $\frac{1}{4}$-unit of electricity per hour, an average temperature of 40° Fah. being maintained inside the cabinet, equal to the amount of refrigeration produced by melting 50 lb. of ice per day. The household cabinet, shown in our illustrations, is provided with cork insulation 3 inches in thickness, and is lined on the inside with washable white enamel. A series of small trays for the production of cubes of ice are housed in the lower part of the brine tank and form a novel feature of the internal fitting. Ten cubic feet of cold storage are provided with 12 square feet of glass shelving, the overall dimensions of the cabinet being 65 inches high by 28 inches wide by 23 inches deep.

A New Concrete Block for Roads

A new concrete block road paving, recently patented by Mr. J. C. Thomson, of 34 London Street, Edinburgh, is now under test at Kelliebank Shipyard, Alloa. The units employed are of two forms, the one pyramidal (a four-sided pyramid) and the other tetrahedral (a three-sided pyramid). For one paving unit five pyramids and four tetrads are used, four of the pyramids being placed close together in square formation on the prepared bed of the road. The four tetrads are then placed in position to occupy the spaces between these pyramids, and into the pit which is formed the fifth pyramid is inserted in the inverted position. The finished surface therefore consists of the bases of the inverted pyramidal blocks in close formation. The standard blocks which are being used measure 18 inches on each edge, and the pyramid and the tetrad units weigh 70 lb. and 40 lb. respectively. The bases of the pyramidal blocks are provided with deep cross grooves to increase the efficiency of the bedding and to give a non-skidding surface to the finished roads. The chief advantage claimed in respect of this system is that the vertical pressure of the traffic is distributed over four times the usual area and there are no vertical joints. It should also be noted that the blocks keep their position by reason of their geometrical form and weight, and that they can be lifted and relaid without damage. As an efficient drainage is provided over the whole surface of the road, the excessive camber now in use is unnecessary. Increased economy under heavy wear and tear might also be expected from an adoption of this sytem, but we are inclined to think that the blocks could be more conveniently handled if they were reduced in size.

A New Corrugated Roofing

A new form of sheeting for roofs and external walls has recently been placed on the market by Messrs. Cellactite, Ltd., of 296 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. This material is a fibrous bituminous composition resembling vulcanite, hd
manufactured in corrugated and fla hee
into which a light steel core has be int
duced to give increased strength vh t
minimum thickness and to afford bett
fixing. The bituminous compos on
consolidated under heat and p ssu
In this way a comparatively thin oofi
is obtained, which is superior to ga unis
iron and has many of the advan ges
asbestos cement at a saving in eig
The samples which we have inspec d a
pear to have a remarkable stren a a
rigidity, and are tough and wat oro
Being of a bituminous character, t co
position does not crack or laminat a
in addition, it is unaffected by the wth
sea air, and chemical fumes. The orr
gated sheets are fixed in precisely t sa
manner as corrugated iron, a lap 3
4 inches sufficing for a weatherproc joi
Nails and screws may be driven t ou
the material with comparative ea a
the necessary holes for bolts can be rill
or punched. It should be noted t t
light weight of the sheeting perm t
use of lighter purlins than are ord ari
required for asbestos sheets. T f
sheets can be nailed direct to stud ng
bolted to steel work. They can be ail
close to the edges without injury a a
easily cut to size with a carpenter' sa
having relatively fine teeth. "Cell ite
can be obtained in four varieties— tu
black, russet, green, and aluminium T
corrugated sheets are 6 feet long y
inches wide, giving cover to a nett rid
of 2 feet after allowing for the lap T
flat sheets are 30 inches wide, it
both cases, approximately, 110 sh s
to the ton. Steel-cored ridging, hi
valleys and flashings can be supp d
order.



The "Electrolux" Refrigerator: The
Unit.
(Electrolux Ltd.)

Boards laid on to concrete

The practice of laying boards direct on to concrete to the exclusion of a free circulation of air has made the Dry Rot problem acute.

Complete immunity from the Dry Rot fungus can be assured if the fillets embedded in the concrete and the undersides of the boards are treated with Exterior Solignum before being laid.

But it must be Solignum

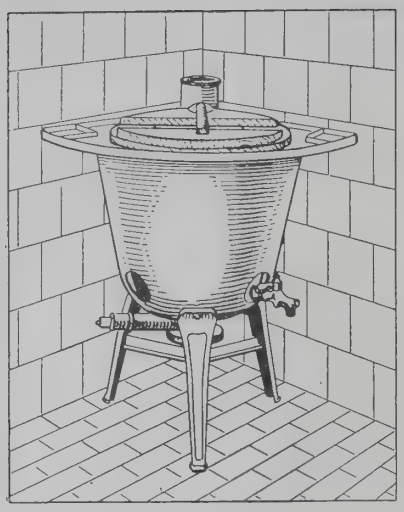
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WOOD PRESERVATIVE & STAIN

18 Colours



The "Corna" Gas Wash Boiler.
(Cannon Iron Foundries, Ltd.)

A New Gas Wash Boiler

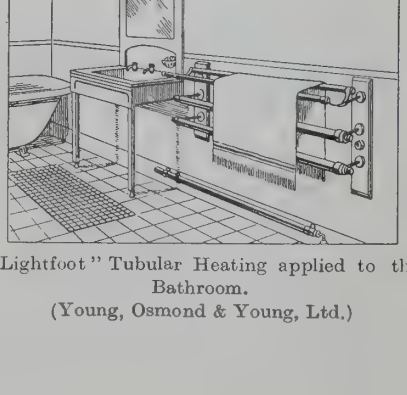
In the combined kitchen-scullery of the bungalow or the small house space is necessarily limited, and it is here that the "Corna" Gas Wash Boiler, shown in our illustrations, finds its chief merit as a compact installation. This boiler, which is made by Messrs. Cannon Iron Foundries, Ltd., of Deepfields, near Bilston, is an all-cast one of 10 gallons capacity. It is constructed with an extended triangular top which fits into the corner of the scullery and at the same time serves a useful purpose for accommodating the clothes immediately they are removed from the scalding water. The flue-pipe is carried away in the corner of the room, where "unsightliness" is reduced to a minimum. The draw-off tap and lighting holes are interchangeable between the right and left-hand positions, and further improvements are to be found in the construction of the joints beneath the top cover which obviates the escape of steam or gas fumes into the air. The pan is supplied in rustless iron with black japanned casing, and in enamelled iron.

A New System of Electrical Heating

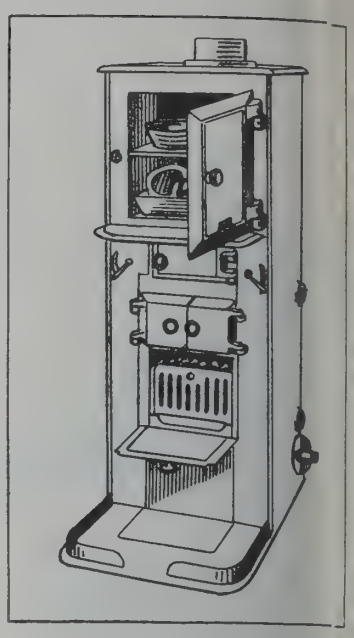
The cleanliness and convenience of electricity, as well as its ease of control, have much to recommend it for heating purposes, and undoubtedly we have only to abide the time when electrical power will be available at a special low rate in order to prove that its restricted popularity at the present day is only due to cost. The "Lightfoot" Tubular Heating System, which has been introduced by Messrs. Young, Osmond & Young, Ltd., of Stafford House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2, consists of an electrical element mounted within metal tubing, which can be conveniently fixed in a horizontal position to the skirting around the rooms. In this position, so far as a dwelling-house is concerned, two or three heaters may be installed in one room without becoming conspicuous, and this arrangement tends for a more even distribution of heat than is possible with an ordinary electric fire situated at one particular point. "Lightfoot" heaters, which are obtainable in any length from 2 feet to 16 feet, rising by increments of one foot, are adapted for placing in those positions where heat is most required. To cure the down-draught from a window, for instance, one of these heaters may be used as a curtain rod. A short length also forms an ideal means of heating the linen cupboard or the bathroom. In the former case, the heater should be protected by a wire guard to ensure proper circulation of the air, ventilation being provided at the top of the cupboard. The towel rail, which we illustrate, is a very convenient bathroom fitting and can be supplied in any length with as many rails as are required. Its use entails no danger of the towel scorching, for the heating tubes are situated in the centre, whilst the towels hang from a double rail at the top. Where desired, these towel rails can be supplied in pedestal types. The "Lightfoot" Tubular Heating System is a low temperature one which distributes heat evenly and steadily without waste. Each heater is connected separately to the wiring circuit and is as independent of other heaters on the same circuit as one electric lamp is of another. As each heater is provided with a separate plug, the number in use may be varied at will, and in this way the room temperature may be maintained within very close limits under varying external conditions, but if desired the current may be thermostatically controlled so that it is switched on and off automatically. The tubes themselves can be finished in any colour to tone with fittings already existing in the room. The temperature of the heating element never exceeds that of "black-heat," and this has an important bearing on the life of the element, so much so that the manufacturers are able to guarantee it for a period of five years. As the element is entirely enclosed within a heat-resisting insulator, which in turn is protected by the outer tube, it is impossible for any inflammable material to come into contact with it. We have been favoured with an advance copy of a booklet describing the system in detail and summarising its advantages over other forms of heating. This booklet should be of interest to all architects and builders since it provides the necessary data in regard to the length of the tubing reuqired for any room, and includes some practical notes on installations which are already in use. It may be added that 15 feet of "Tubular" heating rated at 50 watts per foot should be allowed per 1,000 cubit feet of air space, where a room temperature of 60° Fah. is required with the outside air at 32° Fah.

Heating and Cooking Unit with a New Finish

Messrs. Binns & Speight, Ltd., of Crown Boiler Works, Bradford, are striking a new note in the finish of combined heating and cooking units by the introduction of their "Danite" Cooker in a vitreous green enamel, similar to that which has found so much favour for anthracite stoves. This cooker comprises an independent boiler for



"Lightfoot" Tubular Heating applied to the Bathroom.
(Young, Osmond & Young, Ltd.)



The "Danite" Cooker.
(Binns & Speight, Ltd.)

hot water and central heating, surmounted by an oven of equal capacity to that of a good-sized kitchen range. The complete unit is heated from one fire, ordinary gas coke being used. It is quite independent of any brick-setting, and requires no special fixing other than a connecting of a length of flue pipe to the chimney. In new houses, of course, the chimney breast may be replaced by a 6-inch flue. It should be noted that the "Danite" combination takes up much less room than any other cooker or range on the market, and that the oven is in a most favourable position to obviate all bending and stooping. The floor space occupied is only 16 inches square, and the total height of the unit is 50 inches. The boiler has a heating capacity of 45,000 British Thermal Units per hour, and will therefore supply 4 gallons of hot water per hour at a temperature of 100° Fahr. If desired, extra heating up to three good sized radiators can be maintained. The fuel consumption is claimed not to exceed 4 lb. of coke per hour, but this figure, of course, naturally depends upon the quality of the coke employed. The "Danite" Cooker is supplied in a standard finish—oven enamelled black with nickel-plated fender and shelf.

Current Trade Publications

The Darlington Fencing Co., Ltd., Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3.—*Ware Wire* (pp. 24). This booklet deals with the subject of corrosion so far as it affects woven wire fencing and lays stress upon the fact that only those fencings galvanised after manufacture can successfully withstand the sulphurous, salt-laden atmosphere of the British Isles. It also goes into the question of the qualities and defects of galvanising with special reference to "Darfen," an alloy which is claimed to be more resisting than ordinary spelter.

Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—*Morris Worm-Gear Pulley Blocks* (pp. 12). An informative booklet on the design and utility of hoisting tackle.

Ewart & Son, 346-350 Euston Road, N.W.1.—*Ewart's Geysers* (pp. 36). Illustrating a variety of geysers and hot water installations.

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Building Finance in the City

Our Financial Correspondent will be glad to answer any inquiries which may be addressed to him c/o the Editor

TRADE in stocks and shares is improving. There is a fair business doing in industrials, and the dealers in the rubber market are expecti ıg a revival.

The Associated Portland Cement report and balance sheet is a very pleasant document, and may be considered as the best this big concern has ever given us. The business was heavily over-capitalised on floatation, and consequently there has been a struggle for years to squeeze out the water. To-day the position has been greatly improved and the works now stand at under six and a half millions, and depreciation is rapidly reducing the fixed assets to their real value, whilst, on the other hand, the works are being brought up to date and £242,561 has been spent on the reconstruction of the Bevan works at Northcliffe. The actual profit earned after deducting depreciation, which is up £50,000 on the year, is £543,459, which compares with £368,088 in 1924, and quick assets exceed quick liabilities by £3,216,350, a ratio of 33⅓ per cent to total assets, which is an excellent figure. It should be noted that the mortgages have been paid off and there are now only debentures, and of these over a million first and second have been paid off, and each year this debt is decreased. £100,000 has been used to write down the investment in the Indian Cement Works and 6 per cent. dividend is paid on the ordinary. It looks very much as though the current year would show an increased profit, and probably an increased dividend, for there is a large and growing demand for "Ferrocrete"; the export trade holds up and the home trade has substantially improved. Altogether we congratulate the directors on having given us the best report in the history of the company. The ordinary shares are undervalued on prospects of a bigger yield.

Stewarts & Lloyds have had a bad year, for the earnings have dropped £187,841 to £291,119, and although only £75,000 is set aside for depreciation, the dividend on the deferred is cut down to 1s. 6d., whereas in the two previous years 2s. 6d. was paid. We fear that even this rate of distribution cannot be maintained, for the dividends call for £332,670, and after deducting depreciation the total profit is only £291,119, and consequently the carry forward is reduced £41,552, the firm having paid away in dividends more than it has earned in the year. The combine is excellently managed, but its capital expenditure mounts up rapidly every year and this year has increased £1,381,383. Debtors are down £1,266,855, but stocks are up £329,777, and cash is only £89,087, whilst there is an overdraft at the bank of £286,795.

Pinchin, Johnson & Co. have made £112,276, which is £14,980 less than the previous year, and the lower profits are due to the exceptional conditions on the Continent and in the Far East. Still, the amount earned is amply sufficient to hold the dividend at 30 per cent. and place £15,000 to reserve, carrying forward £30,519. The financial position is good, for though cash has dropped £40,894 investments are up £43,387 and quick assets exceed quick liabilities by £623,186, a ratio of 55·8 per cent., and the earnings are over 10 per cent. on the total assets. The shares are fairly high priced but the business is one of the best in the country and the goods are used by every builder throughout the world.

Shanks & Co., the famous sanitary engineers, have had a good year, for they have made £47,744, against £21,319 in 1924, and the dividend on the ordinary is raised to 6 per cent. against 5 per cent. in the previous year. This leaves £21,167 to go forward, against £8,487 brought in. Therefore no one can accuse the careful board of dividing up to the hilt, for the total capital of the company is only £378,570 and there are only £290,000 ordinary issued, the rest being preference shares which call for under £5,000 a year. It is not easy to understand from the balance sheet why the directors have been so careful in conserving the profits, for the fixed assets are moderately valued; the company only owes £88,846 and has £280,820 quick assets. So that the ratio of net quick assets to total assets over 35 per cent., which is a very good figure, and after dedu ting £14,255 for depreciation the earnings are 7¼ per ce t. on the assets. As long as the building trade remains good we expect the profits to continue high and we do not think that anyone should sell the shares.

Robey & Co. are one of the best-known engineering firms in the country, but they have not been doing well l late and it is therefore pleasant to find that before payi the debentures a trading profit of £5,078 has been mad but as debenture interest calls for £7,662 there is a debit b ance of £2,584, which increases the total debit to £13 3. There has been severe competition in the engineering ade, and excellent as are the goods made by the com any prices have evidently been cut to a level which practi ally leaves no profit. Still, we think that this great firm s ould recover, and it is hardly the moment in which to se the shares, although we are equally sure that until the tro bles in the coal trade are settled no one should buy.

Parker, Winder & Achurch is one of the best-k own firms who deal in ironmongery and builders' requ ites in the Midland counties, and it is therefore not surp ing that the profit for 1925 should have risen from £8,0 to £10,190 and the dividend has been increased from to 10 per cent. £5,000 again goes to reserve, maki the fund £30,000, and £7,958 is carried forward, a ainst £6,843 brought in. The financial position is quite st ng, for creditors are more than covered by debtors and oc is valued at £75,281. The company has been a st dy dividend earner, and though the shares are only quot l in Birmingham they are worth picking up when offer d as the business is well managed and old established.

Henry Bessemer & Co. bears a name that has en associated with the steel trade for many years, but u for-tunately the concern has not been particularly profi ble to the shareholders. However, although losses have en made for some years, this year, thanks to a reorganisa ion of the works and the erection of new plant, a small p fit of £1,306 has been earned, thus reducing the debit ba ce to £36,619, and the present year opens with a good or er book although prices remain low. It cannot be said h t the shares are particularly attractive in view of the as history, and we are afraid that the future of the steel ade remains rather stormy.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. O. (Cambridge Heath).—We consider the Canad an Pacific report admirable and we look upon the shares a sound purchase.

H. J. (Sheffield).—Tin is likely to remain firm durin the present year. The price may fluctuate, but on the vo e seems unlikely to fall, and therefore you should hold y r tin shares. We can find nothing very attractive in he Austin reconstruction scheme and we are doubtful whe her it will go through. Shanks ordinary are 15s. 9d. and ar cheap.

Some Active Securities

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Eastwoods ..	37	6	Johnson & Phillips	60	0
Armstrongs ..	10	3	Brit. Insulated ..	64	0
Baldwins	9	0	Callenders ..	76	6
Cammell Laird ..	7	6	Henleys	75	3
Consett Iron ..	15	6	Siemens	32	6
Dorman Long ..	9	6	Edison Swan ..	8	3
Guest Keen ..	32	0	Brit. Glues 8 % Prf.	16	7
Stewarts & Lloyds (def.)	27	6	General Electric ..	31	6
Weardale 6% Prfd.	19	4	Limmer	58	3
Assd. Cement ..	18	6	Val de Travers ..	22	0
Brit. Portland Cement	36	6	Zinc	54	6
Wallpaper (Def.) ..	29	9	Burma	16	3
English Electric ..	19	3	Neuchatel ..	21	0
			Maidenhead Brick	3	6

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The Week's Building News

London and Home Counties

BEXHILL.—The G.P.O. announce that it is proposed this year to commence the erection of a new post office and telephone exchange.

BRENTFORD.—The U.D.C. are seeking sanction for a loan of £50,000 for further housing advances.

FARNHAM.—The R.D.C. have received the sanction of the Ministry of Health to the granting of 50 subsidies for the erection of houses for the working classes.

GREENWICH.—The Borough Council are to invite tenders for the erection of 120 houses—100 on the Charlton Park site and 20 on the Pound Park section of the same site. Permission is also to be sought from the Ministry of Health to erect a further 100 houses at Charlton Park.

ISLINGTON.—After consulting Mr. E. C. P. Monson, F.R.I.B.A., a committee of the B.C. now recommend the erection of a public hall on the unused part of the Tyndale Road site, and they suggest that preliminary plans should be prepared by Mr. Monson.

SOUTHEND.—Plans passed at the last meeting of the Town Council included those for 25 houses, 8 bungalows, 21 garages and one church.

South Coast

BOURNEMOUTH.—The Borough Engineer is to prepare sketch plans for the reconstruction of the pavilion in Meyrick Park.

CHICHESTER.—The Corporation have approved plans for the erection of another 50 houses on the Kingsham Road estate.

Midlands

WARSOP.—The Notts County Educational Committee have given notice of their intention to erect an additional school to accommodate 300 children. Also about 350 houses are to be built at Church Warsop.

North Western Counties

ACCRINGTON.—Plans are being prepared by the Borough Surveyor, Mr. W. J. Newton, A.M.Inst.C.E., F.R.I.B.A., for the erection of a new nurses' home, with accommodation for 20 beds, and which is estimated to cost £12,000.

ALTRINCHAM.—Plans have been approved by the Housing Committee for the erection of 20 houses on St. Mark's Avenue for the District Council.

BLACKPOOL.—The Board of Education have approved, with slight alterations, the preliminary plans by the Borough Engineer, Mr. F. Wood, for the erection of Abbey Road school. Complete plans and specifications are now to be prepared.

BLACKPOOL.—Mr. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., is preparing plans and lay-out for the erection of houses in Fairfield Road and Bedford Road, and for the erection of shops on the corner of these two roads.

BURY.—Plans prepared by the Borough Engineer, Mr. J. A. Settle, for the construction of proposed new baths, have been approved.

GREAT HARWOOD.—Plans have been approved by the U.D.C. for the erection of 48 houses in Harwood Lane and 12 houses in Harwood Sale.

HURST (LANCS).—Mr. S. Hatfield, builder, of Droylesden, proposes to erect 14 brick houses on a site in Higher King Street, to plans prepared by Mr. J. Frith, Architect, of Droylesden.

MANCHESTER.—The report on a proposal to construct an underground railway, on the London tube principle, as a means of solving the road traffic problems, will most likely come before the City Council at their next meeting. The idea is to construct 14 miles of line.

MILNROW.—The District Council have decided to make application to the Ministry of Health for sanction to erect a further 72 houses on the Holt estate.

NELSON.—The Borough Surveyor, Mr. W. H. Shackleton, has prepared revised plans for the erection of shops on the Marsden Park estate.

NEWCHURCH (WARRINGTON).—A central site has been selected for the erection of a new Council school. The plans are to be prepared by the County Architect, Mr. H. Littler, of 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston.

RADCLIFFE.—Plans have been approved, subject to sanction of the Ministry of Health, for the proposed erection of 37 houses on the Dales estate.

SALFORD.—The trustees of the De la Salle College, Weaste Lane, Pendleton, are to erect additional accommodation for 350 students. The plans have been prepared by Mr. W Ellis Architect, of St. Helens, Lancs.

WARRINGTON.—The School Attendance Sub-Committe and the Education Committee recommended that a school thre departments be provided at Bewsey, with accommodation fo 405 girls, 360 infants and 405 boys.

Yorkshire

BRADFORD.—The question of the provision of a pub ha to take the place of St. George's Hall, which has been acquire by the New Century Pictures, Ltd., has been discussed by th Sub-Committee of the Bradford Corporation. The City Engine and Surveyor has been instructed to draw up a scheme for comprehensive improvement of the whole of the central area the city, and the scheme is to include a new City Hall.

Shortly before the war an improvement scheme for a complet remodelling of the central area of the city was in the course being adopted, but was abandoned. The scheme included th clearance of Charles Street, Booth Street, Bentley Street, an several other streets, and of large warehouses situated betwee the Great Northern Railway station and Forster Square. Th estimated cost to the Corporation was about £1,000,000.

DONCASTER.—The Rural Council are to apply for sanction t borrow £62,681, excluding the cost of land, for the building 82 houses at Bawtry.

HALIFAX.—The Corporation Improvements Committe hav decided to authorise the Borough Engineer to invite tenders f the alterations to business premises in King Cross Street, Halifa The Borough Engineer has also been instructed to prepare plan specifications, etc., for the erection of 28 houses on the Irse Lane site, and to invite tenders for the work.

HALIFAX.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned t Corporation's proposals for the erection of an additional houses at Booth Town.

LEEDS.—The Markets Committee are to proceed th scheme of extensions to the Central Meat Market at a cost £30,000, in accordance with plans prepared by Messrs. Wait waite & Jackman, Architects, South Parade, Leeds.

LEEDS.—A large Sports Pavilion capable of accommodati 200 players of both sexes is to be erected on the site of the Ita Field at Roundhay Park. The facilities to be provided clu dressing rooms, lock-up cubicles, and hot and cold water ital tions. Tenders are to be invited shortly.

ROTHERHAM.—A new reinforced ferro-concrete bridge is be erected alongside the ancient Chantry Bridge, the estimat cost being £70,000, and alterations to the Town Hall are to carried out at a cost of £4,000.

ROTHERHAM.—The Rural Council are to erect 310 houses parlour and non-parlour types, in accordance with plans prepar by the Architect to the Council. The houses have been allott to the following parishes: 40 at Bamley, 50 at Braithwe Bierlow, 10 at Catcliffe, 40 at Dalton, 50 at Ravensfield 50 Thrybergh, 50 at Thurcroft, 20 at Wickersley. Also, additio sites are being acquired upon which to erect 82 houses n Dalton Lane and 200 houses between Doncaster Road a Park Lane, Thrybergh.

SHEFFIELD.—The Education Committee are to commence extensive school building programme, the scheme being pr over the three years 1927-9. It is proposed to build new em tary schools at an estimated cost of £522,880, and new sec da schools at an estimated cost of £100,000, plus cost, in each of sites where not already obtained.

Scotland

FIFE.—The Fife Coal Co., Ltd., have decided to co Blair Castle, Blairadam, into a convalescent home for miners.

GLASGOW.—It has been arranged that the new bridge ov River Kelvin at Queen Margaret College shall be of reinf concrete with granite parapets. Tenders for the work are invited.

Wales

RISCA.—The Urban District Council have passed plans f erection of a Spiritualist Church at Pontywaun.

SWANSEA.—The Rural District Council have accepte offer of Mr. W. Rufus Lewis, J.P., to erect and equip a hp at Gorseinon. The Council have decided to allocate one sites for the proposed building, and we understand th approximate cost of the hospital will amount to £20,000.

THOMASTOWN.—The Rural District Council have decid repair 60 houses by contract and not by direct labour.

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Building Contracts Open

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than 2 P.M. on Wednesdays.*

BAKEWELL.—April 7.—For the erection of 12 houses, in pairs, for the Urban Council. Mr. W. G. F. Kingston, surveyor to the Council, Market Hall, Bakewell.

BARRY.—April 3.—For the erection of (*a*) 22 semi-detached non-parlour type houses, (*b*) 22 semi-detached parlour type houses, (*c*) 46 maisonettes, on a site between College Road, Buttrills Road, and High Street (continuation). Mr. E. R. Hinchsliff (F.S.I.), County Offices, Barry. Deposit £2 2s.

CASTLEFORD.—Messrs. Blenkinsopp & Scatchard, architects, Midland Bank Chambers, Castleford, have prepared plans for extensions and alterations to the Comrades Club at Allerton Bywater, Castleford. Contractors desiring to submit a tender for the whole of the work to forward deposit of £1 1s. to the architect, and bills of quantities will be forwarded in due course.

CAMPDEN.—April 6.—For the erection of houses, under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1924, in the parishes of Admington, Ebrington, Chipping Campden, Moreton-in-Marsh, Mickleton, and Quinton, for the U.D.C. Mr. E. H. Earp, architect to the Council, Arrow, near Alcester.

CLUTTON.—April 6.—For building 10 additional houses at Stanton Drew, for the Council. Tenders may be for one or more pairs in stone, brick or otherwise. Applications for particulars to be made to Mr. Hawker, Architect, Council Houses, Temple Clow, Nr. Bristol. Deposit £2 2s.

DUNDEE.—April 20.—For the various works in connection with the erection of a new central advanced school at Blackness Road, Dundee. Offers are required for the following works: Mason and concrete; joiner; plumber; plaster; slater; glazier; structural steel; railings and gates; electric light; metal casement windows; and wall tiling. Apply Messrs. MacLaren, Soutar & Salmond, F.R.I.B.A., 16 South Tay Street, Dundee. Deposit £2 2s.

DURHAM.—Names by March 31.—For the erection of Eppleton Colliery Council School, to accommodate 1,100 scholars. Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

EGHAM.—April 7.—For the erection of 18 houses (being the first portion of a suggested scheme for 100 houses) at Pooley Green Road, Egham, for the Urban District Council. Apply to the Surveyor's Office, 155 High Street, Egham. Deposit £2 2s.

MIRFIELD (YORKS).—April 12.—For the erection of 31 houses in blocks of two, three or four on the Granny Lane site. A. E. Thompson, Clerk to the Council.

PENMAENMAWR.—April 3.—For the construction of roads and sewers and the erection of 32 houses on the Cwm Road and Gilfach Road, for the Urban District Council, from plans, &c., by Mr. R. J. Hughes, A.R.I.B.A. Tenders to be submitted as follow: 1. Roads and sewers. 2. Houses (*a*) built with brick walls, (*b*) built with concrete walls. Apply to George J. Hughes, Clerk to the Council, Council Offices, Penmaenmawr. Deposit £2 2s.

ROTHERHAM.—April 12.—For the erection of 50 houses at Thrybergh, 50 at Ravenfield, 40 at Dalton and 10 at Catcliffe (Mr. J. Totty, Architect, Moorgate Street, Rotherham); 50 at Brampton Bierlow, 40 at Bramley and 20 at Wickersley (Mr. J. Platts, Architect, High Street, Rotherham); and for 50 houses at Thurcroft (Mr. J. E. Knight, Architect, Moorgate, Rotherham). The plans in each case will be for various types of houses. Details from the architects.

SHEFFIELD.—March 31.—For the erection of a special school at Northfield Road, Crookes. Conditions of contract, &c., may be obtained from the City Architect's Department, Town Hall, Sheffield.

SKEGNESS.—The Derbyshire District Miners' Welfare Committee invite builders desirous of tendering for the erection of a convalescent home at Skegness to send their names to the architect, Mr. Percy B. Houfton, Furnival Chambers, Chesterfield.

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—April 8.—The Commissioners of H.M. Works invite tenders for the erection of a telephone exchange at Thorpe Bay. Apply to the Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W. Deposit £1 1s.

SWANSEA.—April 12.—For the erection of 100 type "A" and "B" houses as follows: 30 at Gorseinon, 20 at Gowerton, 20 at Loughor, 20 at Pontardulais, and 10 at Penllergaer. Contractors may tender for the whole or for the site or groups of 10 houses. Mr. J. Teifion J. Williams, L.R.I.B.A., Architect to the Council, 3 Temple Buildings, Goat Street, Swa Deposit £2 2s.

WIGAN.—For the erection of 98 houses in brickwork o Bottling Wood site, in lots of 20, 28, 20, 16 and 14 on pl B, C. D, and E, respectively, for the Corporation. R. B. De M.Inst.C.E., Borough Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Li Street, Wigan. Deposit £3 3s.

WORKSOP.—April 6.—For the erection of a shop an house at Manton, near Worksop, and a shop and 5 hou New Ollerton, Notts, for the Worksop Co-operative So Mr. J. Haslam, Architect, Ryton Chambers, Bridge Worksop.

Building Tenders Accepted

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—For the erection of new sc for the Rev. P. J. Delaney, of St. Mary of Furness. (Arch Mr. H. T. Fowler, A.R.I.B.A., 6, Cornwallis Street.) M Turner. £6,000 (accepted).

BOSTON.—The Ministry of Health have approved tender selected for building the new Holland County Co Offices. The contract is that of Messrs. J. Youngs & Sons, Norwich (£25,600).

GILDERSOME (YORKS).—For the erection of 8 hous the non-parlour type on the vicarage site. (Plans, etc., b Surveyor to the Council), the following tenders have accepted:—Brickwork: F. Turner, Britannia Road, Mo joinery: W. H. Gough, Morley; plumber: F. Hardy, 7 Church Street, Morley

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the tender, in lieu of one withdrawn, of Mr. Taylor, of Yoker, for mason work at the Govanhill rehou scheme, at £42,300.

GRIMSBY.—Subject to the approval of the Governm authorities, the Grimsby Corporation Highways Comm recommend the acceptance of the tender of Sir Wm. Arrol & Glasgow and Newcastle, at £54,511, for the erection of a li bridge to replace the old swing bridge over the Alexandra D cutting.

LEEDS.—For the erection of a new Church of Our Lad Lourdes and St. Clare for the Reverend Canon McAuliffe (a tect, Mr. A. Simpson, Bradford), Messrs. Lazenby Bros. cepted).

LITTLEBOROUGH.—For the erection of twenty house the Calderbrook Road Site for the Urban District Co (Mr. G. H. Wild, Surveyor to the Council), Messrs. Drylar Preston, Ltd. (provisionally accepted).

LOUGHBOROUGH.—For the erection of new building Kingston College and the erection of new farm buildings for Midland Agricultural and Dairy College at Sutton Bonin for four county authorities (architects, Messrs. Taylor & R 23 King Street, Nottingham), Messrs. W. Moss & Sons, £36,700 (accepted).

NEWPORT.—For the erection of shops, bank premises, also reconstructing hotel in High Street (architects, Me Griggs & Vaughan, Metropolitan Bank Chambers, Newp Messrs. John Henkins, Ltd., 12 Clifton Road, Newport (accept

NEWPORT.—The Corporation have accepted the ten £2,410, of Messrs. John Charles & Sons for the erection filter house at Pant-yr-eos reservoir.

OXLEY.—The District Council have decided to place a tract with Mr. Walter Richmond, Otley, for the erection new bandstand at Wharfmeadows, in accordance with plans specifications of the Surveyor to the Council.

ROTHERHAM.—For the extensions of Badsley Moor L Council School for the Education Committee (architect, C. A. Broadhead, A.R.I.B.A., Devonshire House, Moorg Rotherham), Messrs. George Saul & Sons, Ltd., Rotherh £6,590 (accepted).

SCARBOROUGH.—The Board of Guardians are to ere new children's home upon a site in Stepney Road, Scarboro (architect, Mr. G. H. Fawcett, A.R.I.B.A., 3 York Place, Sc borough), Mr. T. Wilcox, Scarborough, £3,286 (provision accepted).

SCOTSWOOD.—For the erection of a library for the N castle-on-Tyne T.C., Mr. S. Miller, North Street, Saville R Newcastle-on-Tyne, £11,339 (accepted).

STUBBINS (LANCS).—For the erection of St. Phillip's N Church in Chatterton Lane, for the Reverend W. Minsh (plans by the Diocesan Architect, Mr. R. Montin, 90 Deansg Manchester). Messrs. L. Fairclough, Ltd., of Chorley, £6, (accepted).

WARWICK.—For the erection of 12 houses in Beaucha Road and 30 houses in All Saints' Road, for the Corporat (architects, Messrs. F. P. Trepess & Son, Church Street, Warwi Mr. R. P. Gathercole, Leamington Spa, at £18,165 (accepted)

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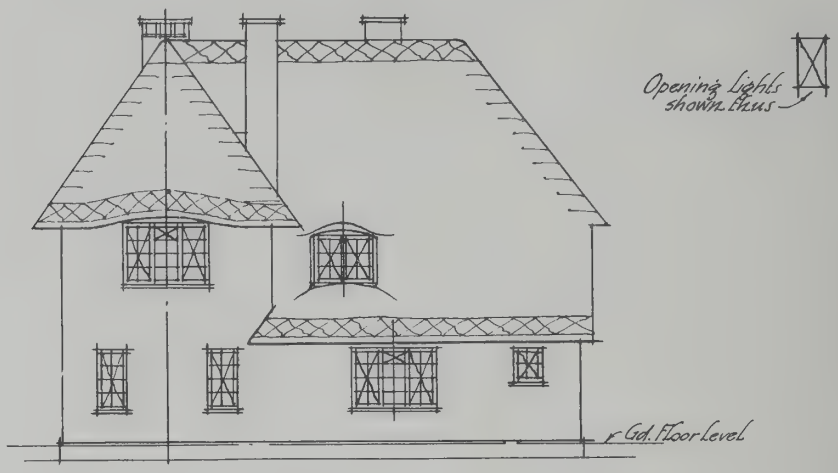
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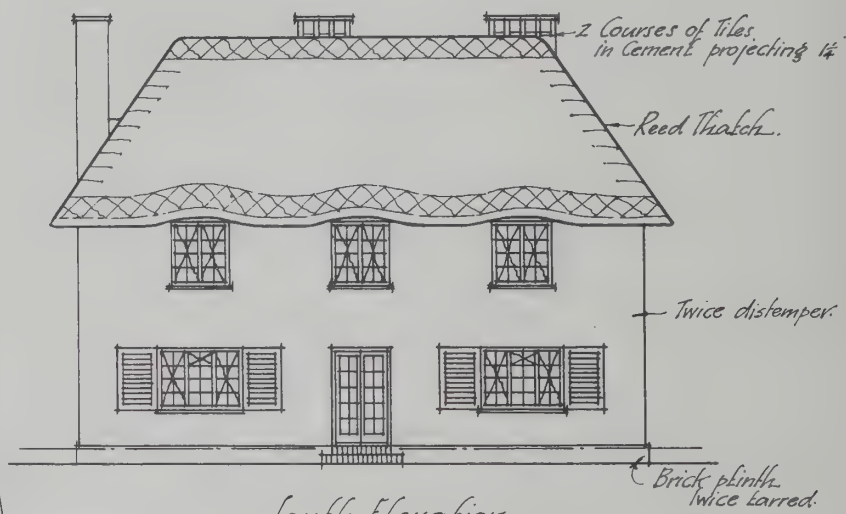
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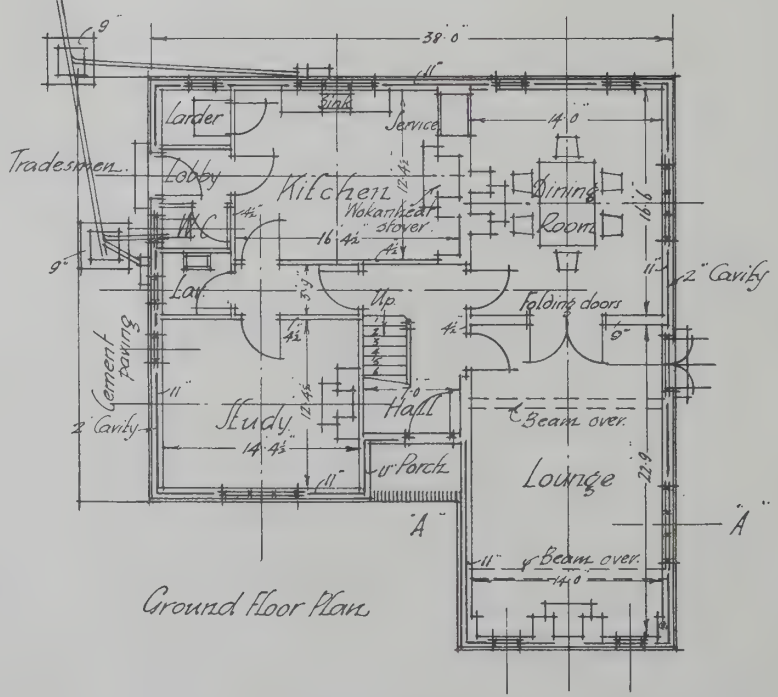
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East Elevation



South Elevation

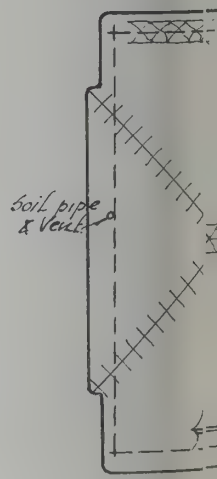


Ground Floor Plan

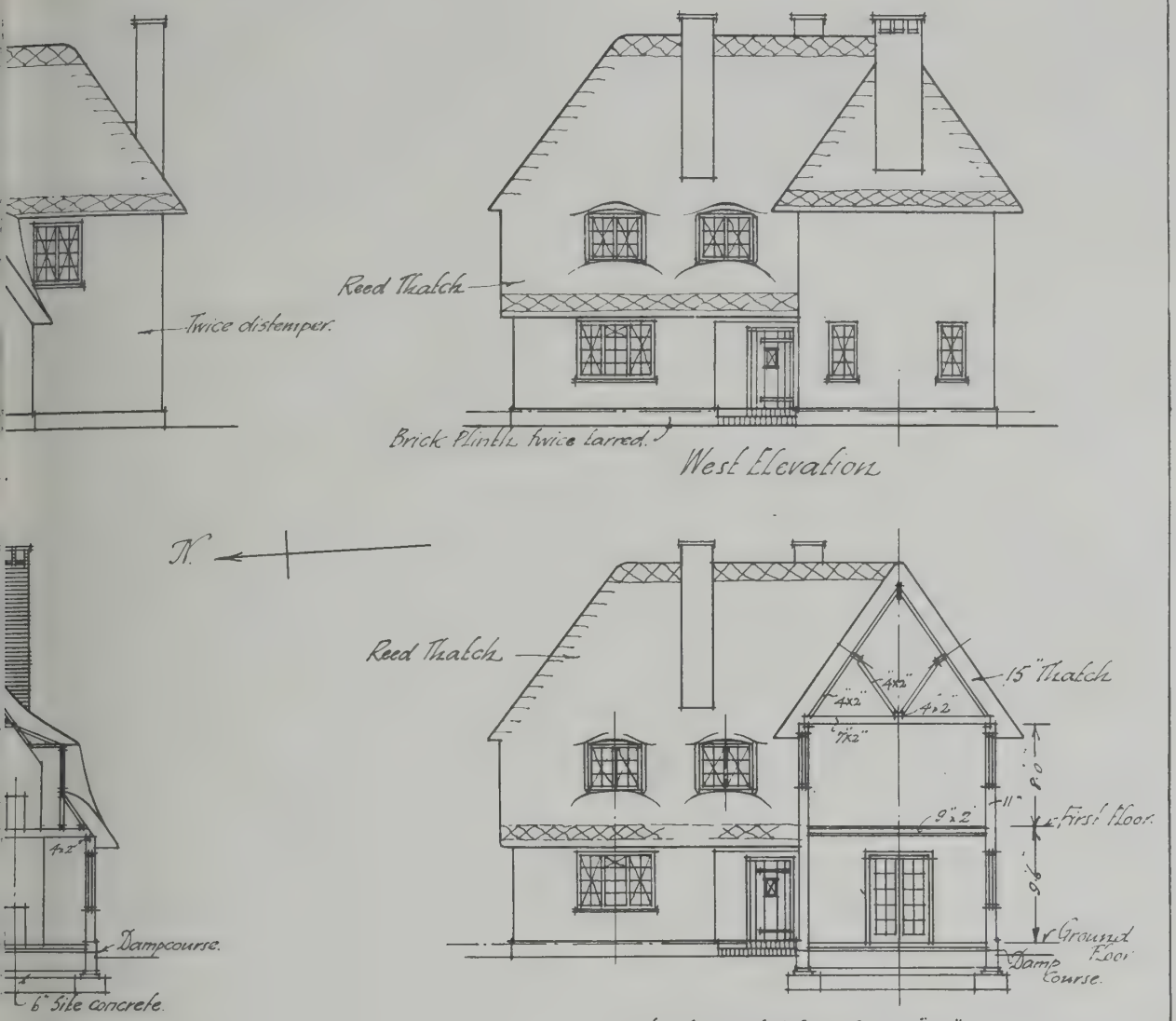


3" Concrete sla

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Roof Plan



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The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

April 2, 1926

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LA SANTISIMA, TRINIDAD: EPISCOPAL PRO-CATHEDRAL, HAVANA, CUBA. Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, Architect.

NEBRASKA STATE CAPITOL: LINCOLN, NEBRASKA. Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, Architect.

HOUSE AT DEEPDENE, DORKING. G. Alan Fortescue, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

he Development of London and the Home Counties

The heads of the various bodies connected with chitecture and Town Planning addressed a petition the Prime Minister urging the necessity of making a nprehensive plan to show how the future develop-nt of London could be best carried out. Mr. ville Chamberlain, on behalf of the Prime Minister, eived a deputation, on which the following bodies re represented:—The Town Planning Institute, titute of Transport, Institute of Municipal and nty Engineers, the Garden Cities and Town nning Association, the London Society, the titute of British Architects Road Improvement sociation, Commons and Footpaths Preservation iety, the National Housing and Town Planning ncil, and the National Playing Fields Association. After members of the deputation had explained their e, laying stress on what had been done outside ndon with a similar object, and had emphasised the at amount of work to be done to make the necessary n and the time which must elapse before it could completed, Mr. Neville Chamberlain replied. He nted out the enormous difficulties to be met with l overcome, and while expressing his sympathy h the objects aimed at, pointed out the difficulties ch lay in the way, difficulties involving the transfer certain industries to other districts, and said that difficulties were not limited to town planning but olved complicated questions of policy.

He naturally referred to the necessity of getting al authorities to act together for a common end, a iculty which seems to have been satisfactorily mounted in the case of the Manchester Regional eme.

What is probably more necessary in London than where is for the Government to take a bold and t line. Londoners have often been described as ing little municipal enthusiasm or local patriotism, this is in some measure true. London is so vast o make it somewhat difficult to conceive it as a le entity, while the river may be said to divide nto two parts, each one of which is somewhat ignorant of the other's needs. It is therefore the more necessary that the Government should formulate the lines on which the whole question must be considered, and having done so exercise pressure on all the authorities to do their part in carrying out the plan ultimately determined on. Optional measures are of little service in such a case as this, and while we should object to arbitrary and unreasonable compulsion, it is clearly necessary to be able to impose sufficient authority to render the carrying out of a great scheme feasible.

London Builders and Housing

The London Master Builders, in protesting recently against the Government building of steel houses, stated that offers made by their organisation to undertake a large housing scheme on favourable terms to the State had been ignored. Some details of these offers have now been made public, to disprove the many criticisms made that the Master Builders have sought to create a monopoly for the Trade. It is stated that Mr. Stewart, the Chairman of the Housing Committee of the Master Builders' Association, in November, 1919, made an offer to the Ministry of Health to build 24,000 houses of eight different types, these to be completed in 12 months from the date of the order being given. The prices quoted are said to have been considerably below the prices which were being paid at that time for houses, and no stipulation was made as to where these houses were to be built. They might, under the terms of the offer, have been built in Scotland. This offer was ignored. In May, 1920, a further offer was made to construct 900 houses for the London area, 900 for the Newcastle-on-Tyne area and 900 for the Glasgow area. The prices then quoted were again below those ruling at that date, and the contractors were prepared to take six per cent. Housing Bonds in payment of the contract price. This offer is said to have been discussed with the Prime Minister's Secretary, but nothing came of it. In 1924 a further scheme was put before the Minister of Health, without success, and the Associa-

tion then approached the Leader of the Opposition, now the Prime Minister, but they were eventually referred back to the Minister of Health, whom they had already tried, fruitlessly, to interest in their scheme, and nothing further was heard by them in the matter. Individual firms in the Association appear also at this time to have undertaken to build houses, for purchase on the instalment system, on sites, within a 25 mile radius of London, where the subsidy could be secured; and had arranged their finance on this basis. Owing to the difficulty of getting sites for these houses, practically no progress has been made with this scheme either. The Association puts forward these facts "in order to show that a strenuous and persistent effort has been made by the London Master Builders' Associa on help in the solution of the housing problen would be unwise to offer any comment on wat necessarily, an *ex parte* statement, but if the fa as stated, some explanation would seem to be den from the responsible Government Departmen these several offers of the Association all ca nothing. The gravamen of the Association's ce that while all their offers to undertake normal busi on mass production lines were ignored, the Gover has recently given contracts on very favourable to firms outside the building industry, for the erecti of steel houses which few authorities appear to as dwellings.

Notes and Comments

The Birmingham Town Hall

We can well understand the disappointment felt by Birmingham architects over the Corporation's action with regard to the Town Hall. The Birmingham architects have shown great public spirit by forming a Civic Society which has done work, the usefulness of which is freely acknowledged by responsible men in important positions. More than this, they have made every effort to work in a harmonious and friendly manner in conjunction with the civic authorities. Yet in a purely architectural matter the question of the best manner to deal with one of the chief buildings which needed ceiling repairs the authorities have not consulted any of the city architects, but Messrs. White Allam. The latter well-known firm have made their reputation as decorators and not as architects or constructional experts, and instead of confining their attention to the structural problems raised, which would involve an expenditure of perhaps £10,000, they have produced a scheme which is likely to cost some £40,000, and which embraces a new decorative scheme for the interior of the building and includes the provision of an additional gallery. As Professor Reilly points out, the Town Hall, which was built in 1810, is a classic building, which, with all its faults, is consistent, while the new scheme, despite its merits, is out of keeping with the style of the building. It would seem that, though a Birmingham firm has recently won a competition for a building of national importance which is to cost £700,000, the Birmingham Corporation, despite the work of the Civic Society, prefer the advice of a firm of decorators—another proof of the saying that a prophet is not honoured in his own country.

Waterloo Bridge

The Improvements Committee of the London County Council have presented a report to the Council on the subject of Waterloo Bridge, recommending that a competition should be held for a new bridge of not more than five spans and that four assessors should be appointed to adjudicate on the designs, of which Mr. G. W. Humphreys, the Council's Chief Engineer, should be one, while the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers should be asked to nominate another and the President of the R.I.B.A. should nominate two. The instructions to competitors should prescribe the levels of the roadway, the minimum dimensions of spans and headways to be provided for navigation, and instructions should be so drawn up as to give competitors as much latitude as possible to make their own suggestions. We consider that the whole of the questions involved which affect traffic considerations over the Thames and the positions of the bridges needed should be thrashed out before any decision is arrived at with regard to Waterloo Bridge. The London County Council seem to have acted with undue precipitancy in the whole matter and to have allowed themselves to be dominated by a fixed determination to replace Waterloo Bridge, a determination which at present hardly seems sufficiently justified by the known facts of the case.

Shakespeare Memorial Theatre

We have before us a letter signed by Mr. Stanley Bal win, Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, Lord Oxford and A ui and Mr. Thomas Hardy, appealing for funds for re building of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Str fo on-Avon, donations towards which should be paid in t account of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre, Mid Bank, Stratford-on-Avon. The hope is expresse th the theatre will be rebuilt in a worthy manner, as the ta and auditorium which sufficed fifty years ago are ina quate for the accommodation of the number of specta from all parts of the world who visit Stratford to ten the two annual Shakespeare Festivals. "The Daily Tel graph" is opening a fund and "The Birmingham Dai Post" is co-operating in the work. Mr. Archibald Flo we the Chairman of the Governors, states that over £,0 was received on the first day the fund was opened an points out that with the greater funds now available he should be a fine company of trained Shakespearean sto who, after playing during the six summer months at Str ford, would be able to play in a Shakespearean Theatre London during the winter months. It is quite evident th the theatre is to be rebuilt on an ample and proper sca and we hope the enterprise will be carried out on the be lines which architectural skill can suggest.

The Censorship of Buildings

Mr. Hadden Knight asks in "The Daily Mirror" wh censor of buildings should not be appointed to prevent th spoliation of the country with ugly buildings. The obje objections are many in number. Firstly, there is the di ficulty of appointing men on whose taste the general pub would be content to rely; secondly, the fact that int ferences with the liberty of the individual is always re sented and no one is satisfied with replacing some thi which he personally likes by something which an authri may prefer. The most that can be done is, in our view, make the Housing and Town Planning Act obligatory an not optional over the whole country, for it at least provid that roads shall be made where they are most needed and that certain areas shall be set apart for certain use and that general building frontage lines shall be observe Further than this it would seem to be impossible to go present, though we can conceive that in the future som sort of restrictions might be introduced providing aga the use of certain materials in certain districts. We do like to see a house covered with red tiles in the Lake dist or a slated house in Sussex. But it is clearly impossib now, and we fear will be in the future, to force any ma to spend his own money in a manner which satisfies ub does not please him. Even in the case of estates, wh designs have to be passed by an architect, difficulty ase A design submitted may be felt to be unsatisfactory b frequently little can be done unless the supervising archi were to redesign what was submitted to him, which clearly cannot do.



THE PIAZZA NAVONA, ROME.
From the Watercolour by WILLIAM WALCOT, exhibited at Messrs. Ackermann's Gallery.

Vanbrugh and Oxford

The articles on Vanbrugh in the daily press, on the asion of the bicentenary of his death, have served to e a question whether he was responsible for the old rendon Press building at Oxford, either alone or in aboration with Hawksmoor. Sir Charles Mallet, in a er to *The Times*, throws a doubt upon this attribution. Vice-Chancellor's accounts for the period of its erection not mention the architect, but in the library at Worcester ege are drawings by Hawksmoor which would seem to blish his claim to the building. Sir Charles cannot over that Vanbrugh was ever employed by the Univer- or by any of the Colleges, but Hawksmoor's connection h Oxford is well established. It would seem that Van- gh's work in Oxford is limited to three houses, only one hich now remains—in St. Michael's Street. If the old endon building is reminiscent of Vanbrugh's work, it t be remembered that Hawksmoor was associated with at Blenheim and elsewhere, and that all Hawksmoor's k was strongly influenced by either Vanbrugh or Wren. Reginald Blomfield holds that in his original work ksmoor was continually trying "to translate Vanbrugh terms of Wren," and herein we may discover the key his attribution of the old Clarendon building to the cipal instead of the pupil.

Parliament Square

e often wonder how long it will be before pressure is ght on the authorities concerned to deal with the lem of Parliament Square and the traffic dangers there. resent it seems to us one of the most dangerous, if not nost dangerous, of all districts in London. More than with its numerous and ill-arranged roadways it is most htly. We believe that the substitution of a wide road, with its longer axis between Victoria Street and minster Bridge, could be devised to suit all wants, and surrounding streets were curved in to join it at suit- points many of the present dangers and difficulties d disappear, while the central space would form a ant garden, which would serve to set off the sur- ling buildings and in which the numerous statues h have to be retained could be placed.

Country House Fires

The epidemic of fires in our old and interesting country mansions still continues and gives rise to considerable alarm and many interesting theories about the cause or causes of these outbreaks. One correspondent of the daily press feels that the removal of houses that are too big for modern requirements is not altogether a calamity; but it is worthy of note that most of the houses gutted during the past year have not been on the princely scale. The majority of technical experts have probably made up their minds that the fires are attributable to one or other of certain well-defined risks to which such dwellings are always liable; but, in regard to faulty flues, the most obvious of defects, it has been suggested that the use of wood fuel may be a contributory danger. It is asserted that wood fires give off fumes heavily charged with resinous products which are deposited on the insides of the flues and cannot be dislodged with the sweeper's brush. In course of time this caked deposit catches fire and in burning raises the heat in the flue to an abnormal temperature that is a source of great danger in chimney stacks that are of considerable age. It is an interesting theory and one to which the Building branch of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research might give their attention.

Skating in London Parks

It is one of the winter woes of London skaters that when a cold spell sets in, the ice that forms upon the ornamental waters in the London parks rarely attains a thickness while the frost lasts that the authorities consider requisite for the indulgence of their pastime. The London County Council Parks Committee had been considering the matter and proposed to provide accommodation for skaters by flooding some of the lawn tennis courts, and for the use of these improvised rinks a charge would be made. Unfortunately, they are advised that this can only be done if the areas were set apart as dancing places and music provided. It appears, therefore, that the Council will have to obtain further powers before they are in a position to make a charge to recoup them for the cost of providing these special facilities.



THE CHURCH OF SAINT VINCENT FERRER, NEW YORK CITY. BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE, Architect.

Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue

An Exhibition at The Architectural Association

Bertram Goodhue was one of the most significant personalities to be found among the ranks of American architects. He represented perhaps more powerfully than anybody else the romantic movement in architecture so far as this has found a home in America. That his ideas appealed to large sections of his countrymen is proved by the fact that he enjoyed a phenomenally large practice. In fact, his commissions must have been so numerous that he would be in a position to sympathise with the late Sir Gilbert Scott, who, on one occasion, when finding himself in an unfamiliar town in the north of England, was obliged to send to his chief assistant at his London office the pathetic telegram: "Why am I here?" Cathedrals, churches, university buildings, and private houses in large numbers flowed, as it were, from the point of his pencil. Yet this boundless prosperity never induced him to compromise with his artistic principles, and he remained to the en of his life an honest theorist and experimentist whose grea est ambition it was to advance the art of architecture. Goo ue is best known as an exponent of the Gothic style. is however, interesting to record that he himself discla ed the title of a Gothic architect. He found the Gothic f ms attractive, therefore a good deal of Gothic work mus be laid at his door, but he dreamed of something very ch bigger and finer and more suited to our present-day civ tion than any Gothic church could possibly be.

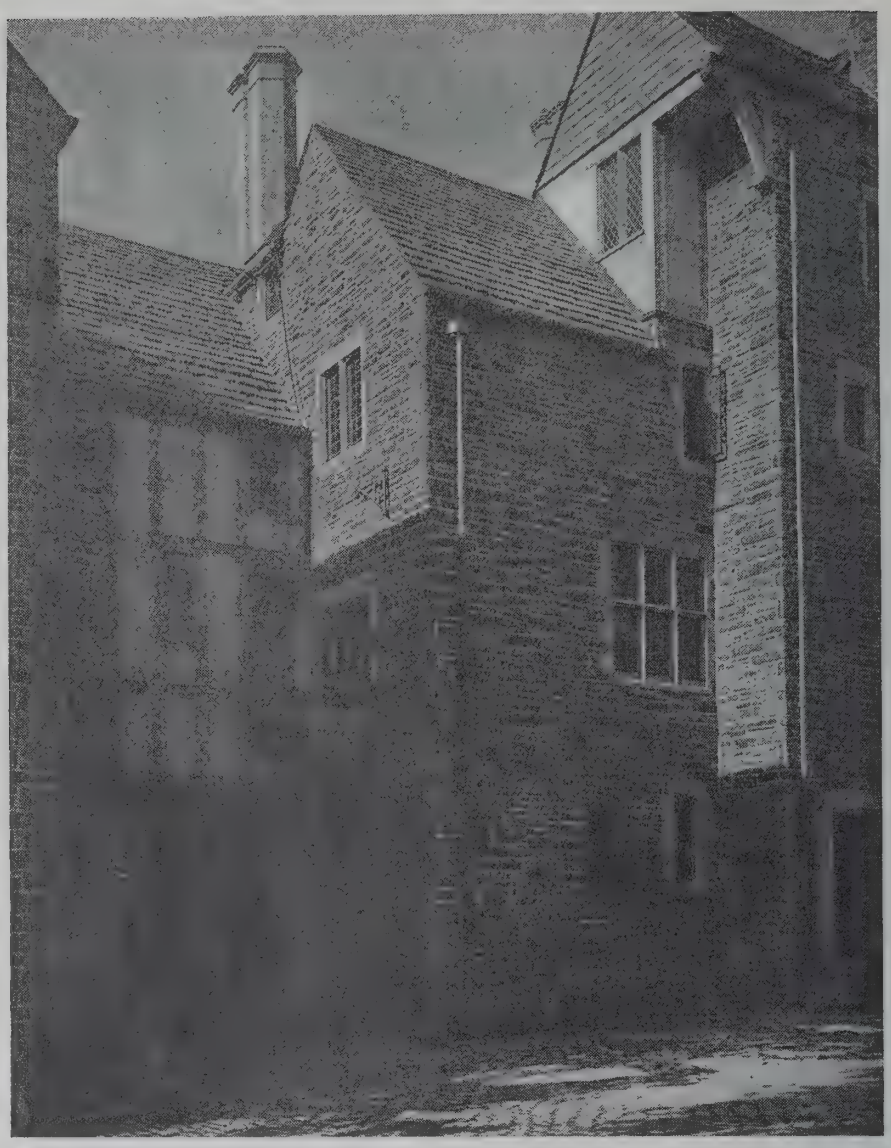
It is fortunate for us that Goodhue believed in pu ng into words his artistic convictions, for his statement the subject of architectural style are exceedingly illu i- nating, for he never scruples to confess his failures to s ve some of the problems which he had set himself. Alth gh he was a man of strong views and was capable of critici ng



AN INTERIOR FROM THE HOUSE FOR PHILIP W. HENRY, Esq., SCARBOROUGH, NEW YORK. Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, Architect.



HOUSE FOR HENRY DAKER, Esq., MONTECITO, CALIFORNIA. Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, Architect.



HOUSE FOR J. E. ALDRED, Esq., LOCUST VALLEY, NEW YORK.
BERTRAM GROSVENOR GOODHUE, Architect.

very severely the work of others, the general impression one derives from reading his notes and letters is that he was a man of engaging candour and modesty. "My Gothic churches," he said, "are real Gothic churches in that they follow the same constructional principles as their prototypes, but they are not to be classed with real Gothic work for a moment, since in their detail, try as I may to change this condition, they are to all intents and purposes copies themselves." He drew a sharp distinction, however, between copying detail and reproducing a complete architectural feature derived from some ancient building. He complains that modern architecture, as taught in the schools, consists in too much of this latter kind of copying, and he cherished the ambition to invent a genuine, modern style. "The discovery," he says, "of reinforced concrete and the invention of the steel frame put also, I think, all historic forms 'on the blink,' so that Gothic detailed office buildings like the Woolworth building or classic detailed public buildings like the Grand Central Station are equally absurd. Does not this leave us with no classic forms to draw upon? It seems to me that it does." But although Goodhue utters these brave words, he is afflicted with doubts as to their truth. He plays with the idea of doing without tradition, and then he is frightened at the thought of the consequences of such intellectual independence, for he is bound to confess that "The moment you sail past the rock of dry-as-dust precedent, you find yourself in the whirlpool of originality, which means art nouveau and a lot of other crazy stuff." And in writing to a young man who had asked him for advice, he frankly describes how thorny are the problems which now beset the student of architecture. In all humility he says: "I grant you it is very difficu to know just how to steer one's way through such a ma of difficulties. I do not claim to have done it myself wi any success, and I do not know of anyone who has."

Such were Goodhue's theories and his words. These we inconclusive. But what of his practice? A large numb of the buildings designed by his firm, and designed, we a justified in assuming, to all intents and purposes by hi self, were Gothic churches. In America, as in Englan the average clergyman has the firm conviction that the on style suitable for church architecture is the mediæv The splendid traditions of Italian ecclesiastical buildin the extraordinary beauty of the Renaissance churches Wren, Hawksmoor, Gibbs and others leave him cold, a when he sets about to erect a new church he feels certa that the more closely this building reminds him of t mediæval masterpieces he reveres, the better pleased will be, and this applies not only to the clergyman but the influential members of his congregation, the wealth patrons of the church, through whose beneficence he hop that his architectural ambitions will be fulfilled. Goodh relates how difficult it was for him to convince these worth gentlemen that a church such as they had in mind coul not be built for double, treble, or perhaps even ten tim the sum which they proposed to expend. Goodhue, hov ever, had a quite extraordinary gift of providing his clien with a design ecclesiastical in character and sufficientl reminiscent of genuine mediæval motifs to satisfy the romantic natures, while at the same time he imparted t his buildings two additional qualities, one of which expresse his own artistic predilections, while the other belonged t



HOUSE FOR PHILIP W. HENRY, Esq., SCARBOROUGH, NEW YORK. Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, Architect.

.d was the inevitable accompaniment of, the period in iich he lived. About all Goodhue's Gothic there is a rtain efficiency and hardness which proclaims it to be the oduct of an industrial age. This could not be otherwise. hen a building is erected in a few months it is difficult r it to convey the same impression as one which has been e leisurely growth of a hundred years or so. This is not say, however, that the excellence of a design is in any gree dependent upon the time factor, so far as this relates construction alone. Provided that the design is the sult of profound intellectual labours, the less time pended on the mechanical act of its execution the better, ovided, of course, that it be well executed. Where, wever, it is necessary for an architect himself to design iantities of detail such as in olden days would have occu- ed hundreds of men during their whole lifetimes, it is but tural that we should find evidences of haste, not haste craftsmanship (for in this industrial age our craftsman- ip is the very thing upon which we have most reason to ngratulate ourselves), but haste in design itself.

Let us examine for a moment the interior of St. Vincent urch here shown. The window on the left consists of o equal symmetrical divisions which seem to be inade- iately joined together by the small quatrefoil under the ex of the main window arch. The scale of the five- fed circular windows is much bigger than that of the ments of fenestration next to them, though it may be mitted that the division of these windows into panes lead bars does something to mitigate the discord.

In the old mediæval work, however, it will invariable be nd that while in a large window the units of fenestration y differ considerably in size, a uniform scale will yet be served by making the cusps and other decorative bound- ies and adjuncts of the windows of comparable di- ensions. Again, in mediæval work, differences in style served in two adjacent parts of a building are invariably e to the fact that these different parts represent different periods, and were, of course, designed by different people. A modern Gothic church, however, generally has only one artist responsible for its design, and is built in a comparatively short period, so we are justified in expecting a rather obvious harmony between its parts. It is, perhaps questionable whether the two windows shown in this design have that artistic affinity which might have been expected of them. The only element of composition which binds them together is the sub-division of the leaded panes, and this seems rather a slender link with which to connect two such important features. Beneath these windows are small arcades reminiscent of a triforium, yet they do not seem to perform this office, but are introduced for decorative purpose only, and they, too, fail to harmonise in scale with any of the sub-divisions of the windows above them. One might proceed to criticise the way in which the arches spring from the pier, where different heights of springing are evident, without any attempt being made to deal with an æsthetic problem quite familiar to and nearly always satisfactorily solved by our mediæval forfathers, but sufficient has, perhaps, been said to indicate that Goodhue's designs for modern Gothic showed indubitable evidences of haste. But while his detail is necessarily derivative and designed in too great bulk for him always to imbue it with the subtler harmonies, he succeeds in his main masses extraordinarily well, as his magnificent design for the Cathedral of Maryland, Baltimore, bears witness.

To understand his attitude towards design, it may be of interest to quote some remarks he made on the subject of architectural education. "It has always seemed to me," he said, "that the reason architectural schools teach formal classic architecture, is because thanks to Vetruvius, Vignola, and other lesser men, there is a sort of code, a set of rules governing the use of these classic forms, and no such code in the case of any other style; in fact, there cannot be, and thanks to this difficulty the

styles other than the classic ones cannot be taught—and there you are, if they cannot be taught why try to teach them ?" Goodhue has here perhaps failed to observe the distinction between a rule and a principle, and while rules of architecture, whether they apply to the classic or the mediæval styles, have a cramping influence on design, *principles* of architectural composition cannot be altogether ignored even by the most brilliant and energetic of architectural practitioners. Moreover, the fact that Vignola and Vetruvius wrote about classic architecture is nearly an accident, for men of similar mentality might just as well, and perhaps with great advantage, have analysed the Gothic buildings and by so doing enabled us better to appreciate their remarkable qualities of design.

Goodhue's most successful work is, perhaps, comprised in his country houses, of which he did a large number, and his designs for these seem happiest when he confines his attention to the task of creating simple and unobtrusive dwelling-places suitable for a rural environment. The stone house here shown, with the arched entrance on the left, is a quite charming example, and many similar ones from his designs are to be found. It seems rather remarkable that the same artist who was capable of conceiving this sedate and dignified house should have indulged in the not altogether commendable relaxation displayed in the next façade here illustrated, where we see gables, half-timbered work and windows of all shapes and sizes, as it were, thrown together with very little attempt to make one feature take the smallest cognisance of any other. Goodhue's versatility was displayed in the variety of styles he practised. Some of his most successful buildings are derived from the Spanish tradition, and he obtains some delightful effects by placing upon a background of glittering white wallage profusely decorated doorways and other features. But, perhaps, Goodhue's best known work is the Nebraska State Capitol building, a skyscraper design in a style which he would probably have described as free classic. Here we have a great tower which has associated with it at its base a group of low buildings, and we are left in some doubt as to whether the tower is an appendage of these buildings or whether the latter are merely an elaboration of the base of the tower. The design, however, is in other aspects a vigorous one and represents an interesting departure from the hitherto accepted American convention that a State Capitol building should have as its principal feature a dome.

Goodhue showed unremitting industry as a draughtsman. He approached architecture in the first instance through draughtsmanship, and to the end of his days he continued to sketch. Yet he was fully conscious that an excessive attention to draughtsmanship has its dangers, and assuming that a student is a born architect, he considered that in addition to a technical education, he should receive prolonged instruction in history, literature and the humanities in general. It is also noteworthy that he believed in what is called "the designing triumvirate," and expressed the wish to be one of three people to produce a building—an architect, painter and sculptor. He would like to do the plan and massing of the building, then he would like to turn the ornament (whether sculpture or not makes no difference) over to a perfectly qualified sculptor, an the colour and surface decoration to an equally qualified pa ter. Goodhue's interesting personality should be stu ied, not only in the great book commemorating his ach ve- ments, but in the exhibition of his work which is now ing held at the Library of the Architectural Association.

Two examples of his work—La Santisima, Trini d: Episcopal Pro-Cathedral, Havana, Cuba; and Neb ska State Capitol, Lincoln, Nebraska—are reproduced his week in our inset plates. The Exhibition will re ain open until April 21.

THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

"The recent death of Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue is a tragedy for American architecture," said Sir Giles Gi ert Scott in opening the exhibition. In these days of revival nd renaissances there was, he said, usually a small group of en to be found struggling against the prevailing tide. Wh n there was a Gothic revival, there would be found some cl ssi- cists upholding classic work; when there was a classic rev al, a small band would uphold the Gothic style. Goodhue as unfortunate in his time in that he formed one of a s all band in opposition to the great wave of architectural thought in America that ran contrary to his own. The Beaux Arts had a great following in America, and exe ed a great influence on American architecture. Goo hue was wholly opposed to the Beaux Arts tradition, and as thus at variance with by far the greater number of his contemporaries, who, although admiring the man and his enthusiasm, were nevertheless out of sympathy with his outlook. The trend of architectural development ran on in its course, and it must be admitted produced build gs of extraordinarily fine quality in a style alien to Goodh e's ideas.

But when the architectural tendency had develo ed to its fullest extent under modern conditions, there c me a reaction. American architects came to an *impasé;* they found they were in a *cul-de-sac;* and there natu ly came a reaction towards more freedom of thought in architectural style. It was then that the architects of America came to look with greater sympathy to the wo k of Goodhue, and it was just then, when he might have be n the governing force in a new movement, that death to k him away.

Goodhue's work was always fresh and independ t. He worked in many styles; he was not solely a Go hic architect—his views were broader than that. In fact it was amazing to consider the number of different st es in which he produced good work; he could do a Spa ish colonial house to perfection; he could do pure classics as well as his classical contemporaries; or he could w k in a curious blend of his own such as could be seen in he Nebraska Capitol.

Goodhue had an amazing talent and genius for penm n- ship, his drawings for decorative work, bookplates, bord s, etc., being masterly examples of design.

In his opinion, in the future, Goodhue would occu y a more recognised position than he had during his lifeti e.

Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel (President of the A.A.), who had also introduced Sir Giles, proposed a hearty v e of thanks to him, and this was carried with acclamation

Competition Notes

New Bank Premises, Liverpool: Award

Mr. Herbert J. Rowse, A.R.I.B.A., 5 India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool, has been awarded the first prize in the competition for new premises for the Bank of Liverpool and Martins, Limited.

Edinburgh Cenotaph

The erection of a cenotaph in Edinburgh has now been definitely decided upon. It is proposed that there shall be a public competition for designs, and Sir George Washington Brown, President of the Royal Scottish Academy, has agreed to act as assessor. It is suggested that the cost of the proposed cenotaph shall be about £3,000.

Other Competitions Open

The following is a list of the competitions already n- nounced, together with the dates, where available, by wh all designs, etc., are to be submitted: Competition r Conference Hall, Geneva; The Royal National Eistedd d of Wales; New Elementary School, Oldbury (May 2 ; Third Annual Competition of the Royal Society for e Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Comme e (June, 1926).

Exhibitions

Architectural Association: Exhibition of the work of t e late Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. Open until April 2 .

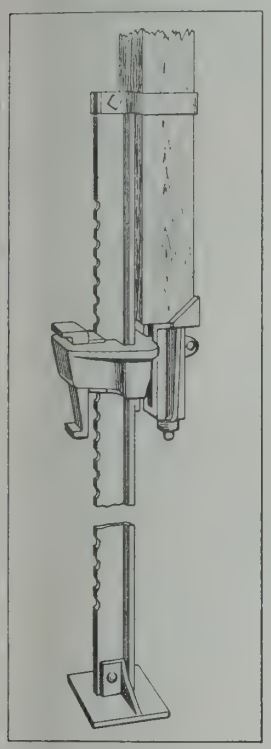
R.I.B.A. Galleries: Exhibition of Garden Design (Drawin s, Plans, Water-colours and Photographs). April 7-2 .

New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings

New Adjustable Shore.

djustable shore embodying a number ual features has recently been intro- by Messrs. The Symons Clamp cturing Co., of Chicago, U.S.A. pliance, which we illustrate, can be in position and roughly adjusted eight of 5 feet at one inch centres ns of a specially designed locking which works in conjunction with a rack. The final adjustment in an direction under the full load is tained by means of a 2½-inch screw. porting members of the shore are steel and malleable iron, and will safe load of 10,000 lb. It should d that the locking device employed endent of any clamping or gripping

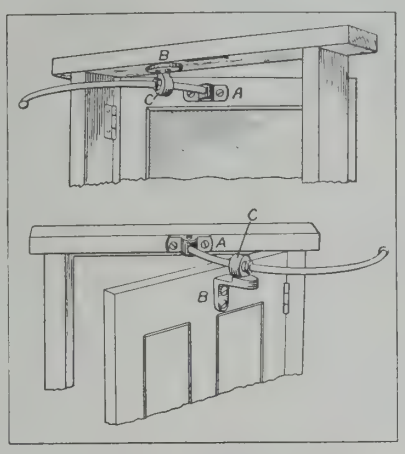


The "Symons" Shore.
Symons Clamp Manufacturing Co.)

and also of the "load" on the shore. mplete appliance weighs only 34 lb. herefore easily handled by one man.

New Door and Window Control

"Asco" Friction Control, a new marketed by Messrs. C. A. & H. , of 24 and 25 Great Tower London, E.C.3, is designed to the "check" so often experi- when closing a door which is with a friction control. From our tion it will be seen that this device es two essential parts—a semi- guide arm and a friction box, both h are provided with brackets of design. Applied to a door, the (A) holding the guide arm is fixed lintel, and the bracket (B), which he shank end of the friction box (C), to the door. The fitting of this is quite a simple matter. With the ut, the friction box is pushed along

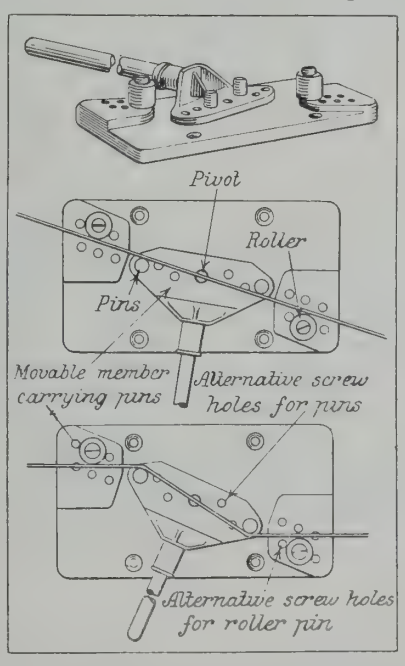


The "Asco" Friction Control.
(C. A. & H. Nichols.)

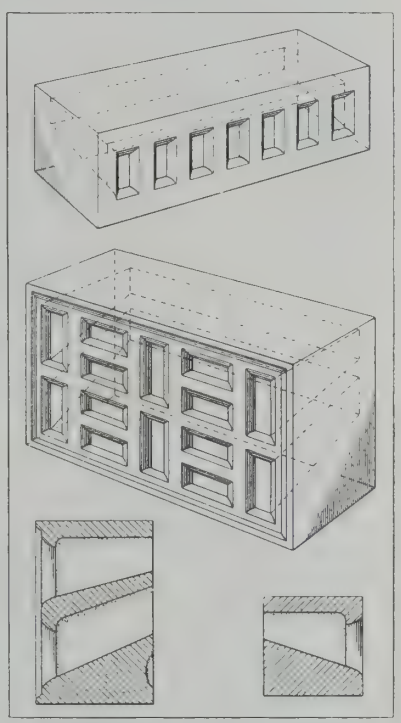
the guide arm towards bracket (A) and its shank end is then slipped into the socket hole provided in bracket (B), which in turn is screwed up to the face of the door. The degree of resistance afforded by this device is regulated by tightening or loosening the hexagon-headed gland on the friction box. For casement windows the assemblage is reversed, bracket (A) being fixed to the casement and bracket (B) to the casement frame.

A New Bending Machine for Reinforcement Bars

The "I.B." Bar Bending Machine, recently placed on the market by Messrs. The Indented Bar and Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., of Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.1, is claimed to reduce the cost of bending reinforcement bars by one-half and to give, at the same time, a greater uniformity in the bends produced. This machine is both portable and simple to operate. Primarily it has been designed for working upon slab bars, which represent the larger proportion of the reinforcement on the job. It will make the two bends generally necessary in these bars in one operation, taking bars up to ⅝ inch diameter in the cold, and this is where the saving in time and consequently in cost is effected. The machine is claimed to work with an automatic dead accuracy. The depth of the bends can be varied by increments of ½ inch by changing the position and size of the rollers. In this way bars for any thickness of slab between 2½ and 9 inches can be produced. Three different lengths of crank—4, 6 or 9 inches—are also obtained by altering the position of the guide pins which are indicated in the accompanying diagram.



The "I.B." Bar Bending Machine
(The Indented Bar and Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd.)



New Air Brick with Rain Baffle.
(G. H. Sykes-Carter.)

A New Type of Air Brick

A new type of air brick designed to meet the exceptional conditions prevailing in an exposed position is now in course of production at the Middleton Fireclay Works, Leeds, and is to be marketed by the patentee Mr. G. H. Sykes-Carter, of Burniston, near Scarborough. In the air bricks ordinarily used for ventilating purposes no provision is made for preventing rain passing into the interior of the building when the wind is blowing directly against the outer surface of the walls. The bricks shown in our illustrations, however, are provided with an inclined baffle to keep out any wet which passes the perforations in the outer face. This baffle also tends to direct the air in an upward direction and should therefore increase the efficiency of the ventilation. It will be noticed that the "two course" brick has independent baffles for each series of perforations, and that the upper part of each air hole is given a downward slope so that any incoming rain is directed towards the face of the baffle.

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THE GRAND HOTEL, HARROGATE: THE BALL ROOM FOYER. Decorations by OLIVER HILL, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The Grand Hotel, Harrogate

The interior decorations of the above hotel were executed to the designs of Mr. Oliver Hill, F.R.I.B.A., under whose supervision the work was carried out. The orchestra canopy and setting, and also the window curtains and pelmets, were executed by Messrs. Skellorn, Edwards and Company, in a silk taffeta of a delicate shade of rose shot with silver. The same firm was responsible for the curtains in the foyer and dining room. The rubber flooring in the foyer, also designed by Mr. Oliver Hill, was manufactured and laid by the Leyland Rubber Co., Ltd.; while the decorative paint-work was carried out by Mr. E. S. Priston. Messrs. Bagues, Ltd., were the manufacturers of the electric standards and fittings.

Royal Gold Medallist for 1926

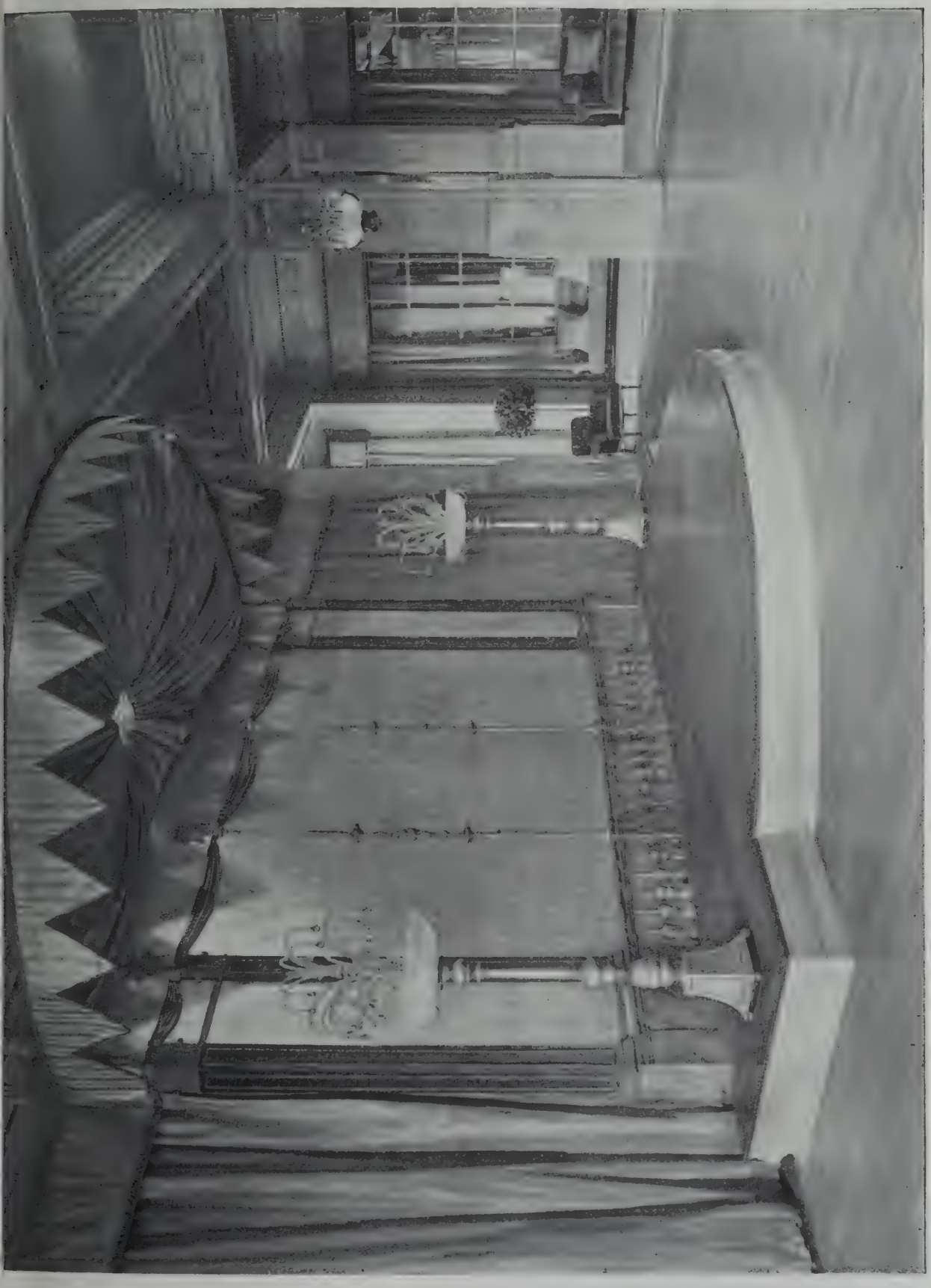
At a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, held on Monday night, Professor Ragnar Ostberg, of Stockholm, was elected Royal Gold Medallist for the year. Professor Ostberg, it will be remembered, was the designer of the new Town Hall of Stockholm.

The Royal Metal Trades Society

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has consented to be present at the Banquet of the above Society, and the Lord Mayor is issuing an appeal to the metal industries.

The Royal Metal Trades Pension and Benevolent Society, which was, founded to provide pensions, financial assistance in illness and misfortune, convalescent home treatment to men and women employed in the metal trades, a large middle class embracing both employers and employed, not included in any organised Society or provided for by State aid, are holding their 78th Anniversary Festival at the Guildhall, on June 1.

In order to place the income of the Society on a sound footing it is necessary to obtain an increased subscription of £10,000 a year, and the Lord Mayor will appeal to 30,000 firms throughout Great Britain to obtain the support needed.



GRAND HOTEL, HARROGATE: THE ORCHESTRA DAIS IN THE BALL ROOM. Decorations by Oliver Hill, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

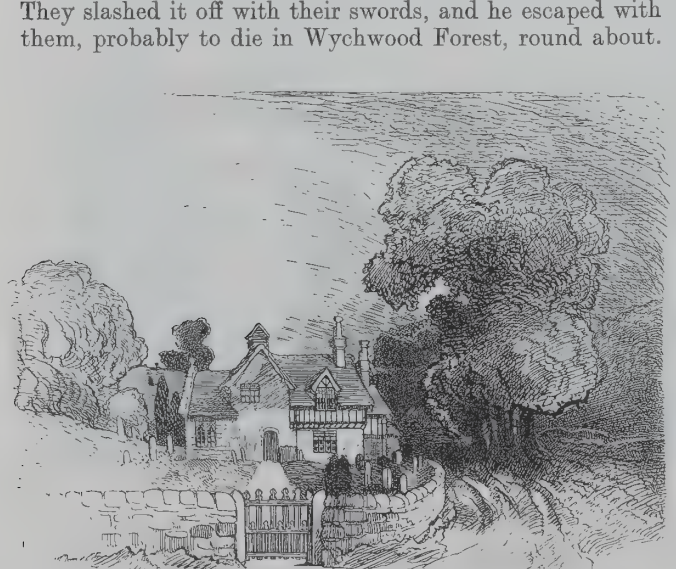
Farmhouses—IV.

By Charles G. Harper



LONE FARM, TANGLEY.

Lone Farm, Tangley, has another kind of interest. It is situated deep down in a secluded valley to the left of the road as you go between Burford in Oxfordshire and the hill-top town of Stow-on-the-Wold. The valley where Lone Farm stands is a veritable glen, known as "Tangley Bushes." In the surrounding country, in the second half of the eighteenth century, roamed a desperate body of highwaymen, well known and much dreaded as the "Dunsdon Gang." In the course of their lawless career they determined to make a night raid on this solitary house. Fortunately for those who lived within, they received early news of the project and were prepared with an armed defence. Late at night, when, apparently, all were sleeping, the look-out hatch in the front door was forced back, and a man's arm, that of Richard Dunsdon, one of the leaders of the gang, was protruded through the opening, searching for the bolt. The waiting constables seized the arm, whose owner cried out to his friends, "Cut, cut!" They slashed it off with their swords, and he escaped with them, probably to die in Wychwood Forest, round about.



DALE ABBEY FARM.

One may see that shutter and the door to this day; the stout oaken door plentifully studded with nails, and strengthened with iron: the hatch, an iron plate, pierced with holes like a colander. The Dunsdon Gang ended in 1784, when they were worsted in a fight at Capp's Lod, near Shipton-under-Wychwood, and captured. The two then surviving brothers were brought to trial and executed at Gloucester.

Lone Farm is distinctly well worth seeing, if only for the charming picture it makes in that romantic hollow of dense woods. Coming to it, you look almost sheerly down upon the grey roofs of old farmstead, once a manorial residence, with the blue wood smoke rising from its chimneys in feathery plumes. Passing through a rick yard, the house, built of finely-laid local ragstone, is reached, overhung by a giant sycamore on the right hand.

Few changed circumstances are more eloquent than those of a house of very picturesque character at Dale, some four miles from Derby. It was in the first instance the guest house of Dale Abbey, and for many years afterwards was the "Bell" Inn. It ceased to be a village alehouse about ninety years ago, and then became a farm. The illustration shows the extraordinary features of the place: on the right hand the farmhouse portion, which seems, by the evidence of some carved work on the gable, to have been partly rebuilt in 1651; and on the left the parish church, surmounted by an eccentric bell cote, greatly resembling a pigeon-house. A little churchyard surrounds church and farmhouse, and in the background are the tree-covered hills enclosing the well-named village of Dale.

A fitting pendant to this is the lonely and difficult to find "Blue Idol," in a sparsely-peopled district of Sussex. The house stands at the junction of three parishes, those of Thakeham, West Chiltington, and Shipley, and is remote from any of those villages. It is actually in the parish of Thakeham, but that village is five miles away. Strangers who have never heard of "Blue Idol" and who are merely passing along the road between are astonished at sight of a finger-post bearing that strange name. If such a one ventures along the way indicated, he will find the road itself even more strange. It is long and rugged. The Quakers, who still meet at "Blue Idol," have to this day a



"BLUE IDOL"

ıe isolation that ever their forebears, for safety's sake esired, and all its inconvenience.

For "Blue Idol" is a Friends' Meeting-house. In 1682, Villiam Penn and Benjamin Hughes were appointed by the rethren to "enquire for a convenient place for the purpose a meeting." They found such a place, within their ieaning of the word "convenient," which implied a spot here their religious observances might be conducted in ndisturbed solitude; and they purchased a farmhouse hich admitted of alteration for the needs of their comunity. It appears at that time to have had no name,)r it is referred to merely as "ye olde house."

And there it is to-day: partly a farmhouse, and in part meeting; a long, low half-timbered building with heavy one slabs to the roof, and standing in an apple orchard here also a few of the Friends are buried. The name Blue Idol" is a mystery, but I would suggest that, as it ould appear, William Penn purchased some ship's timbers)r the alterations then made, among them was a blue-ainted figurehead of some allegorical or heathen character, hich was given that name. But there is nothing of that ature there now.



MANOR FARM, SCROOBY.

The Manor Farm at Scrooby, in Nottinghamshire, is the riginal place where the Separatist Church first met, in the ome of William Brewster in 1607; resulting in 1620 in ıe departure of the "Pilgrim Fathers" for New England. : was one of the manor-houses of the Archbishop of York, nd Brewster at that time was postmaster at Scrooby on ıe Great North Road. The house is a farm to this day, nd is greatly visited by Americans. It bears an elaborate ronze tablet set up by the Pilgrim Society of Massachusetts.

Chambercombe Farm, near Ilfracombe, is an intriguing ind of place, in a hollow of the like name. Down in this ollow the eye rests gratefully upon a steep-roofed, white-ashed old building, enclosed within high and thick court-ard walls, and approached through a gateway. It was an d home of the Champernownes of North Devon, extinct,)gether with their namesakes of Modbury, South Devon, ıany long generations ago. It has long owned—we may)w say "enjoyed"—a certain or uncertain reputation as "haunted house." "Enjoyed" we may now properly ıy, because the farming folk, in their close proximity to a :sort of so popular a nature as Ilfracombe, and in their)mmercial aptitude, have taken opportunity by both hands)r, more rightly, by both its silly long asinine ears) and



CHAMBERCOMBE.

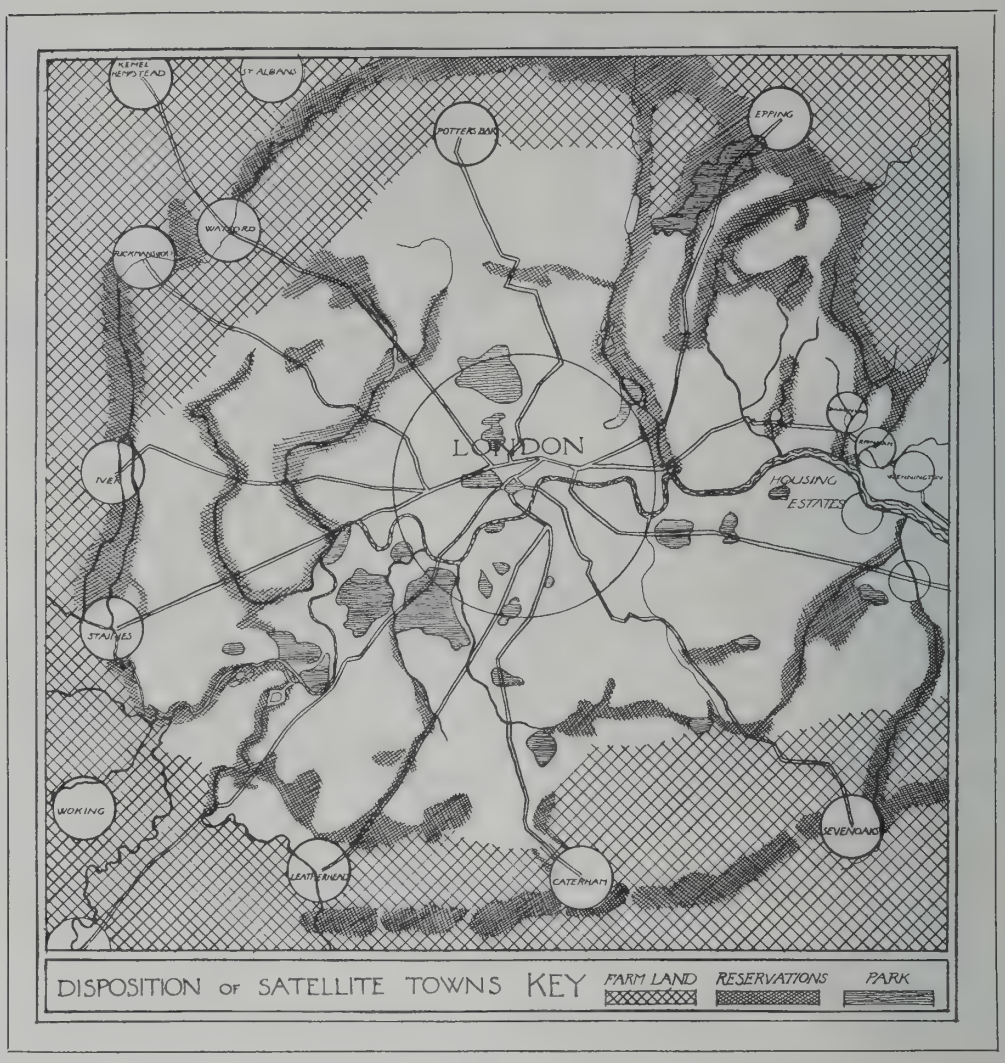
exploit the ghostly legends to the uttermost; as may be noted by the invitation displayed, for teas and refreshments: "With its Haunted Room and Coat of Arms Shown to Visitors."

In the north of England, fortified farms abound, and are met with even in Yorkshire, proving—if we needed proof—how much more unsettled those parts of the country remained than the south. Near Rokeby, on the Tees, is the fine fortified Mortham Tower, a peel-tower round whose grandly impressive bulk are grouped all the appurtenances of farming. The original peel was burnt by the Scots early in the fifteenth century and the Lord of Rokeby of a later period built the existing tower. Here his successors lived until they fell upon evil days. Sir Walter Scott's description of Mortham Tower is particularly just. He wrote: "The battlements are singularly eloquent, the architect having broken them at regular intervals into different lengths, while those at the corners of the tower project into angular turrets. They are also from space to space covered with stones laid across them, as in modern embrasures, the whole forming an uncommon and beautiful effect."

Yanwath Hall, an ancient home of the Threlkelds, is one of the sturdiest among these peel-towers, extended and elaborated into a more convenient place for residence. It is situated much further north, at a point where there was a ford (a "wath"), on the river Edmont, just short of Penrith in Cumberland. Yanwath tower is one of the earliest existing and among the most interesting, having been built midway in the fourteenth century. The original tower, with walls six feet thick, and embattled, stands fifty-five feet high and looks down into a courtyard; what was in those times styled the "barmkin," or inner bailey where the ancient oaken, iron-banded and studded doors and windows, guarded by thick stanchions show how deeply concerned were the old owners for the security of themselves and their belongings in those insecure times when the herderer did not know whose cows he would be milking next milking time.



YANWATH HALL.



The Reconstruction of London—XII

By W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., Vice-Pres. T.P.I.

Garden Cities and Satellite Towns.

There is still a widespread misunderstanding as to the exact meaning of what constitutes a garden city, and it may be of service to give the accepted definition of a garden city.

> "A garden city is a town designed for healthy living and industry; of a size that makes possible a full measure of social life, but not larger; surrounded by a rural belt; the whole of the land being in public ownership, or held in trust for the community."

The only examples of self-contained garden cities in England are Letchworth Garden City and Welwyn Garden City, each of which is a complete town with its own industries, the land all remaining in one ownership and each surrounded with its own belt of agricultural land.

A garden village may be a small edition of a garden city, but is not always in itself a complete unit. In common usage, however, a single industry with the houses of its workers such as Bournville may become a most attractive garden village.

A garden suburb, on the other hand, is in most cases merely a suburban outgrowth of an already existing town, and however well planned is in no sense a complete unit, and could not exist at all but for the greater community of which it is a suburb.

The term satellite town has come into being in recent years to describe the many detached towns and villages, each complete in itself, but dependent for its life and industry on some large existing community within whose influence it lies and without which it could not exist. A new satellite town is in most cases merely a dormitory for workers in the larger city, an excellent example being the new L.C.C. settlement at Becontree in Essex, although in the larger sense the garden cities of Welwyn and Letchworth are both satellite towns, to some extent under the influence of the larger community of London.

It may be worth while to investigate the possibility of establishing further garden cities or satellite towns within the outer zone of London's influence. The essentials to be considered before the establishment of any such new centres can be undertaken are as under:—

1. The continued growth of population.
2. The availability of adequate means of transport.
3. Attractiveness of the proposed locality.
4. Adequate finance.
5. Adequate driving force.

The Continued Growth of London.

The growth of London depends primarily upon the natural increase of population and also upon the continued prosperity of London's trade.

The comparative figures of the population of Greater London at various periods are as follows:—

Population of Greater London (Metropolitan Police District).

	L.C.C. area.	Greater London.
1801	—	1,114,644
1811	—	1,323,899
1821	—	1,596,351
1831	—	1,903,572
1841	—	2,235,344
1851	—	2,680,935
1861	2,808,494	3,222,720
1871	3,261,396	3,885,641
1881	3,830,297	4,766,661
1891	4,227,954	5,633,801
1901	4,536,267	6,581,402
1911	4,521,685	7,251,358
1921	4,483,249	7,476,168



AERIAL VIEW OF THE L.C.C. SETTLEMENT AT BECONTREE, ESSEX.

will be seen that during the last 25 years the popula- of the L.C.C. area, or inner area of London, has slowly ned, while the population of the outer area of Greater lon has steadily increased, even despite the serious ges of the war.

Annual Increase.

the present time the annual rate of increase is at 80,000 additional people each year, and the outward ement of population already extends far beyond the opolitan area from Slough to Southend and from St. ns to Brighton.

is annual increase of population means also an annual ase in the built-up area of London. Every year her 2,000 acres or so is absorbed by building, and the ency so far has been to add year by year to the imme- outer ring of London, every year steadily increasing the nce to be travelled before the open country is reached. ie modern ideal of open development with a maximum 2 houses or so to the acre is in itself responsible for ging more and more land into use for building, and the age number of houses being built over the whole area reater London may be taken as being nearer six than) the acre.

ie continual outward movement of the population is g accentuated year by year with the phenomenal th of road traffic. The question of time occupied in daily journey is more important than that of actual nce from the centre, and a study of the transit problem als that the districts which are most sure to develop lly are those to which a rapid means of transit is able, whether by road or rail.

w centres are developing in all directions, but always ndent to a greater or less extent on the traffic facilities time occupied in transit to and from London, in tion to and even more important than the natural ctions of the district itself.

Possibilities of New Towns.

e have seen that in addition to the need for rapid and ent transit facilities the healthiness of site and the ctiveness of the district itself as a place of business or residence, it is essential to have available adequate finance and, above all, adequate driving power and initiative before a new town can be successfully undertaken.

The inauguration of a complete township such as Letchworth or Welwyn calls for the output of immense energy and the raising of very considerable capital. During the first ten or fifteen years of such an undertaking very heavy commitments are necessarily incurred in the provision of water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal works, electric light and gas supply, and during the initial stages of development no direct return can be expected for the heavy outlay involved. Sound as such an investment is, and remunerative as it is bound to become in due course, it must inevitably experience difficulties during the earlier years of its existence. The promoters of such an undertaking as a private company have need of all the support and encouragement that can be given to them if they are to successfully negotiate the many difficulties and discouragements which lie in their path, especially in securing adequate capital.

It is obvious that only a comparatively limited amount of private capital is available for an investment of this kind, and it is equally clear that only a clear vision and a high sense of public duty can influence a sufficient supply of business men capable of undertaking the arduous and wearisome task of carrying out such a work for the public good and the ultimate benefit of succeeding generations.

There is, however, need for ample provision to be made for the formation of new towns in suitable positions, not only in Greater London but in other parts of the country. Public assistance and support in the early stages of such undertakings is an essential, if they are to be carried out on a scale commensurate with the needs, and it is becoming clear that either the Government, through its Development Funds, or the County Councils and Municipalities, must provide the necessary financial backing.

It is not, however, by any means essential that new towns should absorb the whole of the increased population. If this were the only solution, it would mean that at least two such towns should be started every year and within fifty years we should have to provide nearly a hundred such garden cities.



SHOTTS LANE, LETCHWORTH GARDEN CITY.

Utilisation of Existing Communities.

There are, however, already in existence, within a little over half an hour's journey from London, many charming towns already possessed of the public services and the nucleus of civic life, with centuries of history and individuality behind them, and it is a far simpler problem to make use of these as centres from which and around which the new towns can develop.

The possession of an ancient church and the pleasant surroundings of the village street are things which cannot be created all at once, and it is in the highest degree important that the individuality of these towns and villages should be maintained, rather than that they should be gradually swallowed up by the bricks and mortar of modern London.

In many cases it is possible to reach a town 30 miles away from London in less time than one of the outer suburbs, and if only a reasonable proportion of the population could be encouraged to move out to these attractive towns, the problem of London's growth would be largely solved. Their development must, however, proceed on the lines of a well-ordered plan, and any sudden outburst of building might produce most disastrous results. The difficulty so far has been that insufficient houses exist for any large increase of population, and people have perforce had to be content with what the speculating builder could provide them somewhere on the outskirts of London, whether at Tooting or at Tottenham, at Highgate or at Hither Green.

Municipal Boundaries.

The boundaries of the 120 different local authorities in Greater London have made the problem of housing an unnecessarily difficult one. So far as Central London is concerned, there is little or no room left within the L.C.C. area for further building, and housing schemes, if undertaken at all, must be undertaken outside the county boundaries and within the area of another authority, which already has its own housing problem.

One of the pressing needs of the moment is for the Local Authorities of Greater London, by conference and co-operation, to secure the planning of houses in the right place. Only too often an unwilling Local Authority finds itself inundated with a new population, whose occupation is elsewhere, and whose only claim on the locality is for more rates for the education of their children. Addio rateable value comes, it is true, but in hardly any se this sufficient to meet the additional public services ed by the increased population.

A properly considered policy under which London po directly assist the more distant townships to erect sta and properly placed houses, would appear to be indat but it is evident that such co-operation and joint ti could best be brought about through the agency of Regional Authority representing the whole area.

Administrative Areas.

The area of the	Square mil
City Corporation is	1
London County Council area	116
L.C.C. main drainage area	148
Metropolitan Water Board area	537
London Telephone area	627
Metropolitan and City Police area (within 15 miles of Charing Cross)	692

The area of the newly-constituted London and fo Counties Traffic Advisory Board is much wider, and th a proposed for the new Electricity Commission is ap ro mately within a radius of 25 to 30 miles from Londo

Probably for housing and development purposes it the traffic area or the electricity area will be found o convenient, but whatever the area may be, there wi s be problems arising on the outskirts of the area, aff t even a larger community still.

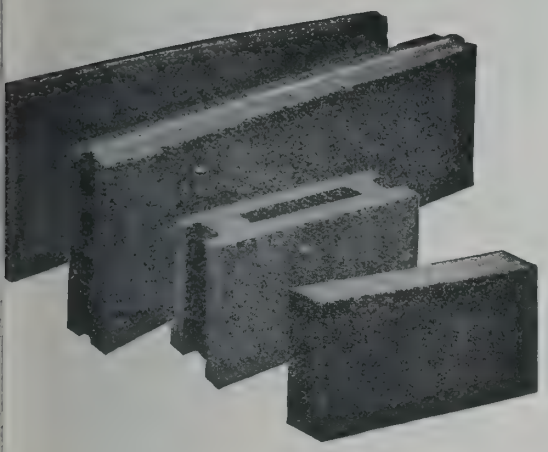
The working out of a general policy of housin a town planning is a matter primarily for the various lo Authorities in conference, but some form of Re o Authority, having rating powers over the whole ar appear to be the only satisfactory solution of a probl n complex and so widespread as the future developm t London.

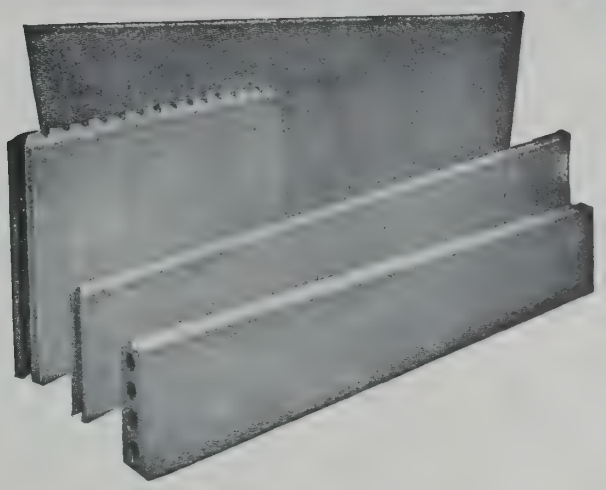
Satellite Towns.

Whether the ultimate development takes the form o n towns or the systematic development of existing towi policy to be aimed at should as far as possible enco r the creation and extension of such satellite towns u garden city basis.

Wide roads leading into and out of London mu provided in all directions. Railway services mu

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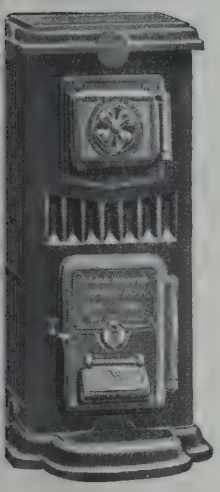
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WELWYN GARDEN CITY: PLAN SHOWING ZONING.

speeded up and as far as possible non-stop runs instituted between the mother city and her daughter towns. The railway companies are already rapidly finding out that mere suburban traffic does not pay, and it is all to their advantage to have non-stop runs of twenty or thirty miles. The railways could do more than any other agency in the direction of encouraging development on right lines, if they only made stops at intervals of 10 miles or so. The towns would then develop naturally at all points to which a fast service was available, leaving broad belts of agricultural load and open spaces with intervening woods and streams, where there would be no temptation to build, except where a speedy service of motor buses could compete with the improved railway communication.

It is an old mistake, but undoubtedly a mistake, [illegible] large estates on the immediate outskirts of London [illegible] the only result can be to still further congest the [illegible] overcrowded streets. To serve such suburbs, the [illegible] are forced to slow down their services to stop at [illegible] innumerable, so that a journey by rail from the [illegible] occupies as long as a journey by rail from Brighton [illegible] miles away.

A wide policy over a wide area is the only satisfactory one for the future of Greater London. Failing [illegible] policy, we may indeed see in the near future a solid [illegible] suburbs extending, as one authority has already suggested from Bedford to Brighton.

Let us take warning before such a calamity appro[illegible]

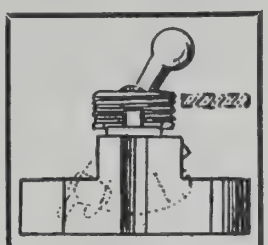
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Showing how arc is drawn towards porcelain walls instead of towards cover

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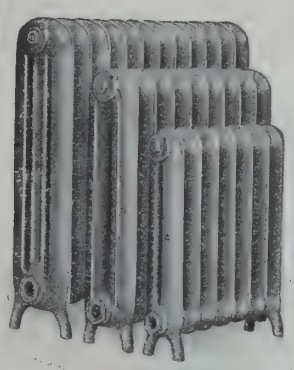
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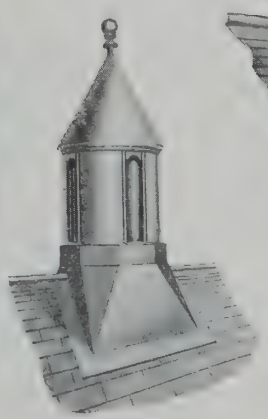


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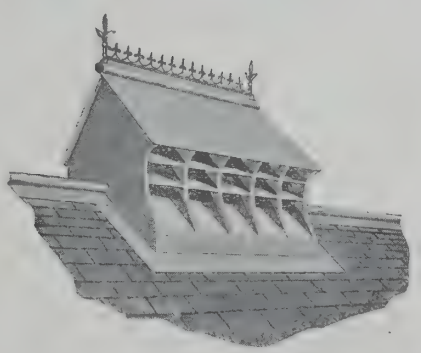
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Building Finance in the City

Our Financial Correspondent will be glad to answer any inquiries which may be addressed to him c/o the Editor

After the Easter vacation, business in stock and stocks should steadily expand. At present there is a disposition to await developments in connection with the Coal Commission's report and the national electricity scheme before entering into fresh committments. Once the air is cleared on these two points at issue, the industrial department must get a large bulk of the trading.

Commenting in last week's issue on the accounts of the Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers, we considered them to be the best this big concern has ever given us. This view was confirmed by Mr. P. Malcolm Stewart, the chairman, in presiding at the annual meeting held on Monday. He was able to dwell with some pride upon the process of resuscitation inaugurated by the new Executive which had resulted in a record years' trading, and had permitted of a dividend of 6 per cent. upon the ordinary capital. Two prime factors had influenced the road to recovery, increased sales and decreased costs. These are the first essentials to the success of all manufacturing concerns. They must be coupled with staff loyalty, and this Mr. Stewart was enabled to state had been a feature helpful in the extreme to the success which had attended the efforts of the board during the past twelve months. Speaking of the company's new rapid hardening Portland cement, "Ferrocrete," it was a pleasure to inform his audience that the invention was that of the company's own technical staff. They were marketing this new product in satisfactory manner. Mr. Stewart cited two prominent instances where Ferrocrete had been laid down—the remaking of Bond Street, and the widening and relaying of Berkeley Street, W. Both thoroughfares are important arteries in London's traffic routes ; lengthy closing involves congestion, consequently expeditious work is imperative. It would seem that the A.P.C.'s new rapid process of hardening fulfills a long-felt want, and this fact alone points to the company's further progress along the road to sustained prosperity.

Ranking as pioneers in a specialised industry, Bell's United Asbestos Co. has long been held in high repute for the quality of its products. For the year to December 31 last, a net profit of £50,410 was earned, comparing with £46,314 for 1924, and constituting the best results in the company's career, with the exception of the boom period of 1920 when profits totalled £64,670. At that time, the ordinary capital was increased from £140,000 to £293,530, and for four years down to 1924 earnings permitted of a 10 per cent. dividend. It is now proposed to increase this to 12½ per cent. by the payment of a balance dividend of 10 per cent. at the end of April, the regular interim of 2½ per cent. having been paid last October. By placing £8,000 to reserve this fund is increased to £201,500, a substantial figure in relation to the capital and which contains the elements of a possible "melon-cutting" at a later date. The company is now engaged in a number of branches of the trade, and while in one or two departments a decline in turnover is recorded, the effect has been more than offset by improvements in other directions. At the current price of about 35s. 6d., the shares (allowing for 2s. dividend) give a yield of 7¼ per cent. and are an attractive medium for investment.

Another satisfactory year has been experienced by the Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., to give the concern its full title. It is true the net profit is slightly lower for 1925 at £112,361, but even then it is £3,000 above the previous highest. Ordinary shareholders are again to receive 15 per cent., tax free, while the premium on the new shares issued last April amounting to £60,000, has been transferred to the general reserve which with £34,834 out of the year's profits raises it to £145,000, or rather more than a third of the issued capital. The £1 Ordinary shares at present stand in the market at about £3 apiece, and although fairly valued they are always good for mixin pur poses.

Since public attention has been called to the new sc me at present before the Government with regard t th development of electricity, holders of stocks in gas ide takings are somewhat perturbed as to the future. Re sur ance, however, was forthcoming from Mr. H. James ate at the recent annual meeting of Radiation, Ltd. Elec tricity and gas have each their uses, and in his opin n n home in the future will be complete without both. Bu he stated, as far as competition with their industry i co cerned, electric cookers and heaters are wholly una e t make a stand in view of the greatly increased efficie y o gas as a cooking and heating agent. He strongly e pha sised the importance of gas undertakings and the ubli having only apparatus of the highest efficiency th most economical and the most helpful to the consu r i all that wide variety of uses of which gas is the ch pes and the most convenient medium. On that conditi h is satisfied that the prospects of gas never stood highe ha they do to-day.

Those of our readers who have received particulars ro a firm of so styled "investment brokers," offering sare for sale in the Hammill Brick Co., would do well to igno th proposition put forward. No details are given respe tin the price to be paid for the process which the comp y acquiring, or for the freehold site on which work is b commenced. A considerable amount of working capi l apparently necessary to carry out the scheme, and wh he this will be forthcoming is at present doubtful. Also c tai names associated with the Hammill Brick do not ins confidence in the future of the undertaking.

We are often asked to name a low-priced share gin a good yield with the chance of capital appreciatio share that strikes us as being attractive is the £1 ordi ie of the Neuchatel Asphalte Co., now obtainable at a un 20s. 6d. This old-established company now posses s modern factory on the Thames with plant of the tes design for the economic execution of large cont ct Reasonable dividends have been forthcoming wit a upward tendency in recent years. For 1923 the amu distributed was 5 per cent., which was increased for 92 to 6¼ per cent. Current year trade advices are report a good, and when the accounts to end December last are ub mitted in May there is reasonable grounds for expe in a further increase in the dividend. The company ls has a lucrative continental business, where road constru io is proceeding apace. For mixing purposes we regar th ordinary shares well worth acquiring at the figure er tioned.

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Baldwins	8	6	Callenders	7
Cammell Laird.....	7	6	Henleys.....	7
Consett Iron.....	15	6	Siemens.....	3
Dorman Long	9	6	Edison Swan	
Guest Keen	32	0	Brit. Glues 8% Pref.	1
Stewarts & Lloyds			General Electric ..	3
(def.)	28	6	Limmer	5
Weardale 6% Prfd.	19	6	Val de Travers	2
Assd. Cement	18	3	Zinc	5
Brit. Port. Cement .	36	6	Burma.....	1
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English Electric....	19	0	Maidenhead Brick .	

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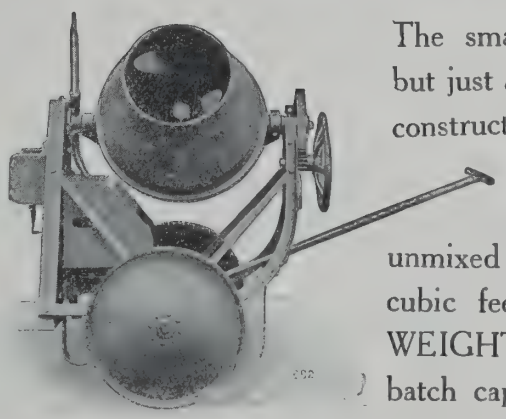
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The Week's Building News

London and Home Counties

BERMONDSEY.—The L.C.C. Education Committee have approved plans for the erection of a school for 120 tuberculous children in Fort Road, at a cost of about £7,500.

DOWNHAM.—The Education Committee have decided to submit to the L.C.C. estimates for £45,128, for the new elementary school to accommodate 1,012 scholars. It is also proposed that the building shall be carried out by Messrs. Holland & Hannen & Cubitts, Ltd., the contractors of the housing estate.

HOXTON.—Arrangements are being made by the L.C.C. to erect further dwellings on the Whitmore estate. Blocks of tenements are to be provided.

LEWISHAM.—The L.C.C. Education Committee have decided to enlarge the elementary school in Dalmain Road by about 230 additional places.

LEWISHAM.—An appeal is being made by the Mayoress on behalf of a central club building in connection with the Y.W.C.A. The scheme is estimated to cost £200,000.

NORTH MIDDLESEX.—The Middlesex C.C. are calling a conference to consider a regional town planning scheme for Barnet, Edmonton, Hendon and Willesden.

POPLAR.—The L.C.C. Education Committee have decided to proceed with the enlargement of the elementary school at Woolmore Street, to accommodate a further 120 children.

POPLAR.—The L.C.C. are to develop the Birchfield Street area by the erection of a block of dwellings comprising 25 two-roomed and 15 three-roomed tenements, providing accommodation for 190 persons.

Midlands

CHESTERFIELD.—The Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Royal Hospital Committee are to consider a scheme for the enlargement of the Institution by the addition of 50 more beds, together with new operating theatres, kitchen and staff accommodation.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Corporation are to erect 883 houses on the Lenton Abbey estate, and it is expected that building operations will begin this month.

OLLERTON.—The Butterley Colliery Company have submitted plans to the Southwell Rural District Council for the erection of 250 houses at Ollerton, eligible for subsidy.

WARWICK.—The Corporation have decided to erect 40 houses on Beauchamp Road, for which tenders are to be invited.

North Western Counties

BLACKPOOL.—The Blackpool Football Club are to invite tenders for the erection of new stands and dressing-room accommodation at the Bloomfield Road ground.

BURY.—Plans have been approved for the erection of 12 semi-detached houses in Birley Street for Messrs. Spencer & Clarke.

HAWARDEN.—Mr. H. M. Gladstone, of Hawarden Castle, has presented the Rectory to the Knutsford Test School for the purpose of a new Ordinants College. Extensions and alterations are to be made which will cost from £7,000 to £8,000. Plans are in the hands of Messrs. Taylor & Young, Architects, of Manchester, and the building will accommodate 40 students.

LIVERPOOL.—The Board of Management of the Southern Hospital have under consideration a scheme for the erection of additional buildings to provide increased accommodation for the staff and 20 additional beds.

MANCHESTER.—Plans have been passed by the City Council for the erection of 22 houses off Hall Road, Rusholme, for the Rusholme Builders Co. (Manchester), Ltd.

PREESALL.—The Housing Committee have decided on a central site for the erection of 30 houses.

RAMSBOTTOM.—Plans have been approved by the Education Committee for the erection of a parochial hall and school, with accommodation for 300 scholars, on a site in Lodge Street.

Yorkshire

BRADFORD.—The Royal Hotel, Eagley, is to be extended and altered, the architect being Mr. Illingworth, Sunbridge Road. Contracts are shortly to be placed for the work.

DEWSBURY.—Highfield House, Soothill, is to be converted into a hostel for the blind at an estimated cost of £11,700. The scheme provides for a workshop for men and women respectively, and for the erection of a lecture and social room.

DONCASTER.—In connection with the erection of the new infirmary at Doncaster, a contract for the first section of superstructure has been placed with Messrs. Harold Arnold & Sons, Ltd., of Doncaster. The value of the contract is estimated at £80,000, but the complete scheme is estimated at £500,000. The architects are Messrs. Pite, Sons & Fairweather, Westminster.

HULL.—The City Architect is preparing plans for the ...ectio... of a new elementary school at Rowley Grove to accom...oda... 460 children.

HULL.—Plans have been prepared for the proposed ...ectio... of three blocks of tenements at New George Street, a... co... of £22,500.

HULL.—The Board of Management of the Hull Royal I...mar... have under consideration a scheme, proposed by the ...Hous... Committee, to provide 70 additional beds. This will ...volv... an expenditure of about £100,000.

HULL.—The Ministry of Health have approved the ...ectio... of 500 houses on the Cottingham Road site, Hessle Ro..., an... in East Hull.

LEEDS.—Messrs. J. Stanley Wright & Clay, Albion ...tree... Leeds, have prepared plans and specifications for the ...ectio... and completion of 32 semi-detached houses on the ...onn... Estate.

LEEDS.—The Farsley District Council are to invite ten...rs f... the erection of 60 houses comprising 36 scullery type ...id 2... parlour-type on the Croft Street Housing Estate. Pla... an... specifications have been prepared by Mr. Bray, Archite..., 1... Town Street, Stanningley.

PENISTONE.—Plans have been approved by the Distri...Su... Committee for the erection of proposed new schools to acc...mm... date 130 scholars. The estimated cost is £3,900.

SHEFFIELD.—Plans for a new school, designed to acc...mm... date 150 mentally defective boys, have been approved.

THORNE.—The Thorne Housing Association, Ltd., are ...ere... 232 additional houses, making a total of 500, which fo... th... first section of a scheme which will eventually yield 2,000 ...use... Also, the Hatfield Main Colliery Co., Ltd., are to erect 300 ...bus... making a total of 1,000 houses erected by them.

Western Counties

EXETER.—The Church Army Housing, Ltd., are conside... a scheme for the erection of working class houses in Exe...

FALMOUTH.—The Town Council are in negotiation f... th... purchase of ten acres of land at Penwerris with the ...w... erecting 120 houses.

MANGOTSFIELD.—The Council have instructed the Surv... to prepare particulars for building 10 houses of a smal...typ... 6 at Stopee Hill and 4 at Soundwell.

PLYMOUTH.—A scheme for the reorganising of the muci... hospitals for the treatment of tubercular patients and ...ople... at a cost of £81,000, includes the erection of a hospital for ...inte... mediate and advanced cases of consumption at Efford ...an... at an estimated cost of £47,000.

WORCESTER.—The Education Committee are to erect ne... elementary school at Wribbentall, to replace church ...hoo... which have been condemned. The estimated cost is ...50... It is proposed, also, to make extensions to the Halow... Grammar School at an estimated cost of £6,500.

Scotland

ABERDEEN.—The directors of the Aberdeen Royal H...pit... for Sick Children hope to be in a position shortly to invite t...de... for the erection of new buildings at an estimated cost of £1(00... The architect is Mr. William Kelly. A site for the new h...pit... has been acquired and the directors are making arrange...en... for the laying of the foundation stone.

DUNDEE.—The Housing Committee have decided to ...rec... mend the acceptance of an offer by Messrs. Henry Boot ...Sc... to build 1,000 concrete houses within eighteen months ...t... years. It is stated that the total cost of this scheme ...l... about £500,000.

EAST LOTHIAN.—The Housing Committee recommend th... 100 houses be erected as follows: Prestonpans, 30; Mac...rn... 20; Longniddry, 10; Gifford, 10; Pencaitland, 10; P... Seton, 20; whilst a site is being sought for a further sc...m... Cockenzie and Fisher Gate or Cope Avenue.

EAST LOTHIAN.—It has been decided to enlarge Ori...t... school at a cost of £9,000.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Housing Committee recom...e... the acceptance of tenders for a new housing scheme ...t... Bellahouston district. There will be 177 houses of 4...r... apartments of the cottage type with stone frontages.

GLASGOW.—The Dean of Guild Court have granted sa...ti... to the City Council to proceed with the erection of five h...s... schemes at an approximate cost of £450,000. The ...la... include two rehousing schemes for providing accommo...ti... for dispossessed slum dwellers, one giving 192 houses, t...o... £80,000, the other giving 258 houses, to cost £105,000. The ...th... three schemes will provide over 600 houses.



Drawn by H. C. Owen.

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Building Contracts Open

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than* 2 P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

ALTON.—For the erection of 38 semi-detached houses on the Chauntsingers Estate, for the Urban Council. Surveyor, Mr. G. H. Webb, the Town Hall, Alton. Deposit £1 1s.

BLACKROD.—April 7.—For the erection of 12 houses (three blocks of four each), at Manchester Road, for the Council. Apply to Mr. William Bradley, L.R.I.B.A., 8 Acresfield, Bolton. Deposit £2 2s.

BRAINTREE.—April 6.—For the erection of 12 houses at Bocking, 12 houses at Feering, 6 houses at Shalford. Apply to the surveyor, Mr. E. O. Wheeler, 71 Rayne Road, Braintree.

CANVEY.—April 7.—For additions to Canvey Elementary School, for the Essex Educ. Com. Plans may be seen at 38 County Chambers, Weston Road, Southend, also at Old Court, Chelmsford. Bills of quantities from county architect, Old Court, Chelmsford. Deposit £1 1s.

CARDIFF.—April 14.—For the erection of a new mixed school at Whitchurch Road, Cardiff, for the Rev. C. F. Ottway, New Zealand Road, Cardiff. Messrs. F. R. Bates and Son, A.R.I.B.A., 30 Commercial Street, Newport, Mon. Deposit £2 2s.

CARDIFF.—April 17.—For the erection of 24 houses at Rhoose, Porthkerry, for the Council. Apply to the Office of the Clerk to the Council, 20 Park Place, Cardiff. Deposit £2.

CHATHAM.—April 7.—For the erection of 67 houses at Holcombe Road, Palmerston Road, and Symons Avenue, Chatham. Apply to Borough Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, Chatham. Deposit £2 2s.

CLEVEDON.—April 24.—Tenders for 18 houses on the Griffen Road estate. Plans and specifications, apply Mr. G. D. Knowles, Town Surveyor, Verwood, Madeira Road, Clevedon.

DARTON.—April 20.—For the erection of a new school for 300 children at Darton, Kexbrough, for the West Riding Educ. Com. Details from the Education Dept., County Hall, Wakefield.

EGHAM.—April 7.—For the erection of 18 houses (being the first portion of a suggested scheme for 100 houses) at Pooley Green Road, for the Council. Apply to the Building Surveyor's Office, 155 High Street, Egham. Deposit £2 2s.

FARSLEY.—The Urban Council invite tenders for building 26 parlour type and 34 scullery type houses at Farsley. Details from Edwin Bray, architect, Town Street, Stanningley.

GODALMING.—April 21.—For the erection of 4 blocks of 4 cottages at Station Road, Farncombe. One block of 4 cottages at Borough Road, Godalming. One pair of cottages at Unstead in the parish of Shalford, for the Council. Apply to Mr. G. Bertram-Hartpee, F.S.I., Municipal Buildings, Godalming. Deposit £2 2s.

HALIFAX.—April 12.—For the various trades required in the erection of 80 houses, 40 at Boothtown and 40 at the Nursery Lane sites, for the Corporation Housing Committee. The required trades have been divided into 5 groups for each scheme, as follows :—(1) Excavator, mason and brickwork ; (2) carpenter and joiner ; (3) slater and plasterer ; (4) plumber and glazier ; (5) electrician (wiring only). Deposit £2 2s.

IRVINE.—April 12.—For digger, brick, etc., works, carpenter, joiner, etc., works, glazier work, slater, and roughcasting works, plumber work, electric lighting work, plaster and cement works, and painter work of 25 blocks consisting in all of 100 dwelling-houses to be erected by the Town Council. Apply to Mr. Robert Frew, architect, 3 High Street, Irvine. Deposit £1 1s.

JOHNSTONE.—For the erection of (1) one 4-house block of three apartments, at Millar Street ; (2) nine 4-house blocks of two and three apartments at Floors Street. Apply to Messrs. Kerr & Watson, architects, Johnstone, as soon as possible.

MARYLEBONE.—For the execution of certain repairs, plumbing and other works at St. Marylebone Hospital, Rackham Street, W.10. Specification and form of tender can be obtained on application to Messrs. Constantine & Vernon, F./A.R.I.B.A., Architects, 82 Mortimer Street, W.1. Conditions of contract may be seen between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on April 7, 8 and 9. Deposit £1.

RAMSGATE.—For the erection of an annexe at the Ramsgate General Hospital. Apply to the architect, Mr. W. T. Stock, 57 Queen Street, Ramsgate. Deposit £2 2s.

ROTHERHAM.—April 12.—For the erection of 310 houses, the whole being divided into two separate schemes. The larger scheme comprises the erection of 260 houses as follows :—50 at Thrybergh, 50 at Ravenfield, 40 at Dalton, 10 at Ciiffe 40 at Bramley, 20 at Wickersley, 50 Brampton Bierlow. Th smaller scheme comprises the erection of 50 houses at Thur oft The architect for the former is Mr. Platts, High Street, R her ham, and for the latter, Mr. Knight Moorgate, Rothe am Deposit £2 2s.

STREET.—April 5.—For the erection of about 40 h ses Apply to the Council Office, Street. St. Clothier, Clerk t th Council.

WAREHAM.—April 9.—For the erection of a block f non-parlour cottages in the Parish of Langton Matravei fo the Wareham and Purbeck R.D. Council. Apply to Mr. S ne A. Jackson, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Dorchester.

WEDNESBURY.—April 8.—For the erection and comp ion of 80 houses (46 non-parlour and 34 parlour type) on the Ch ch fields Estate, Wednesbury, as follows :—Section "A -2 parlour type ; Section "B"—10 parlour type and 10 on parlour type ; Section "C"—20 non-parlour type ; Section D —16 non-parlour type, and 4 parlour type. Borough en ee and surveyor, Wednesbury, Arthur Booth, M.Inst.M.C.E.

WETHERBY.—April 10.—For the erection of 40 hous— 12 at Wetherby, 6 each at Bramham, Spofforth and K by Overblow, 4 each at Long Marston and Weeton and 2 at Irth Rigton, for the Rural Council. Apply to Mr. A. Suttel, arch ct Council Offices, Wetherby.

WICK.—April 10.—For the mason, slater, carpenter, plu ber and plaster work in connection with the extensions and a ra tions at Bignold Cottage Hospital, Wick. Apply to Mr. Si la M'Donald, architect, Thurso.

Building Tenders Accepted

DONCASTER.—For the erection of superstructure of th irs block of wards for 150 beds of the proposed new Infirma in Thorne Road (Architects, Messrs. W. A. Pite, Son and air weather, London, S.W.1), Messrs. H. Arnold & Sons. £800 (accepted).

GLASGOW.—The Corporation Health Committee ha ac cepted the tender, at £7,922, of Messrs. R. Rogerson & C. o Scotstoun, for the construction of a water storage rese oir and underground tanks at Mearnskirk sanatorium.

LEEDS.—For the erection of a new Roman Catholic Ch ch to be known as the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes and St. Clare, Holbeck, Leeds (Architects, Messrs. Simpson & on Cunliffe Terrace, Manningham, Bradford), Messrs. Lamby Bros., Clarence Road, Hunslet, Leeds (accepted). An early start is to be made with the work.

LEICESTER.—The Education Committee have acce ed the tender, at £82,814, of Messrs. Chitham & Co., of Leic er for the erection of a girls' school at Wyggeston.

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation have agreed to th fol lowing sub-contractors in connection with the contract o the Moston Brick & Building Co., Ltd., for the erection of a pea nent way depot and parcels office. Mason : Exors. of A. Mca Oldham ; slater : Messrs. T. Kilburn & Son ; plumber, c. Messrs. J. Jaffrey & Co. ; plasterer and painter : Messrs. C. ell Ltd.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.—The U.D.C. have acce ed the tender, at £12,000, of Messrs. Jarman & Sons for the erec ion of 36 houses. Certain items are being provided by the Co ncil direct, and the total cost per house will be £365.

MARPLE (CHESHIRE).—For the erection of 12 hous s of S2 type and 12 houses of A3 type on the Brindley Farm Ho ing site, for the Urban District Council (Mr. D. J. Diver, Surv or to the Council), Mr. F. Marsland, Hazel Grove, at £1 00 (accepted).

ROWLEY REGIS.—The District Council have accepte the tender of Messrs. Harper for 20 parlour-type houses (inclu ing incidental work) at £11,340, this amount to include £40 for road-making.

SCARBOROUGH.—The tender of Messrs. C. Rearto & Partners, of Wolverhampton, for the construction of a con te service reservoir at Spring Hill, Scarborough, amountin to approximately £23,000, has been accepted by the Town Co cil.

SOUTHEND.—The Town Council have accepted the te der of Mr. F. Davey, 7, Warrior Square, Southend, for the exte sion of the Central Library, at a cost of £6,293.

STOURPORT.—Worcester Standing Joint Committee ve accepted the tender, at £2,076, of Messrs. Hunt & Son of Bewdley, for the erection of four police cottages.

TOWCESTER.—For the erection of a new Grammar Sch ol in Brackley Road for the Education Committee (Archi ct, Mr. J. T. Blackwell, Golf Street, Chambers, Kettering), M J. Powell, of Northampton (accepted).



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SOUTH COURT, CHALET DU BOIS. LE TOUQUET.

A. B. LLEWELYN ROBERTS (Messrs. COLCUTT & HAMP), Architect.

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A SMALL HOUSE IN KENT.

P. D. HEPWORTH, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

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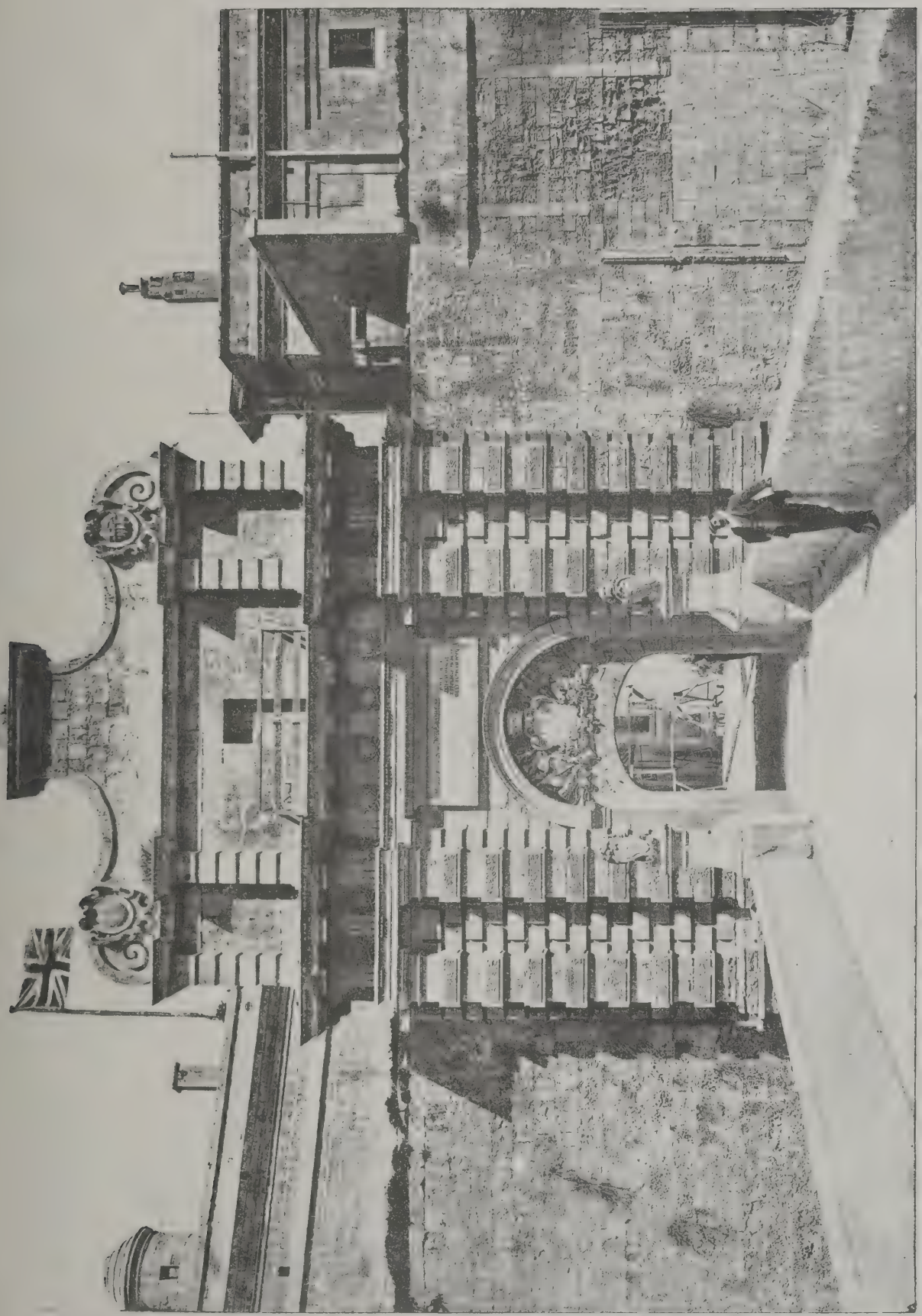


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OLD STREET IN ROUEN, WITH TOWER OF ST. OUEN.

DRAWN BY J. R. HUTCHINSON.

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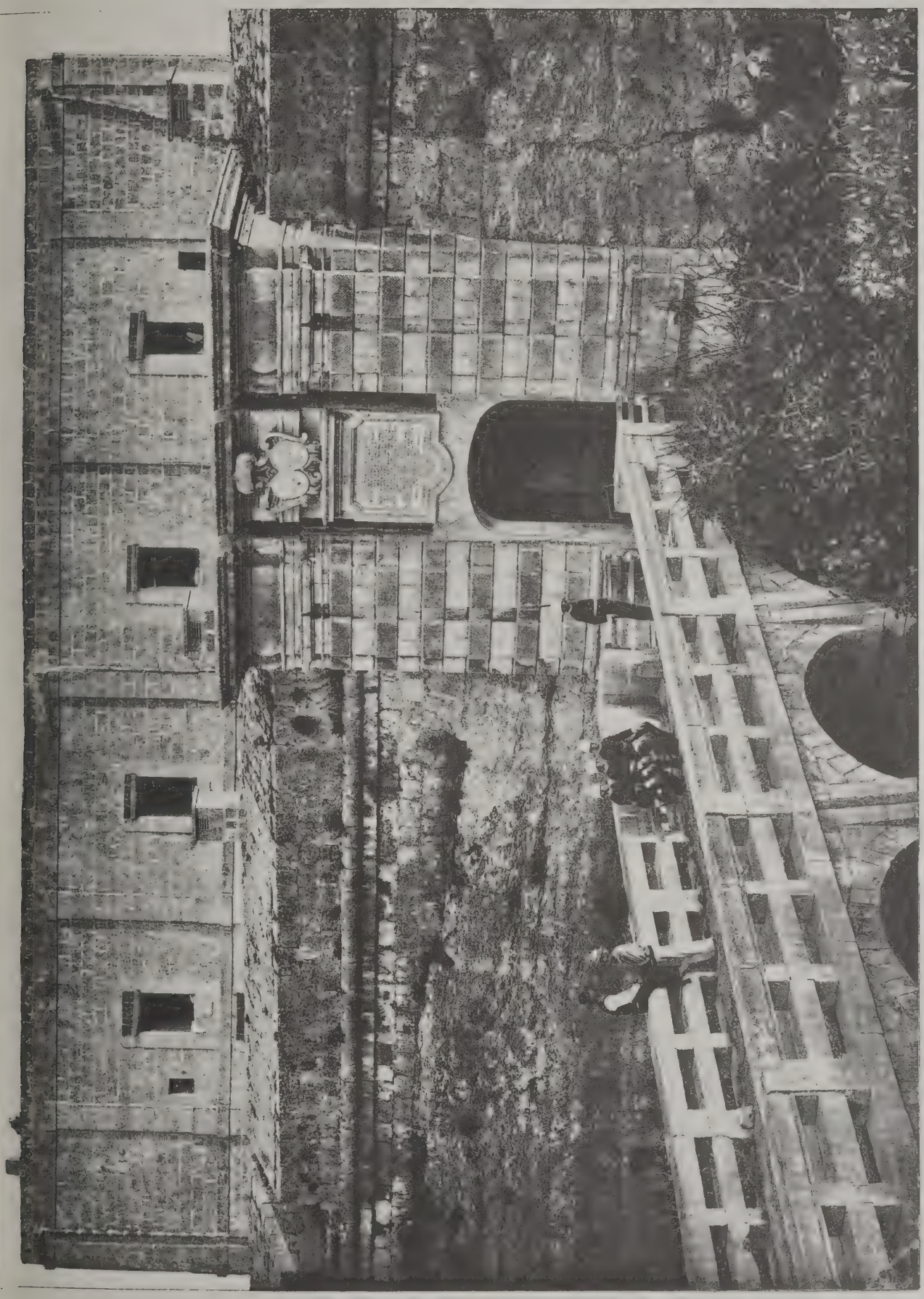


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MAIN GATE, NOTABILE, MALTA.

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FORT CHAMBRAI-GOZO, MALTA.

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The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

April 9, 1926

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A SMALL HOUSE IN KENT. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

OLD STREET IN ROUEN, WITH TOWER OF ST. OUEN. Drawn by J. R. Hutchinson.

MAIN GATE, NOTABILE, MALTA. Photo lent by A. J. Davis (Mewes & Davis, Architects.)

FORT CHAMBRAI-GOZO, MALTA. Photo lent by A. J. Davis (Mewes & Davis, Architects).

The Waterloo Bridge Competition

here is one point in connection with the proposed npetition for Waterloo Bridge which should, we feel, further considered. This is the proposed inclusion the London County Council's Chief Engineer as of the assessors. An important consideration ching an assessor's position is that he is called on make a judicial decision on a matter with which, r that decision is once made, he has no further cern or interest. But the County Council's Engir, by reason of his high and responsible position, be the adviser of his Council throughout the whole od during which the bridge is being built. He may e to criticise or object to certain practical proposals le by the designer of the bridge, but his position authority is somewhat lessened in such a case if has been one of the assessors himself. It is true t the designs sent in will not and cannot be working wings, but they may embody principles and means ch must be logically expressed in working wings.

Ve are thinking chiefly of the interests of the ndon County Council and its engineer. The bridge be a great public monument, as to which every sible precaution should be taken at every stage, the Chief Engineer in whose judgment the Council urally trusts should, we feel, take up his duties ttered by any expressed opinion. To take an reme case, if we can suppose that the four assessors ointed make an absolutely unwise decision the f Engineer would then be in a position supported his wide experience to prevent his Council from ying out the proposed scheme without great lifications. Nor should there be any difficulty in cting a second engineer of eminence to act as the th assessor, so that the important engineering blems arising out of the matter would meet with fullest consideration.

Ve are glad that the Council should have paid Humphreys a great and deserved compliment, but feel that both in his own and his Council's interests an offer which is better declined. If a new bridge is to be built we can best show respect for Rennie's memory and achievement by doing our utmost to obtain what will be a worthy successor to his work, and a not unimportant point in doing so will be to preserve the entire freedom of the trusted adviser of the Council in engineering matters.

The Bristol Town Planning Enquiry

The account given in a Bristol paper of the proceedings at an Enquiry held before the Ministry of Health's Inspector as to objections raised in connection with the first section of the Bristol Town Planning Scheme affords evidence of the difficulties which stand in the way of the application of a consistent policy of town development. The district dealt with includes Avonmouth, Shirehampton, Westbury-on-Trym, Horfield and Filton, about 8,000 acres in all, while the total area of the city is 18,445 acres, and the City Engineer complained that while he had written explanatory articles in the local papers and meetings had been held, very little interest was aroused. Certain objections had been disposed of, but some 30 remained to be dealt with. Only one of many landowners had acted on the Corporation's invitation to make suggestions, and in his case his suggestions have as far as possible been incorporated in the scheme. Landowners objected to proposals for widening roads, and other objections were raised to the scheduling of certain areas as open spaces. Two railway companies, the G.W.R. and L.M.S., had persisted in their request to be excluded from the scheme. The Gloucestershire County Council objected to the zoning of Avonmouth as an industrial area, apparently on the ground that the upkeep of the roads owing to this would prove a heavy item, the cost of which might fall on their Council. Objections were also raised as to the area set apart for noxious trades, which the Gloucestershire County Council considered might prejudice the adjoining district of Henbury. The Chipping Sodbury district had not realised what their responsibilities would be when they came into

the scheme, and questions as to compensation were raised. The whole nature of the objections raised shows the extreme difficulty of dealing with large districts as parts of an organic whole, the future nature of which is undoubtedly hard to visualise.

The growth of our towns has been in the past so governed by parochial and private considerations that it would seem that either the education of several generations on broader lines must be effected or the controlling authorities must be armed with very wide powers to insist on what is requisite. Clearly, in the case of what are called noxious trades an area suitable must be set apart, but it is equally certain that the owners of land in such neighbourhoods are likely to object as the vision of a greater whole is not likely to be held as a sufficient gain to compensate for the local loss. A good deal of misunderstanding doubtless arises from the fact that many do not realise that a comprehensive town planning scheme need not involve present expense, but is only meant to leave the way clear for certain defined future plans. But we learn already that the execution of the admirable plan laid down for the development of the Kentish coal area is likely to be jeopardised and spoilt owing to the fact that no administrative machinery has been devised for acting on the report, while at the present time development is taking place which is fundamentally inconsistent with the plan laid down.

Notes and Comments

Bricks

The President of the Northumberland, Durham and Teeside Building Brick Association in a letter to the "Newcastle Journal" on the subject of the Building Materials Bill, points out that the allegations as to a shortage of bricks are absolutely unfounded on fact. Mr. Wheatley pressed the brickmakers to increase output with the result that a large amount of capital has been spent throughout the country. The brickmakers have kept their promises to the letter, but the Governments, of whatever complexion of opinion, have not kept theirs. The Ministry of Health are refusing loans to local authorities for other than housing purposes, and as a result, brickyards are either working short time or being closed down. There are over three hundred million bricks in stock in England and Wales, and many works are closed down, and others will be forced to follow unless the Ministry of Health removes its embargo. The President adds that he is interested in a local brickyard with an output of approximately 180,000 bricks per week, but for lack of orders no bricks have been made this year. Is it not necessary that such statements should be investigated, and if found to be correct, an end put to the absurd restrictions referred to ?

Historic Yorkshire Buildings

The Office of Works has issued a new list of Yorkshire Buildings which are scheduled as being of national importance, which means that they cannot be destroyed or altered without the department's consent. The Guildhall and St. William's College at York are on the list. Old Mulgrave Castle Lythe, the Chapel and Snape Castle, Grey Friars Tower, Richmond, Bewerley Hall, near Pateley Bridge, are included, together with 10 old Yorkshire bridges, these being Ulshaw Bridge, Middleham, Close Gate Bridge, Marsden, Kilgram Bridge, East Wilton, Barsden Bridge, Covesham, Abbey Bridge, Croft Bridge, Ferry Bridge near Knottingley, Basforth Bridge, Bow Bridge over Grange Gill, Beck Askrigg, Knaresborough High Bridge and Easington Tithe Barn Bridge.

Among other places in the North of England scheduled are Astley Hall, Chorley and Warton Old Rectory near Carnforth, Whitley Castle, while in Westmorland are Swarth Fell, Standing Stones, Barton, and Sockbridge, and the circles and tumuli on Moor Divock Askham.

A Disputed Honour

Rivalry has arisen between the claims of Welshpool and Newtown to be the location of the county offices of Montgomeryshire. Such disputes seem specially characteristic of Wales, a country which has no capital and only one great city—Cardiff—which stands on the edge of England. Cardiff, Bangor and Aberystwith have their colleges which, with others of less note, are constituent parts of the Welsh University. Aberystwith, after a struggle, secured the National Library, and Cardiff the University Offices, while Swansea has done what was possible by giving its secondary school the title of a college. In reality, Shrewsbury, but for its being in England, would form a better national centre for Wales than any of its scattered university towns, but Welsh sentiment is too strong to permit such a practical solution of the difficulty, and until a Welsh Canberra is built, Wales has no natural centre, and friendly rivalries are the order of the day.

A Memorial to Father Vaughan

Seven thousand pounds has been deposited in a London bank until a row of small cottages at Stepney is demolished to make room for a model university for the children of riverside workers in memory of Father Bernard Vaughan, who lived in one room in the Commercial Road, and after preaching in Mayfair, spent the rest of the day among the riverside workers of the East End. The university is to accommodate 400 boys and girls, and is designed for East End children as a stepping stone to Oxford and Cambridge. Much of the money raised has been in the form of very small contributions from East End people, while Sir Oswald Stoll and Sir Thomas Lipton, among many other prominent men, have interested themselves in the scheme.

We are surprised that so small a sum of £14,000 is mentioned in connection with this interesting and useful scheme, but we should imagine that it rather takes the form of a simple school than the more ambitious one which is usually associated with the title "university."

The London Master Builders and Housing

The London Master Builders do not consider that sufficient prominence has been given to what they have offered to do in the matter of housing. Mr. A. B. Falkner, the President, stated to a representative of the "Observer" that in November, 1919, an offer was made in writing to the Ministry of Health by one of the London master builders to build 24,000 houses of eight different types in 12 months, the prices quoted being considerably lower than those current at the time, and no restriction was suggested as to the location of these houses. No notice was taken of this offer. In May, 1920, a further offer was made to build 900 houses in the London area, 900 in the Newcastle area and 900 at Glasgow, the prices again being lower than those current, the contractors were also willing in connection with a further scheme which was brought forward later to take 6 per cent. housing bonds in payment. This offer, like the previous one, proved fruitless. During 1923, the London Master Builders went very fully into the housing question, and prepared a scheme by which houses could be produced speedily by methods of mass production. A feature of another scheme was a provision by which any man could become the owner of a house by paying £50, the balance to be found by an insurance company on the security of the house and land. But all these efforts have met with no response, proving that the various Governments and not the London Master Builders are at fault in the matter.

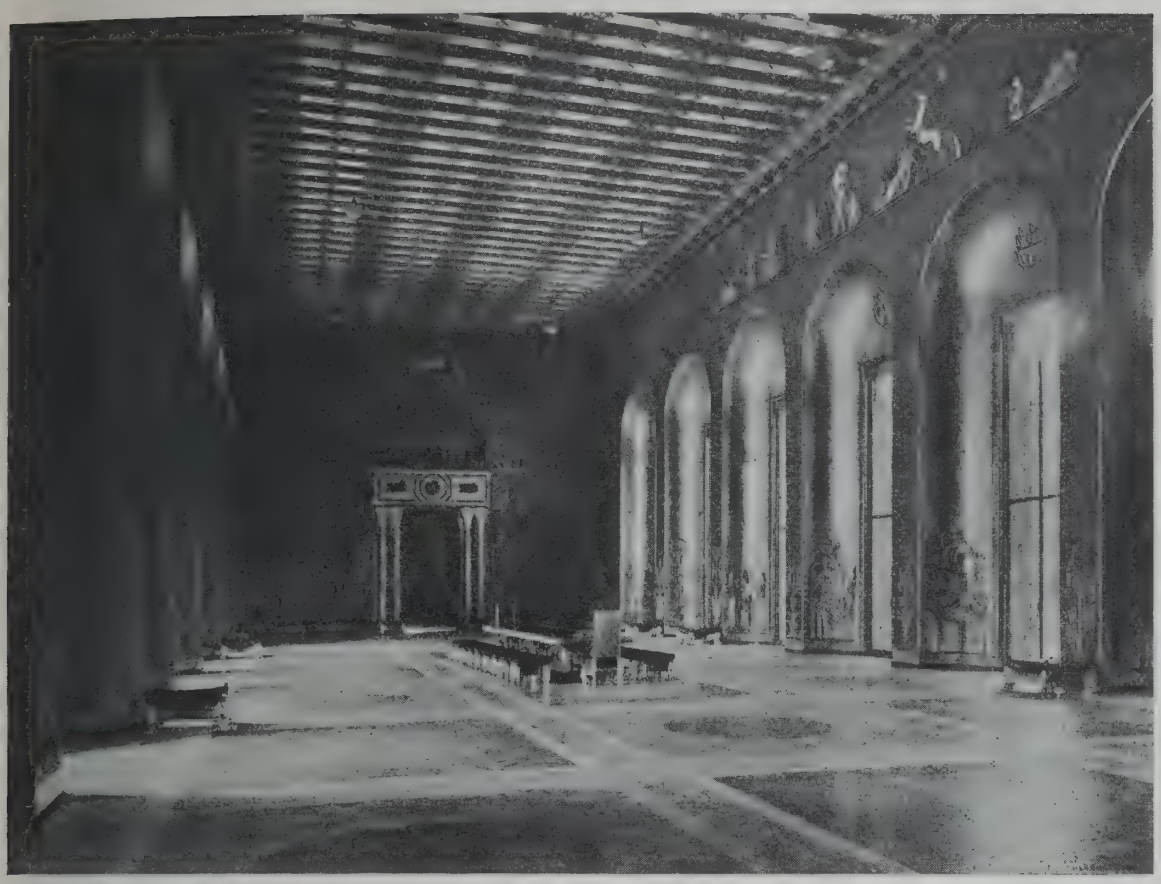


Photo.] [F. R. Yerbury.

INTERIOR OF THE TOWN HALL, STOCKHOLM. RAGNAR ÖSTBERG, Architect.

Ragnar Östberg

ıe selection of the most eminent of Swedish architects ıe recipient of the Royal Gold Medal of the Institute is ell-deserved recognition of the most outstanding itect among a group of men whose efforts are giving nction to Swedish architecture. In most European ıtries the Renaissance has left a dominating mark on ern architecture, but in Denmark and Sweden, though as influenced later work and especially planning, the ı note of many modern buildings still show the pre- inating influence of earlier architectural types. Ragnar erg was born in 1866 and was appointed a professor ıe Royal Academy of Arts in 1922. His works as an itect include the Town Hall of Stockholm, the Öster- n School, Stockholm, the Odd Fellows House at öping and the Patent Works at Stockholm, and it is great Town Hall which most clearly displays the trend s genius and the nature of his architectural convictions. was the outcome of two competitions, the first being pen one and the second limited. Early in 1902 the scheme was worked out and new developments resulted competitions held two years later. New plans were ı submitted in 1909, the required accommodation ng been recast, as accommodation for legal purposes h formed a prominent feature in earlier schemes was ided elsewhere. Plans were finally accepted in 1911 the erection of the building commenced.

is magnificently situated, two of its chief fronts facing r which, with its arcaded fronts, inevitably suggest tian precedent. Nor is this resemblance purely one neral disposition, for the outlines of the columns, their als and arches, all recall to mind those of the Doges' ce at Venice, but it is a conception influenced by the ledge of intervening historical periods. Thus, the nns of the northern staircase are Renaissance in ıcter. The interior of the restaurant, with its elliptical ıg and colour decoration, has a note of the Southern ıan Renaissance, the interior of the Guild Hall with its ows set in deep curved recesses and its mosaics suggests ınese Byzantine. The great tower, with its battered and lantern and the whole outlines of the building are those which we recognise as being characteristic of the earlier work of Northern Europe. We have referred analytically to notes of detail because the essence of Östberg's success as a great designer is that what might be regarded as conflicting notes are merged and subordinated in a great harmony of design in which they occupy a reasonable and consistent place. The whole conception is that of a mind stored with experience and fertile in imagination, following no precedent slavishly but borrowing freely from sources which were appreciated and enjoyed.

No strain or sense of effort, no striving after effect is here. The building has the appearance of a natural free growth out of the requirements of the problem, and nothing in it has the least suggestion that Östberg has attempted to invent new forms or to lay the foundations for an architecture in which traditional expressions of form are artificially eliminated.

In these times of subservience to architectural canons which are tending to produce a close similarity between much of the work of France, America and England, Östberg's work has the charm of an intense national expression. We could hardly imagine it as being placed anywhere but within the borders of Scandinavia, while its detail must have done much to stimulate the fancy of the craftsman often partly stereotyped here by the task of closely following well known precedents. The question remains how far a great building like this, exceptional among the great mass of European buildings, can and will afford a starting point for architectural development or whether it is to be the swan song of a genius. In any event, Ragnar Östberg has produced one of the greatest and most outstanding of European buildings.

An Exhibition of the work of the late Francis Derwent Wood, R.A., will be opened shortly at the Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square. This will be the first "one-man" show ever held by the famous sculptor and will reveal his powers in an unexpected light, for he will also be seen as a painter in oils and in water colours, as an engraver and as a caricaturist.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Notes

R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination, May, 1926

The centres for this Examination will be London and Manchester. At both centres, the Examination will be held from May 28 to June 1, 1926, inclusive. At the London centre, the Oral Examination will be held on Thursday, June 3, and at the Manchester centre on Wednesday, June 2.

Election of Members

At a general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, held on Monday, March 29, the following members were elected :—

As Fellows (10) :—Stanley Gage Livock, Stanley Wayman Milburn, M.C., William Milburn, Junr., B.Sc., F.S.I., Major Frederick William Moore, D.S.O., M.C., Rees Phillips, Henry Langton Beckwith, F.S.I., Major John Chadwick, T.D., Frederick George Faunch, Frederick Turner Waddington, Joseph Frederick Walsh, F.S.I.

As Associates (33) :—Henry George Blizzard, George Piers Brookfield, B.Litt.Oxon., B.Sc., John Burton, Sylvester Joseph Trinity D'Souza Castellino, Robert Edwin Montague Coombes, William Reginald Roydon Cooper, Murdoch Currie, Clifford Horace Dann, Stanley Hodgson Doyle, Charles Clare Gray, Christopher Green, B.A.Oxon, Ralston Tilsley Green, Thomas Harley, Cecil George Kemp, Charles Frank Kimber, M.C., Samuel Lipson, Arthur Malcolm McKewan, Claude John Wilson Messent, John Robert Moore, Phillip Evans Palmer, Frank William Paramor, John Herbert Pashen, Purushottam Mukund Patker, Barbara Poushkine, Eric Anthony Ambrose Rowse, Douglas James Simpson, Bryan William Rylands Thomas, Ronald Owen Vine, Edwin Watson, Oliver Martin Welsh, George Wilde, Charles Edmund Wilford, Percy Harold Winter, P.A.S.I.

As Hon. Associate (1) :—Harry Batsford.

Incorporation of Architects in Scotland

At a meeting of the Council of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, held in Edinburgh—Mr. John Keppie, F.R.I.B.A., in the chair—two associates and eight students were elected. Reports were submitted by the Practice Committee and the Housing and Town Planning Committee. A sketch programme was submitted for the annual convention which is to be held at Perth in June.

Competition Notes

New Municipal Offices Coulsdon

The Ministry of Health have sanctioned the acquisition of land in Brighton Road, Purley, for the erection of municipal offices and a fire station, Mr. P. D. Hepworth having been selected as assessor for the proposed competition, it being proposed to offer premiums of £300, £200 and £100 for first, second and third prize designs.

Royal Society of Arts Competition

By kind permission of the Executive Council of the Imperial Institute, this year's Competition for Industrial Designs will be held in the Upper East Gallery of the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

Full particulars of the Scholarships and Prizes offered in connection with the Competition can be obtained from the Secretary of the Royal Society of Arts, Adelphi, London, W.C.2. Applications for forms of entry, labels, and instructions must be sent to the Secretary between May 1 and 15.

Designs entered for the Competition are to be forwarded to the Imperial Institute between June 21 and 23, and after the judging, which takes place in July, the accepted designs will be on show there during the whole of August.

Other Competitions Open

The following is a list of the competitions already announced, together with the dates, where available, by which all designs, etc., are to be submitted : Competition for Conference Hall, Geneva ; The Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales ; New Elementary School, Oldbury (May 1) ; Third Annual Competition of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce (June, 1926).

St. Paul's

The centre of activity in connection with the work at St. Paul's is the crypt. Each of the eight piers of the dome is divided into three tiers, a hole about fifteen feet deep being bored into the pier slanting downwards, so that the grout may find its way to the foot of the pier. A small piece of iron tubing is inserted into the mouth of the hole and the grouting is then pumped in at a pressure of 50 lbs. to a square inch, and when it is found that a greater pressure is required the hole is supposed to be filled and pumping stops for the moment. Afterwards the opening is cleared out and the process repeated. Fifty holes are driven to each pier and only 10 holes can be driven and filled in an afternoon. The piers in the crypt are heavily bolstered to prevent the displacing of the stonework, and a careful watch is kept to see that no change occurs in the level of the foundations. Such a process is necessarily both slow and laborious, but it must be hoped will prove really effectual.

The New Nottingham Exchange

The Nottingham builders have protested against the action of the Corporation because they have excluded local firms from tendering for the New Exchange buildings. The Corporation's answer is that no local firm has experience in work of the proposed size, and that any delay in the completion of the building would affect the revenue of £25,000, which, together with rates which would amount to between £10,000 and £15,000, would be derived from the buildings when completed. The Corporation drew up a list of 18 firms accustomed to handle very large contracts, which, after close scrutiny, was reduced to 11, and these had been asked to tender. The local builders had suggested that the work might be carried out by them in combination, a suggestion which had been considered unworkable, and it was pointed out that even such a combination would not have the necessary plant and appliances. A further point made was that in any case, the requisite labour would be supplied locally, and that what was sacrificed was simply the profit or loss which would go to a single firm of builders.

We consider, on the whole, that the Corporation have made out their case.

Coming Events

April

9.—The London Society : "London Craftsmen of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," by Inglem C. Goodison, at 18 John Street, Adelphi, W.C., at 5 p.m.

12.—The Society of Engineers : "An Enquiry into the Ugliness of Engineering Structures," by H. B. Creswl, F.R.I.B.A., at 5.30 p.m.

12.—The Surveyors' Institution : "The Law of Property Acts, 1922 and 1924, Copyholds, Manors, etc.," by H. E. Sherwin, at 8 p.m.

13.—The Institution of Civil Engineers : "The Influence of Electric Welding in the Design and Fabrication of Plant and Structures," by J. H. Reeson, M. Inst.C., at 6 p.m.

14.—R.I.B.A. : "Gardens," by F. Inigo Thomas, F.S., at 5 p.m.

14.—Royal Society of Arts : "Art Training for Industry and the Society's Competitions," by R. A. Dawso A.R.C.A., at 8 p.m.

17.—The Institution of Sanitary Engineers : Visit to the Building Trades' Exhibition at Olympia. Apply to the Secretary.

19.—R.I.B.A. : "The Co-operation of Architect and Craftsman," by Gilbert Bayes, at 8 p.m.



COTTAGES NEAR STOKE-BY-NAYLAND, SUFFOLK.

Constructive Variations in Rural England—I.

Introductory

In days before localities were robbed of their individuality by industrialism and easy transport, every good building district of England developed its own building tradition. As not only the tradition but all memory of it looks likely to be lost before the march of "progress" (which is not always in the right direction), it may be of interest to make the endeavour, while traces yet remain, to examine and record the more strongly marked of local manners of building.

These are most in evidence in those districts where good local materials were to hand; though not invariably so, since, for example, Essex, which lacked such material, yet developed a logical constructive scheme for its poorest vernacular. There is system and reason equally apparent in the lesser Essex and Suffolk cottages, constructed of wattle-and-daub with straw and thatch roof, which may not be a fine tradition like the stone and stone-tile technique of the Midlands or the brick and reed thatch of East Norfolk, but is yet not to be dismissed as merely mean and void of interest. Nor does the presence and use of generally similar materials result in uniformity of method as between one district and another—other factors, such as climate and (it may be) temperament, have their share in moulding the results. The half-timber work of East Anglia differs widely from that of the West Midlands, and again from Kent and Sussex; a stone house in the Cotswolds differs from one in Somerset or Yorkshire, and Leicestershire shows nothing like the granite houses of Cornwall.

In making this survey it must, of course, be recognised that traditions do not stand still, but grow, expand and change. This is reflected in development from an earlier manner to a later one, often as a result of decay or defects becoming apparent in the earlier work under the assaults of the weather. The characteristic pargetting of Suffolk and Essex, and the equally characteristic weather tiling of Kent, Surrey and Sussex, are instances of local endeavours on differing lines to arrest decay and add comfort in what were originally timber post and panel structures. The methods, proving successful and comely, were extended to new buildings.

It is in the lesser buildings—the vernacular of architecture—that local characteristics show most strongly. The more pretentious structures were always liable to be the work of "foreigners." It is much in this way that architects will probably be regarded by historians of the future, who will no doubt judge this age by the vastly greater bulk of work produced by the small builder—as no doubt most of those old and admired houses were. (A sad reflection of "progress," that !)

It is the intention of these articles to describe and illustrate local methods of building and the application of local materials to the simplest needs, as evidenced by the small cottage on traditional lines. This affords scope for range over a wide field. Take, for instance, the feature which is the first essence of shelter—the roof. The most primitive roof which need be considered is probably thatch, which differs in material (reed, wheat straw or rye straw), in mannerisms at such points as eaves, ridge verge and dormers, and even in vocabulary—which is a rich one. Is there not a fascination in the mere words "liggered" and "brotched"? Slating was not always Welsh, as it now is ninety-nine times out of hundred—it might be Yorkshire, Horsham, Collyweston or Stonefield stone slates or "tiles," or Swithland, Freborough, Westmoreland or Cornish. Plain tiles vary little (except in texture and colour), but even they have their local uses and vocabulary—such as the "Winchester cut," sparkling, toaching and pin-pointing.

Walls may be stone, brick, flint, cob, clay-lump, wattle-and-daub or half-timber, and any of these may show local mannerisms; for instance, the nature of local stone, whether it is in thin or thick ends, a ragstone or a freestone, can be obtained commonly in sizes yielding suitable stones for lintels, and a hundred other considerations all have their effect on the manner of use.

In even such things as external colour-wash there are local fashions—in some Suffolk villages the fashion is for



COTTAGES AT HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK.

buff, while a neighbouring village favours white or pink—all such details tend to make interest, and their levelling out may be regretted.

Returning for a while to the simple East Anglian cottage and its structural scheme, we illustrate a form of constant occurrence in the Eastern Counties, which is admirably adopted to be constructed of the slenderest materials. The walls are lightly timbered (or sometimes are of clay-lump), and plastered both inside and out. The roof is tied by the first floor joints and strutted by its ceiling timbers. In most cases the combination is plaster and thatch, but a similar type covered with weatherboards and pantiles is not infrequent. The illustration shows a row of cottages; in a single cottage the bedrooms are usually lighted from the gable ends without dormers, making so the simplest possible structure. It can be observed from the photograph that the exterior plastering is panelled out with flush mouldings and the dormer gablets show simple ornament and initials. The end gable has been replastered in a soulless fashion, marked out in ashlar squares; in original works it was usual to break up such a large surface with inclined weather or drip boards at intervals, which would throw off water and help to preserve a dry wall.

For several reasons guttering to a thatch roof is not easily applied with success. With the low eaves of good projection, however, this matter was easily and simply solv by paving for a distance of about two feet from the wa with pebbles and by tarring a plinth about three fe high. The knobby pebble surface received and broke splash from the dripping eaves, while the tarred plin preserved the base of the walling—and all with expense or trouble over gutters and downpipes or drai

In our illustration of the cottages at Stoke-by-Naylan Suffolk, it is impossible to see the ground line. Our seco illustration shows some rather more ambitious cottages Hadleigh, Suffolk, exhibi ing the tarred plinth a pebbled channel, and i cidentally an attempt to a gutter to the eaves whi overhangs a public roa The little roadside inn Hadleigh, Suffolk, is i cluded as an instance pleasant naturalness a expression of purpose. needs not the sign to pr claim it an inn.



THE ROADSIDE INN, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK.

Personalia

After a total service forty-three years with t Hull Corporation, Mr. H. Hirst, F.R.I.B.A., t City Architect, is to reti on superannuation.

* * *

The Cheshire Count Council have appointe Mr. Frederick Anstea Browne as County A chitect, at a salary £1,000, to succeed Mr. E Beswick. The post Deputy Architect h been awarded to Mr. E S. Wilshere, of Chelm ford.



THE TOMB OF CAECILIA METELLA.

Roman Architecture*

Signor G. T. Rivoira's monumental work on Roman rchitecture which has just been published in an excellent nglish translation will be for many years to come a classic ork of reference on this subject. Signor Rivoira, it is nnecessary to state, was one of the most eminent European rchæologists, and if he approaches architecture from an rchæological standpoint this necessity was determined or him by the very nature of his subject. The reader will ot be surprised, therefore, to find that the earlier chapters f this volume are largely concerned with evidences of the ate and authenticity of various ancient Roman buildings, nd for this purpose the author is obliged to give us a inute and technical account of the various processes of uilding, the varieties of bricks and tiles employed, and the ifferent kinds of bonding, for the evidence derived from uch matters form the chief means whereby the student of oman Architecture can attain to a sure apprehension of is facts.

Signor Rivoira has a passion for exactness, and nothing ould be better than his careful definitions of such terms s "Opus reticulatum" and "Opus insertum," which are ften loosely used. In sure stages he takes us from the nd of the Republic through the reigns of Augustus Tiberius, laudius, Nero, to the Flavian Emperors, and then to rajan, Hadrian, Antoninus, Septimius Severus and aracalla, and finally up to the time of Constantine, the rst Christian Emperor. One's general impression on reading this book is that from the architectural point of view the Roman Empire was almost an ideal institution. In no similar period of history have the rulers taken so much intelligent interest in the art of building.

Roman concrete construction—being free, from the rigidity, laborious execution and costliness of Greek masonry—was easily handled, elastic, carried out with mortar of extreme durability, adaptable to every variety of plan and every form of roof, not to speak of its being inexpensive and capable of rapid execution. Combined with the arch and the vault which the architects of Rome have made supreme in their art, it led them step by step, aided by their own experience and that of other races, to the creation of the most elaborate, scientific, and original vaulted building of the ancient world. And the forms in which these reached their culmination were the Roman Thermæ and Tombs, for it was in secular not sacred architecture that the Roman architects attained their highest distinction. Signor Rivoira stoutly maintains the opinion that the merits of the Roman buildings were chiefly due to the Romans themselves and not to imported Greek artists. "The subject," he says, "must be emancipated from the prejudice and passion of things Greek, which many writers carried so far, refusing to accept any but Greek architects, either real or hypothetical, or else genuine Roman architects whom they had sent off as occasion demanded to learn Greek fashions and unlearn Roman ones in Hellenic lands. This attitude hinders rather than promotes a sincere and unprejudiced study of the ancient architecture of Italy." And he complained bitterly that the Greeks with their

* "Roman Architecture, and its Principles of Construction under he Empire." By G. T. Rivoira. Translated from the Italian y G. McN. Rushforth. Clarendon Press, Oxford: £5 5s.

determination to see traces of their own genius everywhere took good care to hand down to posterity their names and to extol the achievements of their own architects while maintaining an invidious silence about those who belonged to the Latin world. In order to obtain a correct view of this question of origins it is necessary to ask who were the persons responsible for designing the great buildings of the Roman Empire. Signor Rivoira is of opinion that, as the most important examples are to be found in the Imperial palaces and sepulchres, the basilica, thermæ and other edifices intended for public use, the erection of all of which was entrusted to contractors paid either by the State treasury or by the Emperor's privy purse or by both under the direct supervision of the State officials, we shall not be far wrong if we ascribe the origin of these works to *State architects* attached to the department of roads, aqueducts, and military constructions. Information about the nationality of the architects of the great Roman State buildings of the Imperial age is very scanty because the Romans held that the credit for the public building designed by architects ought to belong to the State, and so strongly did they hold this view that they were forbidden to inscribe their names upon them. What class of men the state architects of Rome were we learn from Vitruvius. They were military engineers who accompanied the legions in the field and at the same time civil architects. There is no reason to believe that these men were trained at Athens. Vitruvius does not say a word about it when he describes the course to be taken by youths who aspire to the difficult profession of architecture, and when he tells us how he learnt his own art he never says that his parents sent him to Athens to apply it.



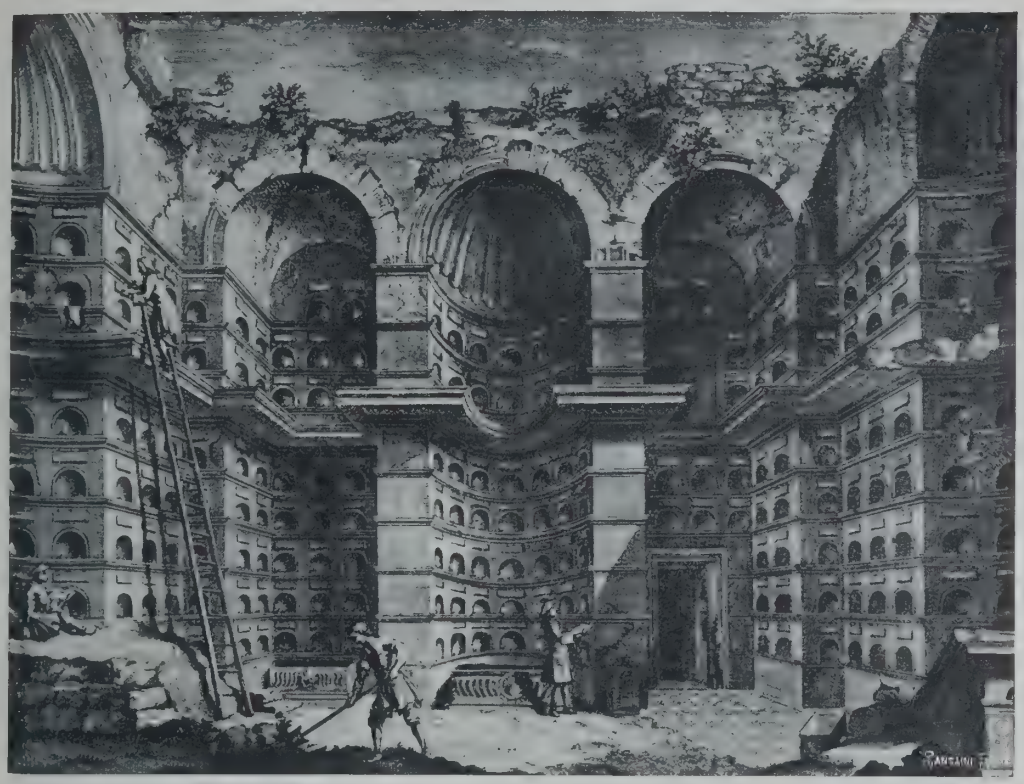
THE THERMÆ OF CARACALLA.
(From a Drawing by Dosio in the Uffizi.)

It is refreshing to read Signor Rivoira's defence of Roman architecture, yet it is possible that in some respects he has made an over-statement of the claims of the Romans. In order to ascertain whether this is so one may quote another passage from this volume. "The fact is," Signor Rivoira maintains, "the architectural styles of the two peoples even in the time of Augustus, on the eve of the appearance of the Roman system of monumental construction based on masses of brick and concrete, were fundamentally distinct, Greek and Hellenistic architecture with its interdependence of the constructive organism and the architectonic decoration was eminently artistic and decorative like the Greek temperament and education. Roman architecture, in which construction is not only the essence but is also independent of the decoration, was above all things practical, simple, orderly, dignified, majestic, vast in its conceptions, solid, made for eternity—in a word, the expression of the Roman character and the Roman power." And he proceeds to ask what could these State architects acquire at Athens for their wide requirements except delicacy of form, a matter to which they gave scant consideration, or else the grace and elegance of the arts which are complimentary to architecture, but in which, with the exception of mosaic, the Roman never excelled. This quotation, while it adequately disposes of those who affirm that nearly all the great Roman buildings were designed b Greeks or by men who learnt all they knew about arch tecture in Greece, omits to emphasise one supreme important fact, namely, that the Romans took from th Greeks the Classic Order and that their engineerir achievements would for the most part have failed to tal rank as architecture at all unless they had been adorne and far more than adorned, actually vitalised by the use the Order, the most powerful instrument of design whic human genius has yet invented. Remove from th Coliseum its tiers of pilasters, strip the columns from th interior of the Pantheon, take away the emblems of th Classic style from other famous Roman buildings, and ther would remain something in ferior to what we now have inferior not only in decora tive quality, but in strength in vigour, in vitality.

The fact, however, tha the Romans utilised th Order which they had bor rowed from the Greeks i not to their discredit, nor i it any reflection upon thei originality. On the con trary, they showed extraor dinary perspicacity in realis ing that the Classic Orde could be used in countless ways undreamt of by the Greeks in conjunction with the arch and the dome. The masters of the Renaissance owed their inspiration to the very fact that the Romans had recognised the genius of the Greeks, and had preserved and considerably added to their achievements. As to Signor Rivoira's statement that the Romans never excelled in the grace and elegance of the arts which are complimentary to architecture, this seems to do less than justice to the Romans, who have surely handed down to us exquisite examples of sculpture and decoration.

Lovers of architecture will turn to Signor Rivoira's book in order to obtain a survey of the remarkable series of buildings which the Romans have bequeathed to us. The illustrations are both numerous and excellent in quality. What an extraordinary range in architectural design is here represented! Starting from the circular tomb of Cæcilia Metalla, we turn over the pages and see such structures as the gigantic niches in the Columbarium of the Freedmen of Livia, the impressive walls of the Roman Theatre at Aosta, the Porta Palatina at Turin, triumphal arches, great aqueducts built in Cyclopean masonry, enormous rotundas such as the Pantheon and that in the Therme of Nero, and lastly the great forums and baths in which the Roman passion for order and stateliness in architecture found its expression.

This book is in a sense a continuation of Vitruvius, some of whose omissions it supplies and some of whose statements it explains. Signor Rivoira traces the historical connection and development of the constructive and statical processes which the vaulting systems of Imperial Roman architecture involved—systems in which the Roman builders took the lead, and which were the highest expression of their constructive skill. He says in his preface, "In carrying out my task I have assumed the role of archæolo-



THE COLUMBARIUM OF THE FREEDMEN OF LIVIA: VIA APPIA.

st, architect and historian. In spite of its inevitable eficiencies, my work will give the necessary particularisaon, application and correction for a guide to the main road to be followed by students of Roman architecture—that school in which the builders of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance found most to learn."



THE TOMB OF ANNIA REGILLA: VALLE CAFFARELLA, NEAR ROME.

The Royal Horticultural Hall

We illustrate the design for the new Horticultural Hall prepared by Messrs. Robertson & Easton, which was the outcome of a limited competition. The site chosen fronts Greycoat Street and Elverton Street, Westminster, and has an area of 24,146 feet, of which the actual exhibition space in hall and dais amount to 20,880 feet. The building fronts on Greycoat Street, the longer frontage to Elverton Street forming one side of the new hall. The level of the main floor is 5 feet above the pavement, leaving space for restaurants, kitchens and other accommodation below. Facilities for quick and easy lifting are provided by means of a large goods lift, which will raise exhibits from the pavement to the hall level, and by a sloping way at the east end which will enable the bulk of the exhibits to be handled by trolleys. The distances inside the Hall will render trolleys desirable, and the object has been to minimise as far as possible openings in the external walls, as they take away exhibition space.

The greatest problem dealt with has been that of lighting, which has received the closest consideration. It has been arranged in a similar principle to that of the great hall at the Gothenburg Exhibition, which has since been eagerly followed both in France and Germany. The disadvantages of top lit areas of glass are avoided and the light admitted by a number of tiers of vertical windows between ferro concrete trusses which form the roof supports. The outline of these trusses follow what is practically a catenary curve, the strongest and most scientific form of arch construction, and the vertic windows are gradually shortened to follow the ascendir line of the arched trusses. The horizontal surfaces ov windows are carried out in ferro concrete, while the su faces of the glass being vertical need no obscuration, an by their use the glaring effect of flat top lights are avoide The internal width of the Hall is 120 feet, and though th roofing of such a space involved no particular difficultie it would have necessitated projecting buttressed mass which would have been objectionable either internally externally. Aisles of some 24 feet in width are, therefor found at each side, these bays being top lighted.

The heating is by an application of the Plenum systen and the hall is amply provided with both entrances and exit

Over the main entrance in Greycoat Street are place three tiers of committee rooms, three on each level, thos on the lowest tier being designed for throwing togethe as a minor hall, the topmost rooms being lighted by continuous range of north lights.

The framework of the building will be of reinforce concrete, and the external walls will be faced with bric on a Portland stone base.

The building is a purely utilitarian one, very well though out for the purpose in view, and with no unnecessar adjuncts. It will have a directness of expression arisin out of the clear recognition of the nature of the proble to be solved, while the great hall has a dignity arising fro its size and simplicity of treatment.

West Country School of Architecture

The project for the establishment of a school of architecture for the South-West of England, which has recently been mooted by the Devon and Exeter Architectural Society, although it may seem reasonable at first sight, is not altogether to be commended, for there is a distinct danger that an undue multiplication of architectural schools may not be in the interests of such institutions themselves. It is surely preferable that there should be four or five schools equipped with the best possible staff and first-rate libraries than that we should have a dozen or more smaller seminaries which could not offer similar educational advantages. So far, the negotiations for the establishment of a West Country architectural school have only reached the stage at which the Council of the Architectural Society is approaching the Court of Governors of the University with a view to suggesting a definite policy. It may be hoped that the subject will be considered in all its aspects before a decision is taken.

The Housing Shortage

Major Harry Barnes, Vice-President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, has been re-estimating the housing shortage in England and Wales and the conclusions at which he arrives are worth noting. He maintains that the existing shortage is 1,835,000, and that to meet the normal increase in population during the years 1919-1925 a total of 560,000 houses would have been necessary or 80,000 a year. According to the 1921 Census there were 779,000 more families than there were structurally separate dwellings. Add to that the estimate that there are 1,000,000 unfit houses and we get a total of 2,339,000 houses that should have been built since 1919. The number actually built was 504,000, leaving a deficit of 1,835,000. Major Barnes is performing a great service in publishing these figures, since disingenuous attempts are being made to inculcate a belief that the housing problem is approaching solution when that is far from being the case. Of course, it is true to say that credit is due to the housing reformers and administrators, from the Minister of Health downwards, who have already accomplished great things, but it is well that the public should realise how much there remains to do.

Manchester Housing

A Ministry of Health inquiry at Manchester last wee revealed the fact that the housing position there is as ba now as it was in 1919. The inquiry related to the propose compulsory purchase by the Municipality of 39 acres c land adjoining the Burnage Housing Estate, this particula area forming part of a farm of about 100 acres belonging t Lord Egerton's trustees. The objection of the owners t sale was based on the fact that the dismemberment of th farm would prevent its successful working. On behalf c the Corporation, it was stated that only 5,230 houses ha been built in four years, whereas the present need was fo 24,301 houses. There are apparently two-sevenths of th working class families in the city living in lodgings an paying enough rent individually to rent a separate house o the proposed new housing scheme. Some diversion wa caused during an inquiry by a medical citizen who objecte to the Corporation negotiating with the owners on th ground that the land in question belonged to the people an should not be sold. The decision of the Ministry on th application for a compulsory order will be made known and, if favourable, the price will be a matter for arbitration

An Important Amalgamation

For a number of years The Art Metal Equipment Co., Ltd. have manufactured and sold special work in steel for the equippin of banks, libraries, business offices, battleships, passenger ships etc., also fire resisting fittings, including doors, partitions shutters, adjustable shelving or, in fact, any type of work pre viously made in wood, while Roneo, Limited, have confined themselves to the manufacture and supply of steel filing cabinets cupboards, card index drawers, steel desks and other standardised stock fittings of a similar character.

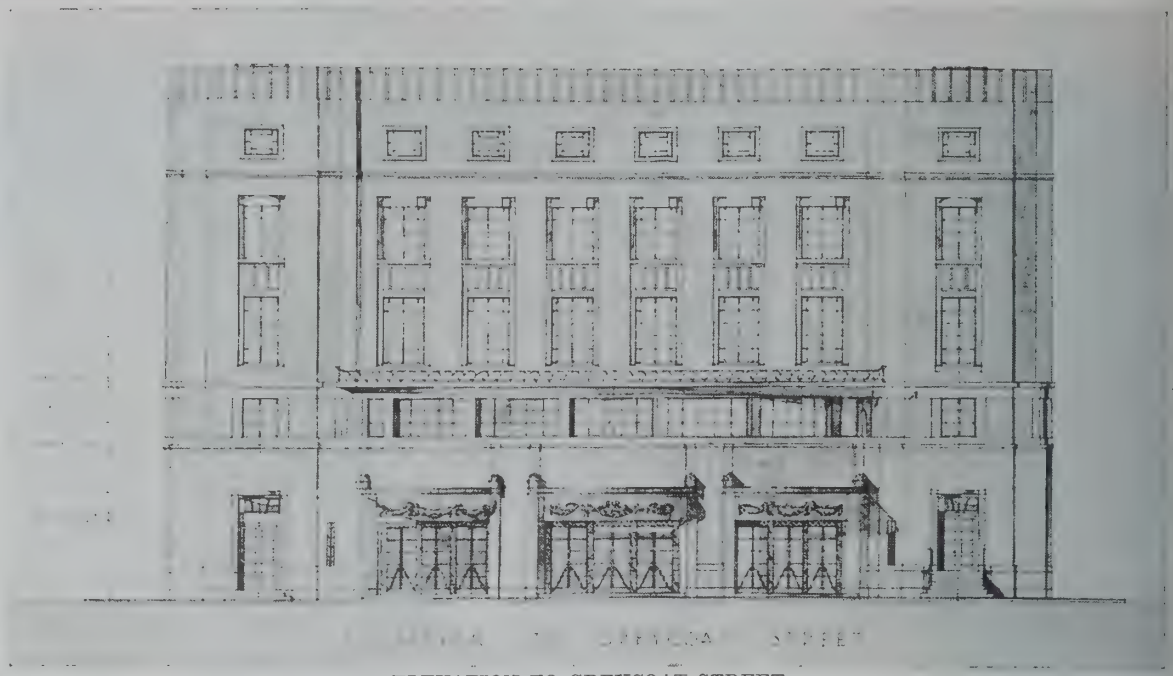
Arrangements have now been completed to link up these two branches of the industry by Roneo, Limited, acquiring the good will of the Art Metal Equipment Co., Ltd. Additional premises have been obtained in Holborn so as to give greater showroom facilities, in Roneo Building, 5-11 Holborn, and both contract work and standard fittings will be sold throughout the world by the entire Roneo organisation, consisting of 17 branches in England and branches or agents throughout the world.

Publication Received

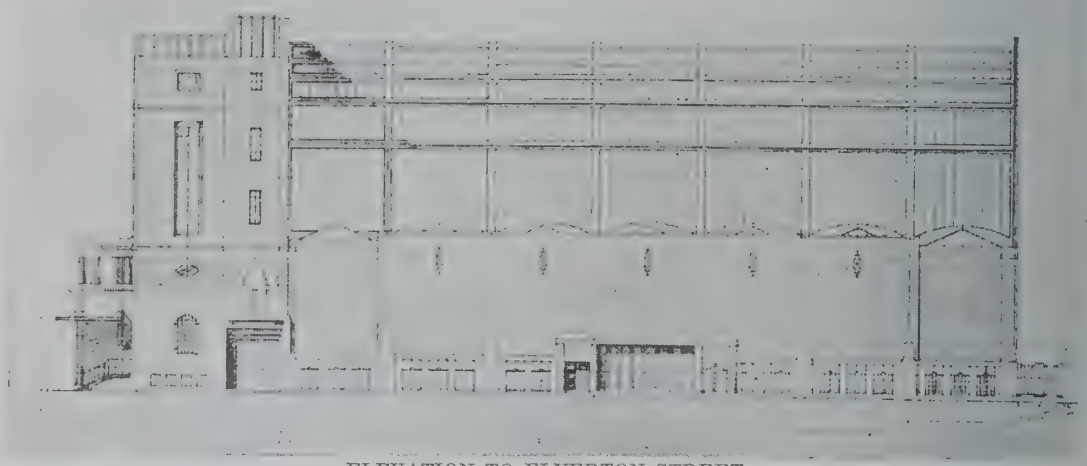
"New Chapters in Greek Art." By Percy Gardner, D.Litt., F.B.A. (Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 21s. net.)



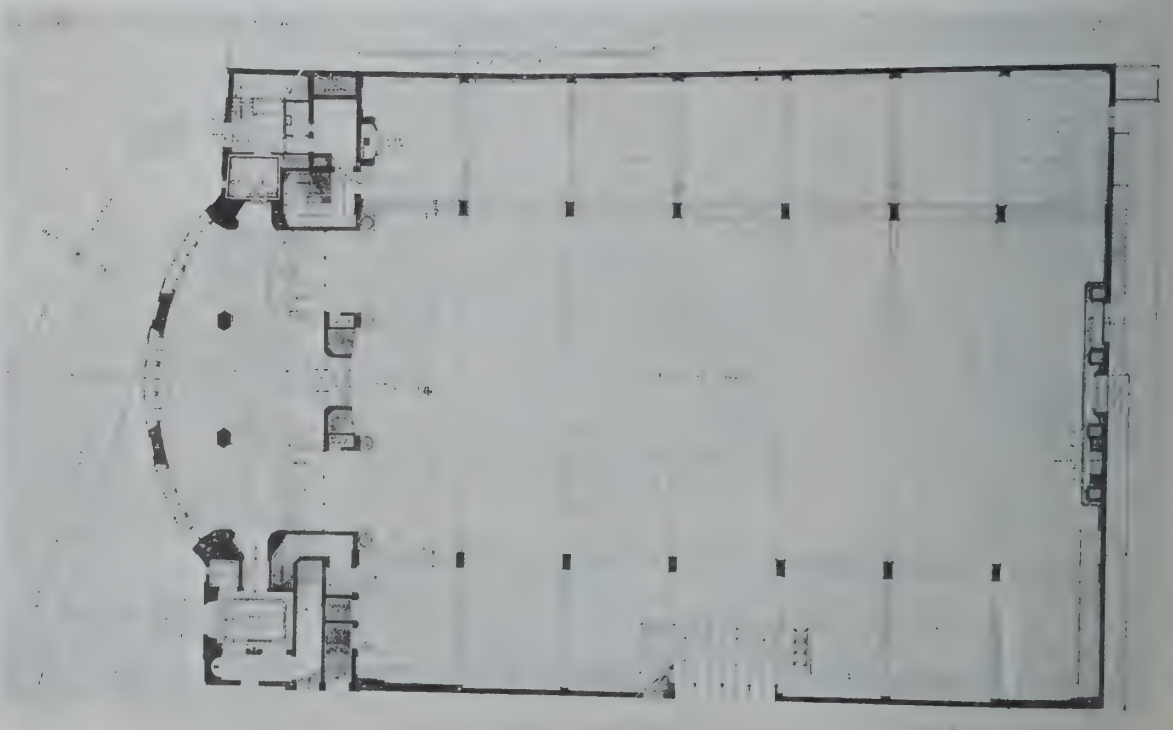
THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, WESTMINSTER. Easton & Robertson, Architects.



ELEVATION TO GREYCOAT STREET.



ELEVATION TO ELVERTON STREET.



GROUND PLAN.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, WESTMINSTER. EASTON & ROBERTSON, Architects.



THE INTERIOR, SHOWING SCHEME OF LIGHTING.



CROSS SECTION THROUGH THE CENTRE BAY.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL HALL, WESTMINSTER. EASTON & ROBERTSON, Architects.

Farmhouses—V.

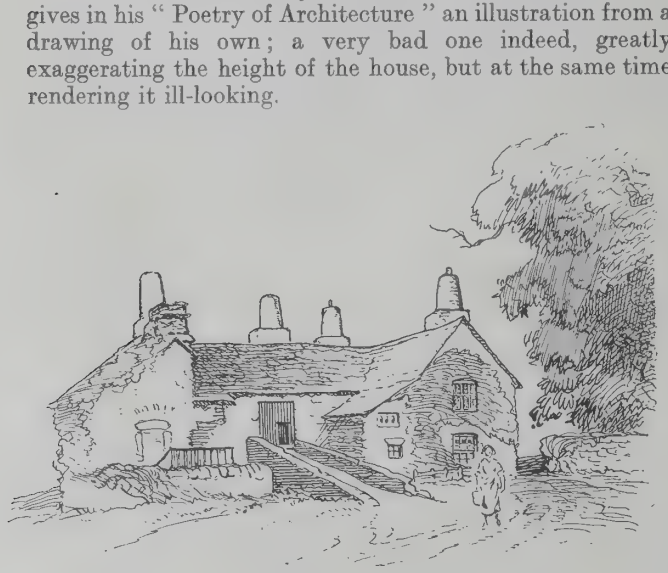
By Charles G. Harper



WRAYSHOLME TOWER.

Wraysholme Tower, a ruined peel of the fifteenth century, standing beside the modern and commonplace farmhouse of the same name in the vicinity of Cartmel, is another specimen of the defensible farmsteads of those times when a man's cattle might be there in the morning but well away across the marches in the evening. Only those things that could not travel on their own power were left. "Had ye but four feet, ye shouldna stand there!" exclaimed a raider, regretfully, on being obliged to leave behind a heavy but desirable article of furniture.

But most of the old northern farmhouses are of the rugged and very substantial sort, built with walls of an enormous thickness, even when there was no intention of defence. Thus, Coniston Hall, a farm which may have been originally a residence, is of a rude sturdiness almost incredible to southerners. It is further remarkable for its Flemish chimneys, cylindrical, and of a huge size. Ruskin did not like them. He said they looked like a glass-works. He gives in his "Poetry of Architecture" an illustration from a drawing of his own; a very bad one indeed, greatly exaggerating the height of the house, but at the same time rendering it ill-looking.



CONISTON OLD HALL.

Farmhouses figure to a considerable extent in literature, chiefly in the pages of fiction. Prominent among these is the home of the famous "Mrs. Poyser," in George Eliot's "Adam Bede." The house has been identified with many places, but there seems to be little doubt but that the novelist had in mind the old farmhouse of Corley Hall, near Coventry. The district is a rugged one, and picturesque red rocks overhang like cliffs the road at Corley Rocks. There will be found Corley Hall, the original of the "Hall Farm" at "Hayslope"; although actually by "Hayslope" George Eliot meant Ellastone, near Ashbourne, in Derbyshire. The description in the novel is not a close one, but the gate-piers sufficiently identify Corley Hall with Mrs. Poyser's farm:—"Evidently the gate never opened: for the long grass and the hemlocks grew close against it; and if it were opened, it is so rusty that the



CORLEY HALL FARM.

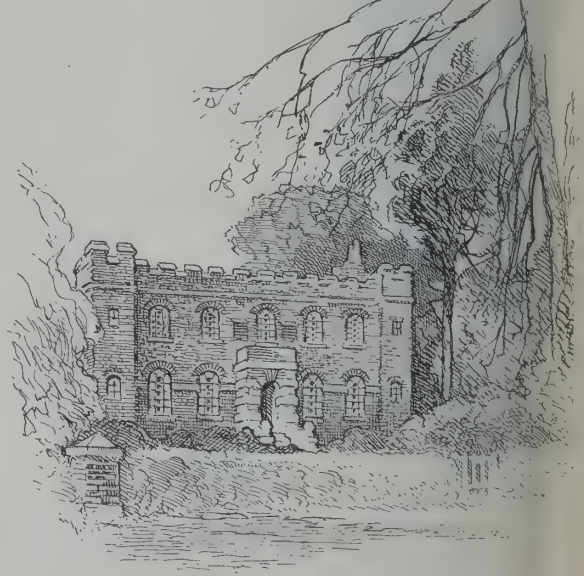
force necessary to turn it on its hinges would be likely to pull down the square stone built pillars to the detriment of the two stone lionesses, which grin with a doubtful carnivorous affability above a coat of arms surmounting each of the pillars."

The "stone pillars" are actually brick gate-piers, and the "lionesses" are griffins; but there is the real "Hall Farm," with which George Eliot must have been far more familiar than with Ellastone, seeing that she was born and grew up in the neighbourhood of Coventry.

There stands beside the old rectory at Somersby in Lincolnshire, the birthplace of Tennyson, a grim old house which has ever been, since the poet wrote "Mariana," identified with the "Moated Grange" of that poem. It is or was, called "Baumber's Farm." The identification persists, although there is no moat and the house is not, or was ever, a "grange," and although Tennyson himself passionately declared he did not have "Baumber's Farm" in mind when he wrote "Mariana." Those who did not write it knew better—which is of course!

As to the house itself, it is a heavy, pseudo-embattled red brick building of the early eighteenth century, solid and grim, and lichen-stained enough to fire the imagination of any romantic poet. Tradition declares it to have been designed by Vanbrugh, and it is decidedly in his manner, however unlikely it may be that he had a hand in it. The interior is wholly without interest.

A typical instance of the changing fortunes of old manor-houses which have become farmhouses, and now, in these latter days, have again been converted into country seats is found near Dorchester, in the "Hardy Country." Hard by Piddletown is that beautiful old house which appears in the novel, "Far From the Madding Crowd," as the home



BAUMBER'S FARM, SOMERSBY.

Bathsheba Everdene, the woman-farmer. It is, or rather as, "Lower Waterstown Farm." Was, for in the last w years, the property has been purchased by Captain erald V. Carter, who, employing Mr. P. Morley Horder to large and restore it, has converted the beautiful old place ain into a stately residence. Waterston Manor House (or Walterstone," as it was sometimes styled) was built by nomas Howard, first Viscount Bindon, about 1560, and as added to by his son, in 1586. From that family it scended to Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, whose grandson in 41 sold it to Sir John Strangways. To the Fox-Strangys, Earls of Ilchester, it passed. In the seventeenth ntury it was largely reconstructed. In the Fox-Strangys family Waterston remained until Captain Carter rchased it. In 1863 a fire consumed a large part of the use, which had been a farm. The destroyed portions were built, and, as a whole, the tall upstanding structure ap-



LOWER WATERSTONE.
(Scene of Thomas Hardy's "Far from the Madding Crowd.)

ared, in general, little altered. No one could better the mpathetic description of Waterston written by Thomas rdy long ago, while it was yet a farmhouse :—"By rlight, the bower of Oak's new-found mistress, Bathba Everdene, presented itself as a hoary building, of the obean stage of Classic Renaissance, as regards its architure, and of a proportion which told at a glance that, as o frequently the case, it had once been the memorial hall n a small estate around it, now altogether effaced as istinct property, and merged in the vast tract of a nonident landlord which comprised several such modest nesnes. Fluted pilasters, worked from the solid stone, orated its front, and above the roof pairs of chimneys e here and there linked by an arch, some gables and er unmanageable features still retaining traces of their hic extraction. Soft brown mosses, like faded velveen, formed cushions upon the stone tiling, and tufts of the use-leek or seagreen sprouted from the eaves of the surrounding buildings. A gravel walk leading from the r to the road in front was incrusted at the sides with re moss—here it was of a silver-green variety, the nutwn of the gravel being visible to the width of only a foot two in the centre. This circumstance, and the geney sleepy air of the whole prospect here, together with animated and contrasting state of the reverse façade, gested to the imagination that, on the adaptation of the ding for farming purposes, the vital principle of the se had turned round inside its body, to face the other ."

he Lord Bindon who built Waterston took his title n Bindon Abbey, founded hard by Lulworth Cove and



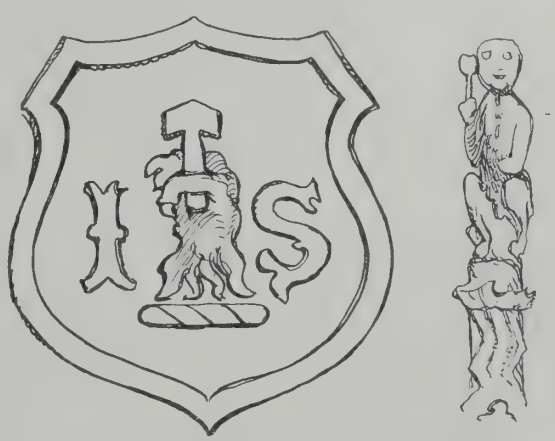
TOLLER FRATRUM.

later removed, when the establishment had grown more prosperous, to near Wool. A building resembling a Gothic barn, now converted into a farmhouse, occupies a site under Bindon Hill, at the approach to Lulworth Cove.

Another old Dorset manor-house, in later days, became a farm, that of Poxwell, near Weymouth, is the scene of another Hardy romance, the story of "The Trumpet Major" In those pages it appears as "Oxmell Hall." The mansion was built by the Henning family, in 1634. They seem to have sought reclusion rather more than was customary at that period, for it is curiously enclosed and walled in, with a porter's lodge in the gatehouse over the wall bounding the forecourt. That lodge still stands, obsolete now for its original purpose of an *avant-garde* and gazebo, for the timely spying out of unwelcome strangers; but it would be very admirable as a summer-house, supposing the farmer and his folk to have the leisure for such. So exceptionally guarded a residence for that period suggests that the situation of the house, near the coast perhaps, seemed to demand a more than usual protection.

The old manor-house at Toller Fratrum, in that same county of Dorset, has no literary association. It is a farmhouse surrounded by barns and ricks standing mostly elevated a little above the ground, on stone staddler, in the hope of excluding rats—a vain hope, we may suspect. The finials are enriched with the monkey-and-mirror badge of the Martins of Athelhampton, an extinct family whose effigies and altar-tombs will be found in the church of Piddletown. The initials "I. S." also appear, suggesting that the old Dorset family of Samways once owned the place.

Crossways Farm, a seventeenth-century red-brick house, secluded within an encompassing wall, is a scene in Meredith's novel "Diana of the Crossways." It stands at the cross-roads between Dorking and Shere, where the road climbs up to Abinger.



SHIELD AND FINIAL AT TOLLER FRATRUM.

SHEFFIELD.—An inquiry has been held into the application of the Sheffield Corporation for an order for the compulsory acquisition of 208 acres of land in connection with the Longley Estate, Firth Park, which is needed for the provision of 2,000 municipal houses.



THE QUADRANT, REGENT STREET (1827).

The Reconstruction of London—XIII

By W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., Vice-Pres. T.P.I.

Finance of Greater London.	£
The London County Council spends every year	26,000,000
The City Corporation spends every year ..	2,000,000
The Metropolitan Borough Councils spend every year	13,000,000
The Metropolitan Guardians spend every year	8,000,000
The Metropolitan Water Board spends every year	5,000,000
The Metropolitan Asylums Board spends every year	3,000,000
The Metropolitan Police spend every year ..	6,000,000
The Port of London Authority spends every year	5,000,000
The 5 county councils, the 8 county boroughs and boroughs, the 67 urban councils, and the 12 rural councils in Greater London spend between them	12,000,000
	£80,000,000
The Ministry of Transport spends in Greater London each year	4,000,000
Local authorities, private companies and individuals spend on building operations each year perhaps	20,000,000
The public lose each year by unnecessary traffic delays at least	10,000,000

They lose in life and limb each year 860 killed and 30,000 injured in the streets of London.

We are spending considerably over a hundred millions each year in Greater London.

Is it not time to think out some general plan under which all the money which at present has to be spent should be spent wisely. Is it not a true measure of economy to consider whether much of this money and many of these lives could not be saved ?

Many of the costly improvements to-day being carried out at huge expense might have been achieved 50 years ago with little or no cost, had a development plan then been available. In the light of past experience and present knowledge, it would pay us to invest 5 per cent. of our present expenditure or a capital sum of £100,000,000, in the improvement of London, and we should still save money both as an immediate investment and as a provisio for our old age and for our children.

No courageous scheme, sufficiently bold, has ever prove a financial loss at the end of 20 or 30 years. Every ne street improvement carried out in London has more tha justified itself and the vast majority have brought sul stantial profits, both in increased land values and rateabl values, as well as in an untold increase in public convenienc

Regent Street, built in 1819 at a cost of £900,000, wa the subject of much heart-burning and head-shaking a the time, but to-day, as well as providing a magnificer public highway, it brings to the State a clear yearl revenue of considerably over 50 per cent. per annum on it first outlay.

The Kingsway and Aldwych improvement, opened i 1905, and only just completed so far as building is concerne already shows the prospect of a handsome return to th L.C.C., and a few more years will show an actual monetar profit on the whole transaction, which will gather more an more as the years pass. At the eventual expiration c the present leases, the public will be in possession not onl of a fine thoroughfare but a magnificent block of propert returning cent. per cent. on the original investment.

One of our illustrations shows Kingsway and Aldwyc superimposed on Rocque's old map of the locality as it wa in 1746. It will be noted that earlier improvements wer made when the Strand was widened at St. Clement Dane (1810) and when Wellington Street and Waterloo Bridg were constructed (1817).

Money wisely spent now will not only be usefully em ployed in public improvements, in remunerating labou and encouraging trade and prosperity, but for every £1,00 now spent, under proper management, in 20 years' tim there will be a perpetual annuity bringing in to the publi at last £100 a year, increasing steadily in amount as ever year passes. Immediate convenience to ourselves an financial prosperity to ourselves and our children can b achieved at one and the same time, but a bold policy i essential.

Kingsway and Aldwych.

Mr. Meinertzhagen, Chairman of the Improvement Committee of the L.C.C., stated recently that sites of th



WYCH STREET: DEMOLISHED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF ALDWYCH.
(Reproduced by permission of the L.C.C.)

eimated value of £42,000 per annum still awaited develop-
nt. The present approximate yearly value of the
s es which had been let was £105,000 per annum. Special
p liamentary powers for the Kingsway and Aldwych
I provement were obtained in 1899 and the streets were
o ned in 1905, the gross expenditure being £4,977,635
a l the net capital cost £1,068,524.

This does not, however, take into account the permanent
g n in annual rateable value, which already more than
c nterbalances the annual debt charges of some £50,000 a
y r.

Public Improvements in the Early Nineteenth Century.

eference has already been made to the far-seeing policy
a pted by the Government of the day in the early half of
t nineteenth century.

efore the formation of the Metropolitan Board of
W ks, the Government themselves undertook the responsi-
bi y for the improvement of the Metropolis, and we of the
p ent generation perhaps hardly realise all that we owe
to he wisdom of our grandfathers.

Not only was Regent Street laid out at Government expense, but numerous other street improvements were carried out.

New Oxford Street was formed, Victoria Street and Cranbourn Street were made. Government contributions were given towards the construction of new Thames bridges, and new parks were provided by the nation in Victoria Park and Battersea Park, then on the outskirts of London.

Regent's Park.

Regent's Park was not only a valuable gift to the capital city, but incidentally a most profitable stroke of business on behalf of the Government, and it is interesting to note that more than a century ago the Treasury itself took a part in instituting a competition for the town planning and laying out of the Regent's Park area.

It may be of interest to give an extract from Lyson's "Environs of London," 1810, giving an account of the Regent's Park area—then merely one of several farms on the outskirts of London.

"The estate, now called Marybone Park farm, contains

543 acres and 17 perches, according to an actual survey made in the year 1794, by order of the Board of Treasury, under the direction of John Fordyce, Esq., late Surveyor-General of the Crown lands. About two-thirds of it lie in the parish of Marybone, the remainder in that of Pancras. It extends to the end of Harley Street, Portland Place, Charlotte Street and Portland Street. It is probable that a great part of this estate will at no very remote period be occupied by buildings. The Lords of the Treasury some years ago empowered the Surveyor-General to offer premiums for the best plans for erecting new streets in this district, and there are several hints on this subject in the fourth land-revenue Report, drawn up by Mr. Fordyce in the month of April, 1809, not long before his death.

"Mr. Fordyce seems to suppose that the buildings in this quarter, although so remote from the central part of the metropolis, will eventually, though not perhaps till after a lapse of some years, be very numerous, and speaks of building churches, establishing markets, etc., etc.

"Mr. White, of Devonshire Place, has suggested a plan to the Surveyor-General of the Crown lands, by which he proposes that only the lower part of the site of Marybone Park should be built on; that the building should terminate northward with a grand crescent half a mile in span, in the centre of which, fronting the end of Harley Street, should be erected the new parish church of Marylebone, to which there should be an approach by a street continued from Harley Street; that the remainder of the ground which is ill adapted for building on, by its clayey soil and want of water, should be restored to its original state and converted into a park (which would be three miles in circumference), with walks and drives, a plan certainly highly conducive to the ornament of that part of the metropolis and the recreation of its inhabitants."

Cost of Street Improvements.

Considerable sums were spent on street improvements in Inner London during the existence of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and from the figures given below, it will be seen that where sufficient land was taken, as in the case of Garrick Street and Northumberland Avenue, the actual net cost of the improvement to the public was *nil*.

In other cases, where the land taken was limited to the needs of the street itself, the annual cost in no case has exceeded a rate of ¼d. in the £ on the county rate, and in practically all cases, this has been recouped by the additional rateable value secured.

A summary is given below of the cost of the principal street improvements, as taken from official records.

Cost of Principal Street Improvements in London.

Date of Act		Net Cost £
1857	Garrick Street	nil
,,	Southwark Street	86,961
1858	Burdett Road	35,928
1863	Queen Victoria Street	932,321
1865	Commercial Road	199,832
,,	Holborn (Middle Row)	75,686
1866	Widening High Street, Kensington	122,727
1869	,, Park Lane (Hamilton Place)	112,952
1872	,, Bethnal Green Road	193,350
,,	,, Harrow Road	135,178
,,	Clerkenwell Road	816,405
,,	Widening Shoreditch High Street	127,874
,,	,, Wapping High Street	216,326
,,	Great Eastern Street	279,667
1873	Northumberland Avenue	nil
1875	Savoy Hill	3,689
1877	Widening Camberwell and Peckham	406,413
,,	Charing Cross Road	550,675
,,	Coventry Street	98,015
,,	Creek Road, Deptford	103,075
,,	Widening Gray's Inn Road	366,809
,,	,, Goswell Road	23,618
,,	Jamaica Road and Union Road	71,065
,,	Widening Kentish Town Road	90,688
,,	Southwark Bridge Road	124,595
,,	Shaftesbury Avenue	702,157
1877	Widening Tooley Street	£376,6
1882	,, in City of London	500,0
1883	,, Tower Hill	80,9
,,	,, Upper Street, Islington	191,5
,,	,, Walworth Road	61,2
1885	Rosebery Avenue	307,6
1895	Tower Bridge Road	394,0
1897	Tower Bridge Northern Approach	216,5
1899	Kingsway and Aldwych	1,068,0
,,	Widening Southampton Row	
1900	,, Mare Street, Hackney	576,0
,,	,, Goswell Road	209,5
1902	,, Hampstead Road	225,0

Up to 1904, a total of £14,000,000 had been expend in street improvements by the Metropolitan Board of Wor and their successors. It will be noted, however, th during the past twenty years, despite the enormous increa in road traffic, no new streets of any magnitude have be undertaken, and there is an increasing amount of leeway be made up in all directions.

The road traffic of London is at present doubling its every three or four years, and it is essential that the wh problem should be grappled with at an early date.

We have seen something of the needs that have to provided for. Let us take stock of the resources that a at present available and also bear in mind the still great resources that will become available year by year provid always that development and efficiency go hand in han

Growth of Rateable Value.

The steady growth of rateable value in Greater Lond is shown on the accompanying diagram. It represen broadly the additional resources now available for the u of Local Authorities as compared with the meagre resour of earlier generations.

The highest rated boroughs in 1904-5 were Poplar a Bermondsey, and the lowest rated were the Cities of Lond and Westminster.

The relative incidence of the rates in the London areas still approximately the same, as will be seen by the followi figures.

	1904–5 s. d.		1924–5 s. d.
Poplar	10 1		23 0
Bermondsey	9 7		16 6
Finsbury	6 9		10 6
St. Marylebone	6 11		10 3
Paddington	6 8		10 4
Kensington	6 6		10 5
Westminster	6 7		9 9
City of London	6 6		9 11

The average rates for the L.C.C. area are at prese 11s. 4·78d., and the average rates for the whole of t Greater London area are 12s. in the £.

Incidence of Rates.

It will be seen from the diagram of Rates that the ra in the £ is always heavier in the poorer districts where t properties are small and the assessable values are lo Attempts have been made from time to time by an equali tion fund to remedy some of the present inequaliti especially the burden due to the relief of the poor, a heavy as the rates are in such districts, they would be mu heavier were it not for the existence of this fund.

Possibilities of a Regional Fund.

For many purposes, the present administrative bou daries of the hundred or so local authorities in Grea London, add considerably to the complexity of the ma problems which have to be solved.

It is becoming increasingly clear, however, that important services affecting the whole community, such transport, electricity supply, water supply, housing a town planning, some form of co-operation and comm action is essential.

So far as transport is concerned, the London and Ho Counties Traffic Advisory Board has already made excellent beginning in the work of co-ordinating Lond



ffic. The new Electricity Commission are already ting to work on the question of co-ordinating electricity pply.

The Metropolitan Water Board has for many years done od work in co-ordinating and providing for the water pply of Greater London. Housing and town planning ect the whole future of London in a no less important ree and the setting up of a Regional Authority repre- tative of the whole area appears to be a necessity of the ir future.

The reorganisation of public finance, rating and valuation already receiving much serious consideration, and it is dent that for services of a regional nature some form of ional rating is essential. The wider the area of such authority, the less will be the burden on any individual ality.

As we have seen, the annual amount required to provide for a capital sum of £100,000,000 is not more than 5 per cent. of the present expenditure, and it is highly probable that a saving of that amount could be effected by the co-ordination and redistribution of existing funds.

The City's Special Funds.

For two and a half centuries, following on the Great Fire of London, the coal and wine dues in the City of London were ear-marked for street widenings and public improvements. The rate of 1s. per ton thus levied enabled great improvements to be made year by year without the burden being appreciably felt, and the abolition of this fund in recent years has certainly not succeeded in reducing the price of coal.

The great open spaces of Epping Forest and Burnham

Beeches were acquired by the City of London through the medium of the corn and grain dues, another fund which has now disappeared.

The City Estates, and especially the Bridge House Estate Fund, however, still produce a large and growing fund yearly available for London bridges, and this fund might well form the nucleus of a corporate fund for bridges and special works in the inner area of London.

The City markets have a large monopoly value which is essentially created by London as a whole, and in many other directions the City Corporation have opportunities of leading and guiding the future development of London, in a way which no other authority possesses.

The City authorities have always taken a high view of their privileges and reponsibilities, and many times in the long history of the City have they stepped out and taken a wide view of the problems to which London's interest extends.

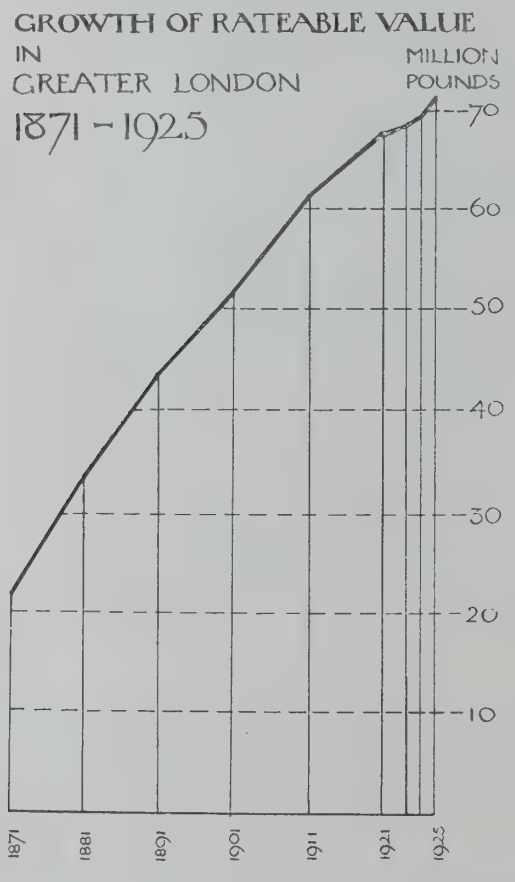
More than a century ago the City Corporation at their own expense constructed a canal some miles below the City, across the Isle of Dogs, for the general improvement of navigation, and the earlier docks were many of them constructed with the City's aid.

Up the river as far as Staines and down to the mouth of the Port, the City keeps a watchful eye both on the amenities and the health of Greater London.

All around London, north, east, south and west, are great open spaces provided in recent years by the liberality and wise foresight of the Corporation of London.

Betterment and Compensation.

Ever since the Act for rebuilding London after the Fire in 1666, the general principles of betterment and compensation have been part of English practice. The Act provided that in all cases of new streets and widenings the

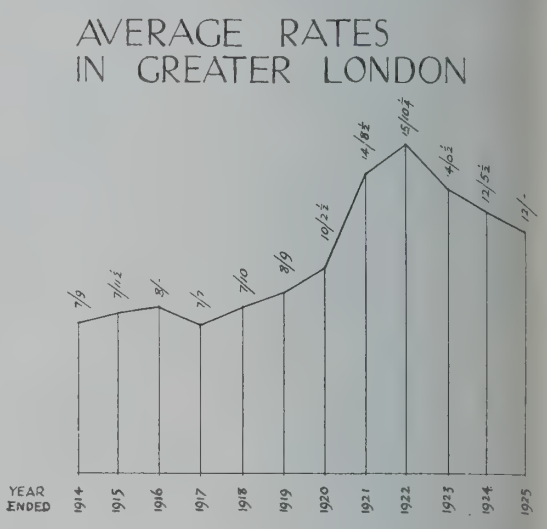


property affected should be inspected by a jury of citizens, with absolute power to decide as to the payment of compensation to owners injuriously affected, by the levying of a "betterment rate" on any owner whose property was improved.

The present town planning Acts include similar provisions for the ascertaining of "betterment" and "compensation" by arbitration or agreement, and there can be no doubt that in many cases considerable contributions may be expected in this way.

The more direct way of recoupment is, however, by the acquisition of sufficient land to provide frontages to such new streets as are formed, thus providing surplus land for sale or lease on completion of the improvement.

In America a system of "Special Assessment" has been introduced, by which private owners, benefited by an improvement or the provision of an open space, are required to pay a special rate or assessment in respect of the special



benefit they receive. In this country a somewhat similar principle has been adopted under the Wimbledon and Putney Commons Act, 1873, under which frontages near the common pay a special rate of 6d. 4d. or 2d. in the £, according to the benefit received.

Financial Policy.

A necessary preliminary to the Re-construction of London is the provision of ways and means for carrying it out. The amount required is in no sense a large one compared with the huge amounts which are now bing poured out without any sort of co-ordination and without any plan. To ensure that the amounts that are spent are spent wisely—at the right place and at the right time—is the function of the Regional Plan.

There is scope for further investigation on this all important matter, but sufficient has been indicated to show that not only is such a plan practicable, but that it must have behind it the initiative, the power and the finance essential to make it a success.

Southampton Docks Extension

A further expansion of the dock accommodation at Southampton is under the consideration of the Southern Railway Company, this being required to accommodate the ever-increasing trade, and Parliamentary powers have now been obtained for the purpose. Some 460 acres of mudlands in the estuary of the Test, between the existing docks and Millbrook Point, are to be reclaimed; and five new reinforced concrete jetties are to be constructed, each 1,000 ft. long and 260 ft. wide, with 35 ft. depth of water alongside at low tide. The jetties are to be equipped with two-storeyed sheds and the latest appliances for loading and unloading cargo and baggage. A deep-water channel 600 ft. wide is to be dredged and maintained to enable the largest vessels to approach and berth alongside the jetties at any state of the tide. In addition to the necessary office, warehouse and siding accommodation, two graving docks will be constructed capable of taking the largest vessels likely to be constructed.

Uxbridge.—Middlesex Education Committee are to proceed with the enlargement of the elementary school in Whitehall Road. Additional accommodation is to be provided for 40 children.

A Forecast of the Building Exhibition

Olympia, April 14th to 28th

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, Sir William Pryke, accompanied by the Sheriffs, will open the Building Exhibition Olympia, on Wednesday, April 14, at 12 o'clock. Mr. E. Guy Dawber, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, preside at the opening ceremony, and a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor will be proposed by Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., Parliatary Secretary to the Ministry of Health.

The following list comprises the principal conferences and visits in connection with the exhibition: Thursday, April 15.—Clay kers' Day. Saturday, April 17.—Visit of Institution of Sanitary Engineers. Tuesday, April 20.—Visit of Institution of Struc l Engineers. Wednesday, April 21.—Visit of Estate Clerks of Works. 3 p.m. Lecture: "Substance, Form and Colour in crete," by Frederic Coleman, Esq. Chairman: Ralph Knott, Esq., F.R.I.B.A. Thursday, April 22.—Visit of London Master ders' Association. Friday, April 23.—Visit of the London Society. Saturday, April 24.—"At Home" to Members of the B.A., and A.A. Meetings of Association of Architects' Surveyors and Technical Assistants. Monday, April 26.—Lecture: d London Bridge—Peter Morris and His Water Wheel,' by Herbert A. Cox, Esq. 6.30 p.m., Chairman, Sir William Bull, M.P. sday, April 27.—A.A.S.T.A. Lectures: "Concrete Construction and Design," "Central Heating of Large Buildings." Chairman, iander Etchells, Esq., A.M.Inst.C.E.

ements, Concrete Blocks and Block-making Machinery

n Stand No. 95, Row E (The Adamite Co.), Frederick man will show an interesting and unique display of large s of actual concrete stucco renderings in white Portland ent concrete and in concrete coloured by the use of coloured as an aggregate.

essrs. The Australia Concrete Machinery & Engiring Co., Ltd., Pordon Road, Brixton, London, S.W.2, showing on Stand No. 7, Row B, concrete machinery for rent purposes. The "Tonkin" is a batch mixer of the drum type for mixing all kinds of materials, made in ous sizes.

essrs. Builders' and Contractors' Plant, Ltd., engis, 11 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, are showing on d No. 247, Row P, a representative display of the latest vations connected with Building Plant.

essrs. The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., Portland House, ill Street, Westminster, S.W.1, invite all visitors to the ibition to call at Stand No. 111, Row F, to discuss matters ing to the well-known products sold by them.

A. King & Co., Ltd., 181 Queen Victoria Street, London, , are showing on Stand 105, Row F, a large variety of Concrete Partition Blocks, etc.

essrs. Kleine Patent Fire Resisting Flooring Syndi, Ltd., 133–136 High Holborn, W.C.1, are showing on d No. 110, Row F, two Fire-Resisting Floors, Roofs and cases of Reinforced Hollow Bricks.

essrs. Lafarge Aluminous Cement Co., Ltd., Lincoln se, 296–302 High Holborn, W.C.1, are showing some interg test-pieces, on their Stand No. 267, Row R, to demonstrate extremely high compression strength of Ciment Fondu at periods, together with some interesting examples of preconcrete.

e Novocrete Pavilion, erected by Messrs. Novocrete and ent Products Co., Ltd., Novocrete House, 20 Buckingham , S.W.1, on Stand 271, Row R, shows the most essential s of a dwelling—which is naturally restricted in size by the to illustrate the various uses of this new building material, crete.

Stand No. 8, Row B, Messrs. Triangular Construction Ltd., Imber Court, East Molesey, Surrey, will display in fective and convincing way the advantages of their system nstruction. Several tests will be carried out with the tion of proving the impermeability, thermal and contion qualities of the Triangular walling.

nget (1924), Ltd., concrete machinery manufacturers, et House, Grosvenor Gardens, Westminster, S.W.1, occupy l No. 234, Row O, where demonstrations will be given each f the latest machines designed as a result of "Winget's" y years of experience and experiments in all branches of ete constructional work.

Waterproofing Materials

ssrs. Kerner-Greenwood & Co., Ltd., Mount Street, s Lynn, are showing on Stand No. 44, Row C, full-size ls which have been constructed showing the successful use rtland Cement and "Pudlo" Brand Waterproofer to cure ness arising from the causes most usual in actual buildings.

Waterex Co., Ltd., 104 High Holborn, W.C.1, are ng on Stand 194, Row K, examples of Waterex Water ng liquid.

Bricks and Tiles

Stand No. 182, Row J, is devoted to the display of Patent Interlocking Roman Tiles manufactured by Messrs. Colthurst, Symon & Co., Ltd., Bridgwater. Nailing is rendered unnecessary by reason of the construction of this useful patent. Patent "Paragon" Tiles and the Registered "Acme" Tile with ridges, finials, etc., complete an interesting exhibit.

Messrs. The Courtrai-du Nord Tile Co., Ltd., 161 Boro' High Street, London, S.E.1, sole importers and distributors for England and Wales, are showing on Stand No. 277, Row S, Courtrai-du-Nord Roofing Tiles. The stand is designed by Messrs. Welch & Hollis, architects, 7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn. W.C.

On Stand No. 113, Row F, Messrs. The Hemel Hempstead Patent Brick Co., Ltd. (Works: Hemel Hempstead; London office: 326 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1), are showing "Hempstead" Hollow Partition Blocks made in all thicknesses.

W. T. Lamb & Sons, Pontifex House, 43 Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4, agents for the Bletchley Brick Co., Ltd., Bletchley, Bucks, are showing on Stand No. 253, Row Q, a well arranged display of brick-making machinery.

Messrs. Langley London, Ltd., 161 Boro' High Street, London, S.E.1, are showing on Stand 148, Row H, samples of Marseilles Roofing Tiles, Beauvais Roofing Tiles, Gilardoni Roofing Tiles, Interlocking Improved Pantiles. The stand is designed by Messrs. Welch & Hollis, architects, 7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Messrs. The London Brick Co., & Forders, Ltd., Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.2, have built on Stand No. 129, Row G, a building constructed entirely of Fletton bricks, and specimens of all kinds of Flettons are shown.

On Stand 269, Row R, Messrs. Roberts, Adlard & Co., 47 Queen Elizabeth Street, Bermondsey, S.E.1, will have a wide range of tiles of all kinds, including Durastic machine made, hand-made, sand-faced rustic, antique tiles and many other qualities. Slating and bricks each occupy separate sections of interest on the stand.

Messrs. The Sussex Brick and Estates Co., Ltd., 14 Market Square, Horsham, are exhibiting a Brick Pavilion on Stand No. 186, Row J. This building has been specially designed to show their Southwater engineering and facing bricks, also hand-made reds and stock bricks. The display also includes examples of S.B.E.C. hand-made flared reds and kiln stocks in dark medium and light shades. Sussex clamp stocks and roofing tiles are also shown.

Dampcourses, Roofing Felts and Bituminous Products

Messrs. The Ruberoid Co., Ltd., Lincoln House, 296–302 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, are showing, on Stand 147, Row H, a number of models illustrating the different application of Ruberoid Roofing.

Messrs. The Key Engineering Co., Ltd., 4 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, are arranging a comprehensive display of Asbestos Felt Roofing on Stand 46, Row C.

Messrs. Vulcanite, Ltd., Stour Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, will display on their Stand No. 99, Row E, samples of Patent Vulcanite Roofing, Dampcourses and Vulcanite Sanded Asphalt.

On Stand No. 33, Row C, Messrs. William Briggs & Sons, Ltd. (Head office: Dundee. London office: 6 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3), are showing a display of Bituminous Specialities such as Bitumen Dampcourses for Foundation Walls. Roofings also play an important part in the exhibit; the different qualities will be more extensively reviewed in our Exhibition Survey issues.

Messrs. Cuirass Products, Ltd., Abbey House, Tothill Street, S.W., will occupy Stand 179, Row J, where visitors may examine the effects of a heavy downpour of water on a roof composed of felt zinc and corrugated iron, coated with Cuirass No. 6 Liquid Proofing and No. 18 Putty Compound. Damp walls coated with Proofing and afterwards distempered, papered and painted may also be inspected.

Messrs. George M. Callender & Co., Ltd., 25 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, are showing on Stand 62, Row D, a model reservoir constructed of wood with sloping sides, lined throughout with "Callendrite" Sheeting, which is under a practical water test for the duration of the Exhibition. Other interesting features are also shown. They are also showing the "Callendrite" Dampcourse.

Messrs. F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1, are showing on Stand 175, Row J, a very extensive variety of their "Lion" Brand Roofing and Roof Lining Felts.

Messrs. D. Anderson & Son, Ltd., Park Road Works, Stretford, Manchester, are showing on Stand 112, Row F, a framed building covered with "Rok" Roofing, the new "Rok" Mineral Surface Roofing, "Rok Flextile" Shingles. The woodwork of this building is treated externally with Green "Sidol" Wood Preservative (exterior quality). The walls of verandah and office show panelling stained with various shades of Sidol (interior quality).

Timber

Messrs. William Oliver & Sons, Ltd., 120 Bunhill Row, E.C.1, will display on Stands Nos. 2, 3 and 4, Row A, examples of Austrian Wainscot Oak, Honduras Mahogany, French Walnut, Cuba Mahogany, English Oak, English Walnut, and many other timbers, of which they hold large stocks.

Messrs. James Latham, Ltd., 124, Curtain Road, E.C.2, are showing on their Stand No. 140, Row H, choice collections of walnut from many different countries, and other hardwoods.

Doors and Joinery

Messrs. Bryce White & Co., Ltd., Deseronto Wharf and Mills, 28 Wharf Road, London, N.1, and Emsworth Works, Shirley, Southampton, are showing on Stand No. 146, Row H, "Red Cone Brand" Western Pine doors free from knots and defects having solid rails and styles, rotary cut figured panels suitable for staining and polishing.

Messrs. Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich, occupy Stand No. 295, Row T, and are showing a range of doors in deal pine and hard woods all morticed and tenoned together.

On Stand No. 52, Row D, are Messrs. Rippers, Ltd., Castle Hedingham, Essex. The chief feature will be the stand itself, which is designed to show a treatment for a staircase and surround in oak, the style being Tudor.

Messrs. Woco Door Co., Dashwood House, London, E.C.2, will have a two-storey house as their Stand No. 57, Row D. The house is constructed entirely of their Columbian Pine doors.

On Stand No. 258, Row Q, Messrs. The Merchant Trading Co., Ltd., 34 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, are devoting considerable attention and space to the effective display of "Metco" Columbian Pine Doors and Celotex (insulating lumber).

On Stand No. 85, Row E, Messrs. The Door Unit Co., Ltd., Park Royal, London, N.W.10, are confining their interests to a display of units and doors.

Messrs. Jennings (Bristol), Ltd., Pennywell Road, Bristol, will be represented on Stand No. 87, Row E. The display includes standardised windows, doors, gates, dressers and other woodwork suitable for dwelling houses, etc.

Messrs. Davies Bros., White Sea Wharf, 225 Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, E.10, are arranging their Stand No. 228, Row T, in such a manner as to appeal directly to the needs of the speculative builder.

Wall Boards (Fibre and Plaster)

Messrs. Thames Board Mills, Ltd., Purfleet, are the manufacturers of the "Essex Board," and on their Stand (No. 141, Row G) many decorative schemes can be inspected which testify to the fine surface qualities of the boards.

Messrs. The Beaver Board Co., Ltd., 133-135 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, have arranged an interesting display of their different Beaver Board Qualities on Stand No. 96, Row E.

Messrs. The Merchant Trading Co., Ltd., 34 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, are showing the possibilities of Celotex Wall Boards on their Stand (No. 258, Row Q), which is included in this forecast under the heading of Doors, etc.

Messrs. G. D. Peters & Co., Ltd., Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1, are showing on Stand No. 254, Row Q, a complete room panelled with "Sundeala" Wall Boards.

Messrs. The British Plaster Board, Ltd., 605 [illegible] Building, Water Street, Liverpool, are showing on Stand N[illegible] Row S, specimens of Thistle Plaster Board, which is [illegible] sheet of Gypsum Plaster between two layers of tough [illegible] paper.

Asbestos Roofing

The central octagonal space in the New Hall is occupi[illegible] Messrs. Bell's Poilite and Everite Co., Ltd., 59½, Sout[illegible] Street, London, Stand No. 257, Rows Q and R, on which [illegible] structure supporting Bell's Bigsix Super Corrugated S[illegible] is erected, with water continually falling, thus demonst[illegible] the imperviousness of this product.

Messrs. Turner Brothers Asbestos Co., Ltd., T[illegible] Park, Manchester. Head office: Rochdale. Branch [illegible] London, Newcastle, Birmingham and Glasgow. On Sta[illegible] 151, Row H. The exhibit is a small pavilion built wi[illegible] firm's "Permanite" Asbestos-Cement Building Speciali[illegible].

On Stand No. 136, Row G, Messrs. British Fibroc[illegible] Works, Ltd. (head office and works: Erith, Kent; [illegible] London, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Swansea, Gl[illegible] Dublin and Belfast), will show a series of roofs illust[illegible] many "Fibrent" Asbestos-Cement manufactures.

Sanitary Goods

On Stand 154, Row A, Messrs. Doulton & Co., Ltd., [illegible] Embankment, London, S.E.1, are showing examples of m[illegible] sanitary equipment.

Messrs. The Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., Wortley, Leed[illegible] 167 Strand, W.C.2, are showing on Stand No. 89, Row E, [illegible] selection of sanitary fittings, including examples of Imp[illegible] Porcelain with glazed fireclay ware in the form of a ba[illegible].

On Stand No. 15, Row B, Messrs. Elsau Manufactu[illegible] Co., 34-35 High Holborn, are showing models of their Isa[illegible] Chemical Closets.

Casements, Windows and Sliding Partitions

On Stand No. 292, Row T, Messrs. The Educat[illegible] Supply Association, Ltd., will show some practical fitt[illegible] dealing with the principal of folding doors. A garage door wit[illegible] glazed upper portion will occupy one end of the stand.

Messrs. Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Brain[illegible] occupy Stand No. 153, Row H. Many patterns of steel win[illegible] are arranged on this stand.

On Stand No. 280, Row S, Messrs. The Standard Met[illegible] Windows, Houghton Street, West Bromwich, have arrang[illegible] display of their steel windows suitable for houses and facto[illegible] etc.

Hardware, Door Furniture Locks, &c.

Messrs. Robert Adams, of St. Ann's Chambers, 1-2 Or[illegible] Street and 3-5 Emerald Street, Holborn, W.C.1, manufa[illegible] turers and brass founders, are arranging a typical displ[illegible] Stand No. 53, Row D.

Messrs. Evans & Ronald, Ltd., 7 Denman Street, Lond[illegible] Bridge, S.E.1 (Stand No. 25, Row C), are exhibiting exam[illegible] of the Evron Combined Bullet Catch and Bolt, Eddoll Ben[illegible] Gate Latch, Clip-on Drawing Board, etc.

Messrs. C. Love & Sons, Foreland Road, Bembridge, [illegible] (Stand No, 73, Row D), are showing a simple door fitting [illegible] "Odooro."

Messrs. Lips, Ltd., Kingsway House, Kingsway ([illegible] No. 29, Row T), are showing samples of their locks and furni[illegible] A sectional working model of a cylinder lock, ten times actual[illegible] will also be on view.

Stand No. 58, Row D, is to be occupied by Mess[illegible] Richard Melhuish, Ltd., 50-51 Fetter Lane, Holborn, Lond[illegible] E.C.4, who are showing a comprehensive display of the tools [illegible] in the building trades.

On Stand No. 174, Row J, Mr. Arthur Collier, 453 Brix[illegible] Road, London, S.W.9, is showing the "Shetack" hac[illegible] saw.

Messrs. Presto Lock Co., sole agents in Great Brit[illegible] for the Schlage Co., California, Sentinel House, Southampt[illegible] Row, London, W.C.1, are showing samples of the Schlage Bri[illegible] Locks on Stand No. 116, Row F.

Messrs. Skylax, Ltd., 22 Great St. Andrew Street, Shtes[illegible] bury Avenue, London, W.C.2 (Stand No. 20, Row B), ha[illegible] arranged an exhibit to illustrate their Universal Syste[illegible] Window Opening Gear.



At Olympia next week— on Stand 95, Row E, in the Main Hall— an interesting and unique exhibit of various textural finishes in "Atlas White" Stucco will be staged. The accompanying illustration shows one of the finishes to be exhibited. Four others— each different in character— will be shown.

Architects and Surveyors who have not previously had opportunity of inspecting the light and shade effects of differing forms of surface texture can see, on the "Atlas White" Stand at Olympia, slabs eight feet square of such surfaces. Interesting "Colemanoid" installations will also be on view.

Frederic Coleman

Terra-Cotta, Mosaic and Marble Work, Floor Tiles, Papers and Decorative Materials

Stand No. 98, Row E, will display the decorative products of the LEEDS FIRECLAY CO., LTD., Worthy, Leeds, and 167 Strand, London, W.C.2. Burmantofts terra-cotta is well known. Four piers on the stand carried out in several types and finishes will demonstrate its qualities. Burmantoft's "Lefco" terra-cotta fireplaces are represented by a number of different designs.

MESSRS. THE MIDDLETON FIRE CLAY WORKS, St. Pancras Goods Station, King's Road, London, N.W.1, are erecting a Stand, No. 90, Row E, which takes the character of a domed octagonal pavilion. All the materials used in the structure illustrate the different decorative and constructional values of the goods manufactured by the company.

MESSRS. CARTER & CO., LTD., Poole, Dorset, and 29 Albert Embankment, S.E.11, inform us that their display will be a general one, comprehensive of the many types of tiles and ceramic constructional materials. (Stand No. 102, Row F)

MESSRS. THE MARBLE MOSAIC CO., LTD., are showing on Stand No. 106, Row F, glass and marble mosaic work, examples of terrazzo jointless and "Imperator" tile flooring.

MESSRS. ANSELM, ODLING & SONS, LTD., marble and granite merchants, Crown Wharf, 132 New North Road, London, N.1, are arranging their Stand No. 103, Row F, in a character well known to visitors.

MESSRS. SANDERS & CO., Sundial House, 365-367 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, are arranging a very interesting exhibit on Stand No. 61, Row D. Marble and granite sculpture work for memorial purposes as well as for garden ornaments is displayed in tasteful profusion.

MESSRS. ARTHUR SANDERSON & SONS, LTD., 52-55 Berners Street, London, W.1, are showing on their Stand No. 108, Row F, some wonderful hand-painted wall papers, Chinese in character and design.

MESSRS. KIRKWOOD, CRAIG & CO., LTD., 8th Avenue Works, Manor Park, London, E.12, are distributing samples of their dry paste known as "Tapwata" to all who care to apply at their Stand No. 16, Row B.

On Stand No. 88, Row E, MESSRS. THE ASHLEY TRADING CO., LTD., 11 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, are showing the advantageous qualities of "Rex," a cold water flour paste.

MESSRS. THE EMDECA METAL DECORATION CO., LTD., 97 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, are showing a display of designs on Stand No. 115, Row F. Many new effective patterns have been introduced to the collection.

On Stand No. 10, Row B, MESSRS. THE AEROGRAPH CO., LTD., 43 Holborn Viaduct, E.C., are showing examples of their decorative work carried out in aerograph.

Art Joinery and Panelling Wrought Iron Work and Fibrous Plaster

MESSRS. BATH ARTCRAFT, LTD., Lower Bristol Road, Bath, will have a Stand No. 173, Row J, which in itself is part of the firm's exhibit.

MESSRS. SAMUEL ELLIOTT & SONS (READING), LTD., will occupy the same position in the exhibition they have occupied for many years past. The exhibit, Stand No. 181, Row J, is built of English oak with adzed finish, the design generally being of old half timbered construction.

MESSRS. DRYTONE, LTD., 73 Gower Street, W.C.1, are erecting a pavilion (Stand No. 56, Row D), which is intended, externally and internally, to display the developments in Drytone woodwork since the last Building Trades Exhibition two years ago.

MESSRS. HYDER & SONS, Olde Forge, Borough Green, Kent, are showing on Stand No. 26, Row C, some artistic wrought iron work.

A pavilion constructed of plaster seems to correctly represent the exhibit of MESSRS. PLASTERING, LTD., Concanon Road, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.2. (Stand No. 259, Row Q).

Shop Fittings

A Bronze Metal Shop Front with examples of drawn and cast metal characterises the display of MESSRS. FREDK. SAGE & CO., LTD., on Stand No. 256, Row Q.

MESSRS. SAMUEL HASKINS & BROS., LTD., Walthamstow, London, E.17, have arranged a characteristic stand (No. 143, Row G). Here "Firola" fireproof roller doors for party wall openings may be inspected.

Heating and Cooking Appliances

MESSRS. JONES & ATTWOOD, LTD., of Titan Works, Stourbridge (Stand No. 39, Row C), will show a representative selection of boilers for central heating and domestic hot water supply, including cast iron pipes and fittings. The "Do-esti-katum," an ideal boiler for the household, with an open fire and unique cooking facilities; the "Bon-Fire," an economical boiler for central heating or hot water supply where an open fire is not required; and the "Batheater," a combined boiler and storage cylinder in one unit, will occupy a prominent position on the stand. The "All-Night," a small independent boiler for garages, where it is important to keep the fire away from the building, will also be shown.

MESSRS. THE POLLARD ENGINEERING CO., LTD., of 125 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.1 (Stand No. 31, Row C) are exhibiting various models of their well-known "Pollard" Safety Geyser, the working principles of which are designed to give the maximum amount of really hot water with the minimum consumption of gas.

Geysers will also be the principal feature at Stand No. 89, Row K, occupied by MESSRS. EWART & SON, LTD., of 345 Euston Road, London, N.W.1, whose "Califont" system of water heating requires no formal introduction. A new type of heater designed to meet the requirements of the small house will also be shown, together with the "Boilo" Gas Heated Copper for housing schemes. MESSRS. SAUNDERS & CONNER, LTD., of Barrhead, who are associated with Ewart & Son, Ltd., are exhibiting a special selection of cast iron white porcelain enamelled baths at this stand.

MESSRS. CLARKHILLS, LTD., of 13 Albemarle Street, London, W.1 (Stand No. 211, Row L), are exhibiting the "Clark" Automatic Water Heater, which will be shown in operation serving bath, lavatory basin and sink. This heater eliminates the installation of a hot water tank and return and expansion pipes, and the gas consumption is automatically controlled by the quantity of hot water drawn from the taps.

"Foresight" Combination Ranges with their latest improvements, and the New "Foresight Junior" Portable Combination Stove, will be the keynote of the exhibit by MESSRS. SAMUEL SMITH & SONS, LTD., of Beehive Foundry, Smethwick (Stand No. 217, Row L). They are also showing a range of other portable stoves and tile and mantel registers.

"Wellstood" Ranges with encased iron flues, padded fenders, doors, and many other labour-saving and fuel saving devices, will be shown by MESSRS. SMITH & WELLSTOOD, LTD., of 111 Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.4 (Stand No. 220, Row L). Their other exhibits will include the "Esse" stoves for anthracite or coke; "Esse" Domestic Water Heaters; the "New Leader" Range; and "Columbian" Cookers. Two new patterns of the latter are to be shown, one of which has a new form of elevated hot closet and brackets for supporting additional utensils. "Cow" Portable Coppers, fitted with a patent steam escape, will also be found at this stand.

MESSRS. FENLON & SON, of 8 Tudor Street, London, E.4 (Stand No. 27, Row C), are exhibiting a variety of "Fen-Shrewsbury" geysers, gas boilers, hot water circulators and radiators, together with a gas-heated towel rail and other bathroom fittings.

MESSRS. THE EAGLE RANGE AND GRATE CO., of 127 Regent Street, London, W.1 (Stand No. 12, Row B), will have their "Premier" Range, with all its latest improvements, in operation. This range is fitted with a patent semi-independent boiler giving 50 to 70 gallons of water per hour. They are also showing the "New Eagle" Portable Range, the "Eagle" Combination Grate for housing schemes, and a selection of hearth grates. The Eagle "Bijou" Combination Grate, which is fitted with oven and bath boiler and is suitable for narrow openings, is a new line worthy of a special visit to this stand.

MESSRS. EXPRESS BOILERS, LTD., of 65 Great Portland Street, London, W.1 (Stand No. 21, Row B), are showing the "Express" Domestic Water Boiler, the working principles of which are quite distinct from those of a geyser.

A comprehensive range of anthracite stoves, together with the well known "Kooksjoie" Continuous-Burning Anthracite Range, will be shown by MESSRS. THE LONDON WARMING CO., LTD., of 18-19 Upper Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, W.1 (Stand No. 219, Row L). The new "LoCoCo" (low coal consumption) Combination Grate, of interest to all connected with housing schemes; the "A.O.C." (anthracite or coke) Florence Grate; and the "Everbrite" Boiler Grate should be especially noticed at this stand.

MESSRS. NEW GEYSERS, LTD., of 200 City Road, London, E.C.1 (Stand No. 201, Row K), are the makers of Barrale Geysers and Water Heaters for gas, oil or solid fuel. They will show a wide range of all their latest models, including the we

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known "Reliance" Geyser, fitted with interlocking taps, automatic valves and an "Access" base which is a new feature in geyser construction. Barker's Fresh Air Inlet for soil pipes is another speciality to be exhibited by this firm.

The well-known original "Interoven" and "Super Interoven" Convertible Cooking and Heating Stoves (Pascall's Patent), together with an entirely new model, will be the central feature of the exhibit of MESSRS. THE INTEROVEN STOVE CO., LTD., of 156 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2 (Stand No. 222, Row L). They are also showing "Bewty" Expanding Barless Fire Fronts for modernising old-fashioned sitting room and bedroom grates; the "Ten-in-One" Adjustable Stool Bottom Grates; and wrought welded range boilers of every description.

MESSRS. THE DAVIS GAS STOVE CO., LTD., and THE NAUTILUS FIRE CO., LTD., of 60 Oxford Street, London, W.1 (Stand No. 301, 302, Row V), will exhibit the "Nautilus" Welded Steel Coke-Heated Domestic Boiler, the Davis "Alpine" Gas Range, and the Davis "Front-Line" Gas Cooker. Amongst the gas fires to be displayed in mantel settings will be a series of Davis "Armoured" Gas Grates which are fashioned of hand-made metal. A working display of Davis Geysers will also be in evidence, as well as the "Nautilus" economy system of gas flue construction.

Patent "Back-to-Back" Stove Suites and a patent "Sealed" Mantel Register, designed to provide a sound, fireproof fixing, will be exhibited by MESSRS. STOOKE & SPARKS, LTD., of Stratford Ironworks, Forest Gate, E.7 (Stand No. 13, Row B).

MESSRS. TRIPLEX FOUNDRY, LTD., of Great Bridge, Staffs (Stand No. 11, Row B), will show two working models of the well-known "Triplex" Grates, both of which are fitted with bath boilers. A new Double Oven Triplex "G," with an oven on each side of the flue, is also to be exhibited.

MESSRS. "HURRY" WATER HEATER CO., 39, Broad Street, Birmingham, occupy Stand No. 190, Row K. The chief features of this exhibit are well known to architects and builders and municipal authorities. The patents have been utilised in thousands for private residences and housing schemes all over the country. The "Hurry" Geyser, No. 3 "Hurry" storage system, and "Hurry" Furnace should be closely inspected.

THE YORKSHIRE COPPER WORKS, LTD., of 53 New Broad Street, London, E.C.2, are a well-known firm amongst architects, builders, and heating experts and engineers. Their stand (No. 268, Row R) will exhibit many specimens of practical value.

MESSRS. BRATT, COLBRAN & CO. and THE "HEAPED" FIRE CO., LTD., of 10 Mortimer Street, London, are showing as a special feature, on Stand 213, Row L, rustless steel fireplace interiors in this material. These very decorative interiors are bound to be popular. The exhibit includes many tasteful designs for fireplaces suites embodying the "Heaped" fire.

Paint and Varnish

MESSRS. THOS. PARSONS & SONS, of 315-317 Oxford Street, London, W.1 (Stand No. 133, Row G), are showing some practical examples of work carried out with Parson's enamels, varnishes and paints, "Endelline" and "Endelflat" enamels receiving special prominence. "Parso-Glaze," a scrumbling paint giving decorative effects which are quite distinct from those obtained with ordinary opaque paints, will also be exhibited, in conjunction with a series of demonstrations in the use of the Parson's Rubber Stippler.

Stand No. 65, Row D, occupied by MESSRS. SAMUEL WILLS & CO., LTD., of Castle Green, Bristol, is taking the form of an Oriental building decorated with some of the most effective shades in "Wallpax" Patent Flat Wax Paint in combination with "Albion" Brilliant Gloss Enamel. Various materials treated with "Wallpax" will also be shown, including concrete slab and asbestos sheeting, two difficult surfaces for the scucessful adherence of paint.

MESSRS. THE MOND TAR BY-PRODUCTS SYNDICATE, LTD., of 47 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Stand No. 200, Row K), are exhibiting "Melanoid," an improved colloidal bituminous paint, in black, brown and green, which is claimed to have exceptional anti-corrosive qualities.

MESSRS. SISSONS BROTHERS & CO., LTD., of Hull (Stand No. 266, Row R), are showing rooms decorated with their well-known specialities, which include Hall's Distemper, Sissons' Oil Flat (a super-washable wall finish with a soft velvety surface), "Olac" Enamel, "Gen-a-Pur" Varnish (the original general purpose varnish for inside and outside work), and Sissons' Bright Gloss Paint. The latter is recommended for use on plaster and woodwork, and its durability and anti-corrosive qualities commend it for the protection of exposed metalwork.

MESSRS. PINCHIN, JOHNSON & CO., LTD., of General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.2 (Stand No. 135, Row G), will exhibit decorative effects obtainable by the use of "Deydol" Distemper, "Hygeia" Flat Wall Finish, "Satinette" Enamel and other products. They are also showing two new lines—"Oblit" white undercoating with an exceptional covering and obliterating capacity; and "Figaro," a hard enamel gloss paint with a high degree of durability.

In accordance with their usual practice MESSRS. (THE) PETROLEUM, LTD., of Alexandra House, Queen Square, London, W.C.1 (Stand No. 235, Row O), are showing a series of test panels done with "Decco Turps" in direct comparison with a similar series for which American turpentine has been used.

MESSRS. BLUNDELL, SPENCE & CO., LTD., of 8-9 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4 (Stand No. 260, Row Q), are exhibiting various well-known Blundell products, together with an interesting collection of gums and raw materials used in their manufacture. "Pammel" (Blundell's Petrifying Liquid Enamel), a bright finish for walls, wood and metalwork, which dries with an intensely hard surface resembling glazed tiles; and Blundell's Transparent Petrifying Liquid for the treatment of damp walls, decaying plaster, brick and stone, are to be given a prominent position on the stand. Flat and glossy "Japonette" will also be shown.

Paints and enamels in great variety, with many practical examples of their application, will be found at stand No. 98, Row K, occupied by MESSRS. WALTER CARSON & SON of Grove Works, Battersea, S.W.11. The specialities to be shown will include "Coverine," a white undercoating which transforms black into white with one coat; and "Muraline," the well-known washable cold water paint. They are also exhibiting pure liquid paint in some fifty-four shades for interior and exterior use; metallic paint for radiators; graphite paint for structural iron and steel; and an anti-corrosion paint pover, for use with a special oil mixture, which is claimed to be an efficient combatant of the corrosive effects of sea air.

Decoration with "Duresco" (washable water paint) and "Silpaco" (flat oil paint) will be the outstanding feature at Stand No. 97, Row E, occupied by MESSRS. THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LTD., of Charlton, London, S.E.7. A slab of "Duresco," 36 inches by 24 inches by 1 inch thick, built up from some 1,500 coats of the material, is also to be exhibited to show that this material will not flake nor disintegrate when applied to a secure ground. Panels decorated by the prize winners in the "Duresco" competition organised by The Silicate Paint Co., will also be shown.

The pavilion exhibited by MESSRS. MANDER BROTHERS, LTD., of Wolverhampton (Stand No. 138, Row G), will be decorated throughout with some of their products. The treatment of the walls and ceiling will be carried out in "Aqualine" (water paint), and the doors in mahogany "Matsine." For the exterior work "Vernasca" (flat oil paint) will be used. They are also showing a series of panels with a selection of the rich standard shades in which "Vernasca" can be supplied.

A wide range of varnishes, japans, paints, colours and painters' sundries will be shown by MESSRS. THOMAS SMITH & SON, of 238-240 Whitechapel Road, London, E.1 (Stand No. 6, Row S). "Polacco" Genuine English White Lead Paint is one of their many specialities.

Wood Preservatives

"Carbolineum," the original wood preservative, will be in evidence at Stand No. 64, Row D, occupied by MESSRS. CARBOLINEUM PETERS, LTD., of Stores Road, Derby. This product, which is also known as "Peterlineum," has now been on the market in this country for over forty years, and still proves to be one of the most effective mediums for protecting timber against the ravages of decay. "Toritna," a combined rot preventing and fireproofing solution, will be shown by MESSRS. THE DRY ROT AND FIRE PREVENTION CO., LTD., of 30 King's Road, St. Pancras, London, N.W.1 (Stand No. 161, Row H).

Composition Flooring

In composition flooring MESSRS. TERRANO, LTD., of 1-3 Regent Street, London, S.W.1 (Stand No. 304), will show examples of their original fire-resisting jointless flooring which has some thirty years' reputation behind it. THE ATHENA COMPOSITION FLOORING CO., of Athena House, Waterloo Road, Hammersmith, W.6 (Stand No. 131), are exhibiting jointless floors, wood block flooring and parquet flooring; whilst THE GRANWOOD FLOORING CO., LTD., of 44 Bedford Row, London, W.C., will demonstrate the practical utility of their "Granwood" Floor Blocks. MESSRS. THE HARRIE COMPOSITION, LTD., of Broadway Buildings, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1 (Stand No. 128), are showing a new composition flooring called "Hardfloor."

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NEILL

Ladders, Scaffolding, Fencing and Builders' Plants

On Stand No. 51, Row D, Messrs. Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd., incorporating The Tubular Scaffolding Co., Ltd., and the Patent Rapid Scaffolding Tie Co., Ltd., Lansdowne Road, Stockwell, London, S.W.8, have arranged a comprehensive display of their many practical patents.

Messrs. Stephens & Carter, Ltd., Paddington Green, W.2, are showing a wide range of builders' and decorators' plant on Stand No. 245, Row P.

On Stand No. 95, Row K, builders and architects will be able to inspect a fine display of all kinds of ladders, patent scaffold trestles, patent platform steps, tower ladders, staircase steps, etc., manufactured by Messrs. Drew, Clark & Co., Diamond Patent Ladder Works, Leyton, E.10.

Messrs. The Eclipse Rail-Track Ladder Co., 40 Newfoundland Street, Bristol, are showing on Stand No. 124, Row F, examples of the Eclipse Rail Track extension ladders, patent extension trestles and many other specially designed equipment.

On Stand No. 166, Row J, Messrs. Acme Patent Ladder Co., Summerley Street, Earlsfield, S.W.18, are showing a large variety of their Acme patent telescopic extension ladders.

On Stand No. 255, Row Q, an extensive range of patterns of different qualities of Penfold wire fencing will be shown by the sole manufacturer, F. E. Bull, 109 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

On Stand No. 37, Row C, Messrs. Fernden Fencing Co., Ltd., Bridge Street, Guildford, Surrey, will show samples of cleft chestnut fencing oak park-pale and close boarded fencing.

Messrs. Cardon & Co., Ltd., Chespale Works, Penshurst Station, Kent, are exhibiting on their Stand No. 49, Row C, samples of cleft chestnut fencing, chestnut posts, oak posts and chestnut and oak gates, etc.

Woodworking Machinery

Messrs. Danchaerts Woodworking Machinery, Ltd., display is to be found on Stand No. 197, Row K. The machine, which will attract considerable interest, is the Five-cutter Planing and Moulding Machine, for timber up to $10\frac{3}{4}$ by 5 inches.

On Stand No. 34, Row C, Messrs. Guilliet, Sons & Co., 13a Finsbury Square and 2 Worship Street, E.C.2, are showingtwenty machines covering almost the whole range of woodworking activities.

Messrs. John Pickles & Son (Engs.), Ltd., Hebden Bridge, are showing at Stand No. 123, Row F, a new high speed planer.

On Stand No. 170, Row J, Messrs. Thomas Robinson & Son, Ltd., Railway Works, Rochdale, have arranged to display among a number of machines.

Messrs. R. S. Thacker & Co., Ltd., sole agents for Kirchner Saw Milling & Woodworking Machinery, 107, Newington Causeway, London, S.E., have a display on Stand 167, Row J.

On Stand No. 1, Row A, Messrs. J. Sagar & Co., Ltd., Halifax, several woodworking machines will be shown in operation.

Messrs. Wadkin & Co., 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, have arranged on Stand No. 193, Row K, the installation of a number of high speed machines.

On Stand No. 165, Row H, Messrs. Perkin & Co., Ltd., Junction Works, Whitehall Road, Leeds, will be showing their now well-known Stair Housing Attachment.

Miscellaneous

On Stand No. 42, Row C, Messrs. John Tann, Ltd., 117 Newgate Street, London, E.C.1, are showing amongst many special features one of their massive crane-hinged, watertight, anti-blowpipe doors.

On Stand No. 40, Row E, Messrs. Rhodes' Chains, Ltd., 26 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2, are displaying Rhodes' patent pulleys and improved sash chains for hanging all sizes of window sashes, shop fronts, lifts and blackboards.

On Stand No. 6, Row B, Messrs. Ripon Steel Co., Ltd., Ripon, Yorks, are manufactures of steel building frames for all classes of warehouses, sheds, pavilions, etc.

The Rawlplug Co., Ltd., Gloucester House, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, are showing on Stand No. 54, Row D, the hundred and one useful purposes to which their Rawlplugs can be put.

Stand No. 60, Row D, occupied by Messrs. Tuke & Bell, Ltd., Carlton Engineering Works, Lichfield, Staffs, and 27 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, will command the attention of all those who are interested in Sewage Purification. A full size model showing a semi-septic sewage purification plant capable of dealing with the drainage of a country house with six to eight persons in residence is the chief feature of the stand.

Messrs. Marryat & Scott, Ltd., 28 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1, and at Inverness Works, Inverness Road, Hounslow, are showing on Stand 101, Row E, examples of their many different Lifts.

Messrs. B. T. Batsford, Ltd., 94 High Holborn, London, W.C., are displaying on Stand No. 84, a characteristic display of Architectural Books.

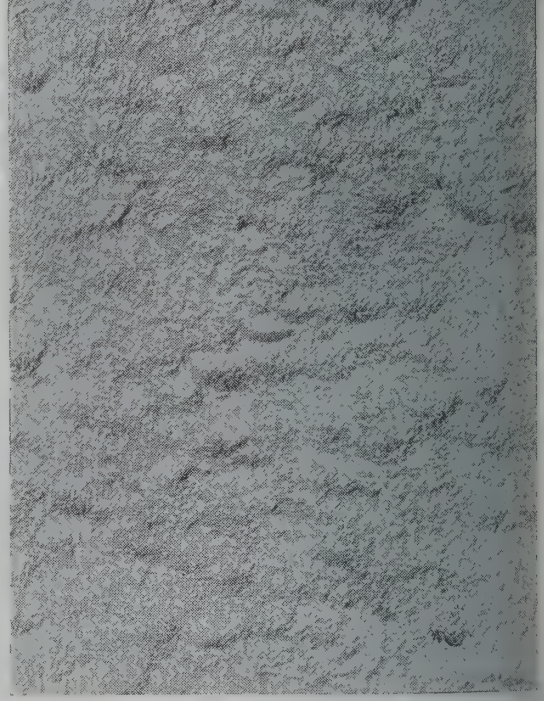
Messrs. The Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., York Manor, Petty France, Westminster, London, S.W.1, are showing on Stand No. 142, Row G. The exhibit consists of samples of the company's products and examples of their uses; also photographs of various works carried out on its systems.

On Stand 55, Row D, Messrs. Ferodo, Ltd., Sovereign Hills, Chapel-en-le-Frith. (London branch: 222 Tottenham Court Road, W.1), are showing specimens and models of Ferodo Patent Woven Stairtreads. The different methods for fixing these treads to various types of stairs may also be noted. A white tread will attract attention; it is manufactured for fixing to pile carpets, for use in hotels, theatres, and cinemas.

Messrs. The Diamond Tread Co., Ltd., 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1, are showing on their Stand No. 178, Row J, samples of their Non-slipping Treads and Tiles.

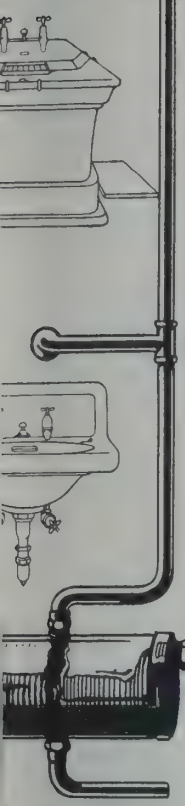
Messrs. Allen-Liversidge, Ltd., Victoria Station House, Westminster, S.W.1, are showing on Stand No. 289, Row T, patterns of their A-L Air-Acetylene Blowpipe, using Dissolved Acetylene in cylinders combined with atmospheric air for Fine Burning, also other interesting features.

Messrs. The Adamite Co., Ltd., Regent House, Regent Street, W.1, sole authorised representatives of "Atlas White" non-staining Portland cement, are arranging a very effective stand at the Building Exhibition. The chief exhibits will include large slabs of concrete stucco, 7 ft. 6 in. square. These slabs have been produced in exactly the same way as the walls of a house would be rendered. They illustrate different colour and textural effects. No mean task has been accomplished in



placing these slabs at the exhibition. Visitors will be able to examine the various surface treatments and judge for themselves in a practical way their decorative value. Photographs and small slabs rendering these effects in miniature could never express the same effect as produced by the actual size exhibit. In 1924 "The Spirit of the Rocks," a fine piece of plastic sculpture, was the prominent feature of the "Atlas White" exhibit, showing the possibilities of the use of Atlas White caste concrete stone in which Cornish granite was the aggregate employed. This year's features are, we think, of a greater practical value, and architects who seek to introduce textural qualities to their external walls will undoubtedly appreciate the efforts made for this exhibition.

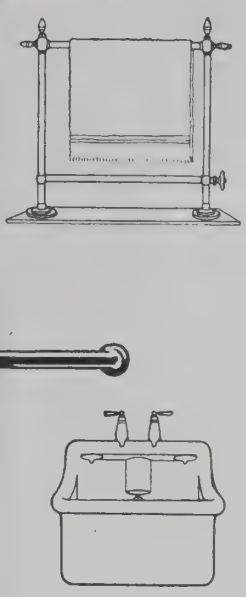
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Building Finance in the City

Our Financial Correspondent will be glad to answer any inquiries which may be addressed to him c/o the Editor

Having survived the shock of the English Electric Co., which, on the eve of the holidays decided to pass its dividend on the ordinary shares, dealers in the industrial section of the Stock Exchange returned to business in cheerful mood. Trading on public account, however, has so far shown no great expansion, but there was evidence of an increasing demand for shares in sound companies, Courtaulds being a feature of strength among art silk descriptions on the revival of the rumour to the effect that the company is about to dispose of its holding in the American Viscose Co. to a syndicate at a fabulous figure. This rumour has never been confirmed or denied by the Courtaulds Co., and, according to the latest reports, negotiations have now reached a more advanced stage, although nothing official is yet known. Shares connected with the building trade were also inquired for, noticeably Associated Cement Ordinary and London Bricks.

The passing of the dividend on the ordinary shares of the English Electric Co., Ltd., is all the more disturbing in view of the fact that a year ago the undertaking was apparently doing well, special reference being made in the 1924 report to the arrangements for meeting increased production. This is the first occasion since registration in December 1918 that the board have found such a course necessary. For each of the four preceding years 5 per cent. was paid, while for 1919 and 1920 the distribution amounted to 8 per cent. Until the report and accounts for 1925 are available shareholders must remain in suspense. Whether the decision of the board has been influenced in any way by the present discussions in connection with the national electricity scheme it is impossible to say. In the meantime the shares are quite a nominal market at around 15s., having been down at one time to 13s., with more sellers about than buyers, dealings being a matter of negotiation. Other electrical issues have been dull in sympathy.

Among the few bright spots, Wall Paper Deferred have attracted quite a fair amount of attention, accompanied by rumours of a favourable character concerning an interim dividend. Last year's total distribution was 12½ per cent., paid in November, so that if an interim payment is forthcoming shortly, perhaps it is the forerunner of an increased distribution for the year. The recent advance in the shares to over 31s. rather infers that something of this sort is about to happen, though it would not be wise to follow the rise too far in view of the speculative nature of the business.

Another successful year's trading has been experienced by the Olympic Portland Cement Co., of Bellingham, U.S.A., though the profits disclosed are only slightly higher at £68,736. A saving of some £10,000 in interest and sinking fund charges has been effected by the redemption of the £73,100 debentures outstanding at the end of 1924, thus enabling an increase in the dividend of from 14 to 15 per cent. This is the highest distribution yet made. While the depreciation allowance is £7,700 higher on this occasion at £17,000, the allocation to reserve is £5,000 less at £20,000; but the amount carried forward is about £2,000 more at £22,009. Production was some 77,000 barrels greater at 597,792 barrels, but owing to the competition from imported cement the prices realised were lower than in 1924. However, the plant at Bellingham is to be increased by the addition of one kiln, which will raise the output 50 per cent. As this is expected to be in operation shortly, and in view of the demand for cement by the building trade, the company should continue to prosper, especially as it is in a very strong position financially, with an excess of liquid assets over liabilities of £176,000. The £1 ordinary shares are officially quoted at around 39s. cum. dividend and nobody would think of selling.

Ransomes and Rapier, the old-established engineers and ironfounders of Ipswich, have weathered a period of depression in the industry very well. A setback in the records results of 1924 was only to be expected and a net profit of £10,190 for 1925 is the lowest since 91. Consequently the dividend on the ordinary shares has to be reduced from 12 to 7½ per cent., paid free of tax, and nothing on this occasion is placed to reserve, which a year ago received £5,000; but rather more is carried forward at £23,231. The reduced dividend was earned on a small margin, and as profits in the past have been conservatively distributed the financial position of the concern is one of strength, quick assets exceeding current liabilities by about £153,000. The reserve fund stands at £71,050, and though the directors view the future without some anxiety, announce the fact that some important contracts have been received from India.

We are glad to note the L.C.C. are following the right policy anent the campaign to buy British goods. A case in point where Continental makers submitted low prices was that of some recent cement contracts. Replying to a question put by an official of the National Union of General Workers, the Clerk of the Council said: "The tenders recently accepted by the Council are for cement of British manufacture and the question of the wages paid to Belgian cement workers does not arise."

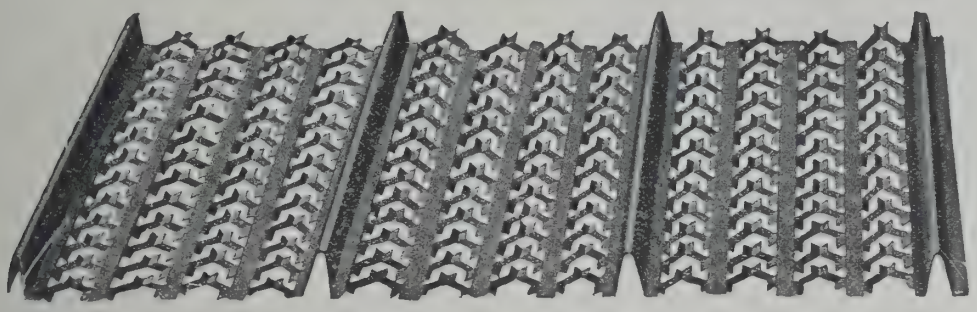
Having dealt with the results of the giants in the cement industry in recent issues it is apropos to glance at two sturdy youngsters—the Dunstable Portland Cement Co. and the Holborough Cement Co. The first named has the advantage of Government support to the tune of £100,000 guarantee on a 5 per cent. first mortgage debenture. Registered in February, 1925, to acquire 200 acres of freehold land near Dunstable, it has an authorised capital of £300,000; as to £175,000 in ordinaries and £125,000 in 7½ per cent. cumulative preferences. There are in issue £150,000 of the former, which command 29s. 6d. in the market just at present; so far, only £50,000 of the preference capital has been subscribed. Production on a large scale has not yet commenced, but the time is not far distant when a substantial weekly output will be made and readers will do well to keep an eye on this promising venture; apart from dividends there is the prospect of the remainder of the capital being issued on terms favourable to existing holders. As to the Holborough Co., this is a Kentish proposition possessing high quality marl on or near surface level. Its authorised capital is £500,000, of which £406,250 was subscribed in October last. Current price is 21s., and quite recently some ordinary lines have been bought at 22s. Messrs. Vickers, too, have been responsible for the up-to-date machinery and contracts already booked are of such proportions as to justify the erection of the third unit, which is now in hand. We look to a bright future for this enterprise. The original output estimates were based upon two kilns, with 1300 tons of cement per annum, but the laying down of a third unit may be taken as a hopeful sign.

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Stewarts & Lloyds (def.) xd	27	0	General Electric....		
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The Week's Building News

London and Home Counties

BEDFORD.—A new church is to be erected, to be known as Christ Church, with seating capacity for about 500 persons. Mr. George P. Allan, F.R.I.B.A., Architect, 81 High Street, Bedford, has the scheme in hand.

CHELMSFORD.—The Rural District Council have obtained the approval of the Ministry to erect a further 36 houses in the various districts in their area.

CROYDON.—The Housing Committee propose an arrangement with local builders for the erection of 260 houses on the Waddon estate at standard prices.

EDGWARE.—Middlesex Education Committee have acquired land for the extension of the elementary school.

GRAVESEND.—The proposal for a joint hospital having fallen through, the Corporation now propose to prepare plans for a diphtheria ward at the local hospital.

LONDON.—The City of London Corporation have acquired for £30,000 the freehold sites of land in Shepherdess Walk, Turner Place and Wenlock Road for the purposes of housing schemes.

NAPSBURY.—Middlesex C.C. have prepared a scheme for extensions at the mental hospital, provision being made for a nurses' home, to cost £31,500, wards for tuberculous patients, to cost £6,000; bathing accommodation £4,000; cottages for staff; £15,000, and verandas, £1,000.

POPLAR.—The Borough Council are to obtain a loan of £17,500 to carry out the St. Leonard's Street clearance and re-housing scheme.

WILLESDEN.—The Education Committee are acquiring a site for an open-air school.

WILLESDEN.—Barclays Bank, Ltd., propose to erect a bank in Church Road.

WOOLWICH.—The L.C.C. have sanctioned loans to the Borough Council for £20,000 and £25,000 respectively for housing purposes.

Midlands

BIRMINGHAM.—Messrs. Cadbury, of Bournville, are extending their factory by two blocks of buildings, each 300 ft. long and five storeys high. The work, which will take nearly two years to complete, will be carried out by Messrs. Braithwaite and Co. (Engineers), Ltd., of London. Over 4,000 tons of steel work will be used.

BIRSTALL.—Plans have been approved for the erection of twelve subsidised houses at Brass Castle, Howden Clough, for Messrs. J. Akeroyd & Sons.

BROMSGROVE.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned the granting of a subsidy to the R.D.C. for the erection of a further 100 houses.

DEWSBURY.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned the Corporation's scheme for the acquisition of the Dewsbury and District Infirmary, at a cost of £28,000, for use as additional municipal offices. A new infirmary is to be erected near the existing building.

DUDLEY.—The Board of Guardians have decided to proceed with the scheme for the erection of a maternity and nurses' home, on a site adjoining Shaver's End, Dudley, plans for which have already been prepared by Messrs. Paine & Hobday, Architects, at an estimated cost of £33,500.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—A comprehensive scheme of educational development has been submitted to the Staffordshire Education Committee, the cost of which is estimated at nearly £350,000, and includes new elementary and secondary schools, including Bilston Girls' High School (£35,000), and Wolverhampton Technical College (one-third cost of completed scheme) £37,300.

WEDNESBURY.—The Borough Surveyor has submitted plans for the erection of 80 houses on the Churchfields housing site, 34 of the houses being of the parlous type, and 46 of the non-parlour type. The Borough Council have decided to invite tenders for the work.

North Western Counties

AINSWORTH.—Land has been acquired by the Lancashire County Council in Ainsworth Hall Road for the erection of a new school.

BIRKENHEAD.—The Town Council have decided to purchase Royden Estate, between Woodchurch and the Borough boundary, at a cost of £70,000, for the purpose of a housing scheme.

BLACKPOOL.—Plans have been approved for the erection of a new bank off Whitegate Drive, for the District Bank, Ltd., of Manchester. Messrs. Jones & Dalrymple, Architects, 178 Oxford Road, Manchester, are the architects.

BOLTON.—Plans have been approved for the erection of a new hotel and shop premises in Deansgate, for Messrs. Magee, Marshall & Co., Ltd., Crown Brewery. Messrs. Briggs & Thornley, Architects, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn. The scheme is estimated to cost between £20,000 and £25,000.

COLNE.—A scheme has been approved for the erection by the Corporation of 66 houses within the borough. Application to be made for sanction to the Ministry of Health.

ROCHDALE.—A scheme has been approved by the Housing Committee for the erection of 138 houses on the Milnrow Road site, which is being developed by a firm of Manchester builders.

ROYTON.—A scheme is in preparation for the erection of a new Central School. The plans are being prepared by the County Architect, Mr. H. Littler, 16 Ribblesdale Place, Preston.

STOCKPORT.—The Borough Engineer has submitted plans to the Baths and Wash-houses Committee for the erection of a public wash-house in Barn Street at an estimated cost of £1,000.

WILMSLOW.—The Urban District Council are to prepare a scheme for the erection of 50 houses on land off Chapel Lane and Simpson Street. Plans are being prepared by Mr. J. Leo. Halliday, architect, of No. 14 John Dalton Street, Manchester.

Yorkshire

DONCASTER.—An estimate of the probable cost of erecting 93 houses at Bawtry, amounting to £62,681 (excluding cost of land), has been received from Messrs. Walker & Thompson, Architects, and it is resolved to apply to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow the sum required for the erection of 82 houses and for the grant of a subsidy.

HEMSWORTH.—The Rural Council are to erect 50 additional houses on land adjoining the present housing estate at South Kirby. It is also proposed to erect 60 additional houses on the Northfield Estate of the South Kirby and Featherstone and Hemsworth Collieries, Ltd.

HULL.—The Housing Committee have acquired 39 acres at Marfleet Lane for another housing scheme.

HULL.—The Corporation have obtained sanction to borrow £26,000 for the erection of slipper, hot air and vapour baths at Beverley Road and at St. Paul's Street.

HULL.—The Corporation are negotiating with the Ministry of Health regarding the scheme for the erection of an infectious diseases hospital at Cottingham, the City Architect reporting that the cost is estimated at £80,000.—It is suggested that the scheme should be spread over some years.

LEEDS.—A scheme is on foot for the erection of a new church of St. Wilfred's in the parish of St. Aiden, Harehills. The seating capacity will be for about 650 persons, and the cost is estimated at £12,000. Messrs. Kitson, Parish & Ledgard, Architects, Lloyd's Bank Chambers, Vicar Lane, Leeds, have been appointed to prepare the plans.

LEEDS.—Sanction has been obtained for a loan of £34,000 for the erection of a new institution and a training school for the blind.

LEEDS.—The Leeds and Wakefield Brewery Co., Ltd., are to have another new hotel erected on a site at the corner of York Road and Foundry Road at Crossgates. The hotel will contain a café, dancing hall and other recreation rooms. A condition of the licence is that no liquor must be served in the tea room. A bowling green and several hard tennis courts are also to be provided.

LUDDENFOOT.—The District Council have passed plans for the first 24 houses which Mrs. G. H. Wislon, of Halifax, is proposing to erect in the district of a similar type to those she has erected elsewhere and sold for £400 each.

Wales

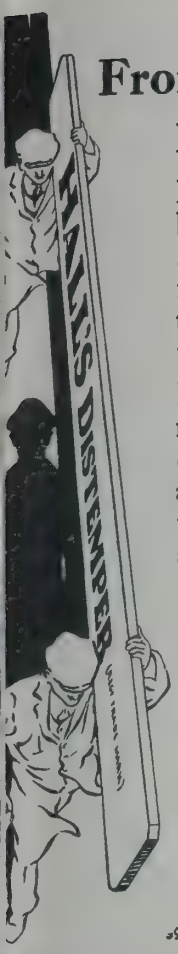
BEDWAS.—The District Council will shortly invite tenders for the erection of 40 houses at Machen.

MAESYCWMMER.—The Urban District Council has received sanction for the borrowing of the necessary money for the erection of 40 houses. Tenders will shortly be invited.

MERTHYR.—The Corporation are preparing plans and specifications for 60 houses at Aberfan, 48 at Heolgerrig, and 12 at Gellifaelog.—A scheme for the erection of 90 houses at Troedyrhiw is to be submitted to the Ministry of Health.

PANTEG.—The Urban District Council has decided to erect 20 houses under the Wheatley scheme on a site at the top of Blandare Road, at a cost, inclusive of site, sewers, roads, etc., of £776 each.

SWANSEA.—New plans are under consideration for the new station to be constructed by the Great Western Railway Company in place of High Street Station.



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Building Contracts Open

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than* 2 P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

BOLSOVER.—April 19.—For the erection of a new school for about 340 children at Whaley Thornes, for the Council. Apply to Mr. George H. Widdows, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the Committee, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Deposit £1 1s.

CARDIFF.—April 17.—For the erection of twenty-four houses at Rhoose, Porthkerry, for the Rural District Council. Apply to the Clerk to the Council, 20 Park Place, Cardiff. Deposit £2.

CHELMSFORD.—April 23.—For the erection of three conveniences in the recreation ground. Apply to Mr. E. J. Miles, A.M.I.C.E., Rainsford House, Chelmsford.

CLEVEDON.—April 24.—Tenders for eighteen houses on the Griffen Road estate. Plans and specifications, apply Mr. G. D. Knowles, Town Surveyor, Verwood, Madeira Road, Clevedon.

DARTON.—April 20.—For the erection of a new school for 300 children at Darton, Kexbrough, for the West Riding Education Committee. Details from the Education Department, County Hall, Wakefield.

ELLESMORE PORT AND WHITBY.—April 19.—For the erection of seventy-eight semi-detached houses in Grace Road, Wilkinson Street, and Westminster Road, Ellesmere Port. Apply to the Council Offices, Ellesmere Port. Deposit £5 5s.

GODALMING.—April 21.—For the erection of four blocks of four cottages at Station Road, Farncombe. One block of four cottages at Borough Road, Godalming. One pair of cottages at Unstead in the parish of Shalford, for the Council. Apply to Mr. G. Bertram-Hartpee, F.S.I., Municipal Buildings, Godalming. Deposit £2 2s.

HALIFAX.—April 12.—For the various trades required in the erection of eighty houses, forty at Boothtown and forty at the Nursery Lane sites, for the Corporation Housing Committee. The required trades have been divided into five groups for each scheme, as follows: (1) Excavator, mason and brickwork; (2) carpenter and joiner; (3) slater and plasterer; (4) plumber and glazier; (5) electrician (wiring only). Deposit £2 2s.

LIVERPOOL.—For the erection of houses in lots of 25 to 1,000 on the various housing estates. The houses will be of the parlour or non-parlour type, and may be either of brick or concrete construction. The committee will also be prepared to consider the erection of houses by other alternative methods. Apply to the Housing Office, Municipal Buildings, Dale Street. Deposit £1 1s.

MAIDSTONE.—April 14.—For alterations and additions to the administration, scarlet fever and diphtheria blocks at its isolation hospital at Coxheath, Loose, for the Corporation. Apply to Mr. Thos. A. Bushbridge, Engineer and Surveyor to the Council. Deposit £1 1s.

MAIDSTONE.—April 13.—For the exterior painting of seventy-four houses on the Cherry Orchard Estate, for the Corporation. Apply to Mr. W. H. Frost, Estates Manager, Corporation Depot, Mill Street, Maidstone.

MAIDSTONE.—April 13.—For the erection of thirty-six houses in Upper Fant Road, for the Corporation. Apply to Mr. T. F. Bunting, Borough Surveyor, Fairmeadow, Maidstone.

MIRFIELD.—April 12.—For the erection and completion of thirty-one houses on the Granny Lane Housing Estate, for the Council. Contractors desirous of submitting tenders may do so for any separate trade or for the whole of the work. The houses are to be in blocks of two, three or four. Apply to Mr. Gill, architect, Surveyor to the Council, Council Offices, Mirfield. Deposit £1 1s.

NEWCASTLE.—April 26.—For the erection of the following brick houses on the Walker Estate, Newcastle: (1) Walker Estate, No. 1 scheme, 230 houses; (2) Walker Estate, No. 2 scheme, thirty-six houses; (3) Wharrier Street, twenty-six houses. Apply in writing to the Housing Architect, 18 Cloth Market, Newcastle. The following deposits will be required: Three guineas in respect of (1) above; two guineas each in respect of (2) and (3).

PONTELAND.—April 14.—For new two-storied building, including vestries, kitchen, and lavatories. Apply to the Ponteland Wesleyan Chapel.

RAMSGATE.—For the erection of an annexe at the Ramsgate General Hospital. Apply to the architect, Mr. W. T. Stock, 57 Queen Street, Ramsgate. Deposit £2 2s.

SWANSEA.—April 21.—For the erection of 120 houses at Morriston, for the Town Council. Apply to Mr. Ernest E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, 3 Prospect Swansea. Deposit £3 3s.

SWINEFLEET.—April 20.—For the erection of twelv parlour type houses at Swinefleet, for the Goole Rural Council. Apply to the Surveyor, Mr. R. Plewes.

WHITLEY BAY.—For new Catholic church and rect Whitley Bay. Apply to Stienlet and Maxwell, Ch Architects, 14 Saville Row, Newcastle-on-Tyne. £2 2s.

WOODHAM FERRERS.—April 19.—For the erect brickwork or concrete, of twelve houses at Woodham Apply to J. Dewhirst.

Building Tenders Accepted

FAILSWORTH.—For the erection of 40 houses, com with drains, paths and wooden fencing to road fronta Lord Lane site, for the Failsworth Urban District C (Architect, Mr. G. H. Fletcher, Manchester). Moston Bri Building Co., Manchester (accepted).

GLASGOW.—Have accepted the offer of the Kane wood Co., for the erection of 300 houses of the three-apa type on the basis of £395 per house up to 250 and £390 per if more than 250 are included in the contract.

GLASGOW.—The Housing Committee of Glasgow Corpo recommends the acceptance of the following offers for the e of a number of four- and five-apartment terrace hous Bellahouston:—Mason, etc., J. Kirkwood & Smith, £58,149 13s; joiner, George Eaglesham, £39,910 15s slater, P. Whyte & Co., £9,514 17s. 2d.; glazier, Jam McPhie, £958 19s. 6d.; plumber, Thomas Porter & £18,895 6s. 10d.; plaster, Archibald McKellar, £6,409 16s iron railings and gates, Star Architectural Iron £1,284 11s. 9d.

HORNSEY.—The Corporation Joint Hospital Comitt recommend the tender, £23,699, of Messrs. C. J. Newby, of New Southgate, for extensions at the isolation hospita

HUDDERSFIELD.—For the erection of 45 houses estate at Almondbury. Plans and specifications prepared Borough Architect. The following are the contracts Masons, Huddersfield Guild Society; joiner, H. Hamer; bers, Thos. Allison, Ltd.; plasterers, Thos. Robinson & slaters, G. H. Day & Sons; painters, J. C. Brook & Sons tricians, J. Marsden & Sons; concreter, J. Hinchcliffe.

LEEDS.—For the erection on each of the four estates all gas, six all electric and six ordinary houses:—Mess Broderick & Sons, £9,469 at Wyther estate, and £9,289 at worth estate; Messrs. Paul Rhodes, Ltd., £9,714 at Mea estate and £9,378 at Middleton estate.

LLANGENNECH.—For the erection of central school Carmarthenshire County Council; Messrs. Charles Tho Co., Llandilo, £22,398 (provisionally accepted).

LONDON.—For the erection of new schools at Bonner Bethnal Green, E.2. (Messrs. Sandy & Norris, F. & A.R.I.B.A. Architects and Surveyors, 20 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1 Messrs. Crawley & Co., Bethnal Green (accepted).

SEFTON.—For the erection of 18 houses at Ince Bla and Lydiate Lane, or the Rural District Council, Mr. E. B. L.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, 9 Cook Street, Live M. A. Riordan, Liverpool (accepted).

SOUTHWELL.—For the erection and completion o infirmary at the Workhouse, Upton Road, for the Sou Board of Guardians, Messrs. Sands & Walker, architects, Chambers, Nottingham, William Smith, Newark, (accepted).

STANLEY.—For the erection of a new Catholic Central Mr. Frank A. Coyle, L.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, 29 market Street, Consett, Co. Durham. Builder, Thomas R Darlington; plasterer, M. Ryan, Newcastle; plumber, L. Shotley Bridge.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—The Town Council have acc the tender of Messrs. R. Streathite & Sons, of Four Oaks, erection of 66 houses; parlour type, £497 10s., and non-p type, £437 10s. per house.

WALLASEY.—For the whole of the works required erection of new school at Egerton Grove, Liscard, Wa for the County Borough of Wallasey, in accordance wi drawings and specifications prepared by Messrs. E. Kirby F.R.I.B.A., architects, 5 Cook Street, Liverpool. Mess Dolan & Sons, Warrington, £29,900 (provisionally accepte

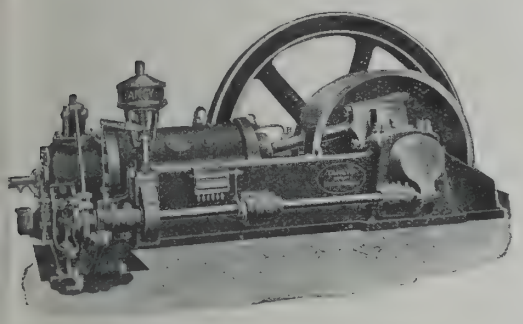
WIGAN.—For the erection of first portion of new St. Church at Orrell, for the parochial church council, Messrs. & Paley, architects, 34 Castle Hill, Lancaster. C. O. H Stockport.

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Failures and Arrangements

ALFRED WARD, 13 Barrett Street, Silsden, Yorkshire. Builder and contractor.

The first meeting of the creditors of the above was held on March 26 at the Official Receiver's office, Bradford. According to the statement of affairs the deficiency amounted to £1,208, the assets being estimated at £163. The matter was left with the Official Receiver as trustee.

ROBERT THOMAS BENNETT, 14 Lavender Vale, Wallington, Surrey. Builder.

The application for discharge of this debtor was heard recently at Croydon. It appeared that the receiving order was made in 1922, when the liabilities totalled £1,825, and there were no assets. In 1915 debtor executed a deed of assignment for the benefit of his creditors, when a dividend of 1s. 11½d. in the £ was paid on liabilities of £2,413. The discharge was granted subject to a suspension of four years, but the Registrar said that it did not debar the debtor coming to the Court if he had a reasonable proposition to make.

HARRY BENNETT, Stockport Road, Gee Cross, Hyde, Cheshire. Timber merchant.

The public examination was held on March 29 at Ashton-under-Lyne. The statement of affairs showed a deficiency of £1,100. The examination was closed.

F. & A. FROUDE, Baring Road, Beaconsfield. Builders and contractors.

A meeting of the creditors of the above was held recently when a statement of affairs was submitted which disclosed liabilities of £4,890. The assets totalled £1,199, or a deficiency of £3,691. It was resolved that the debtors should execute a deed of assignment, together with a committee of inspection.

The following are the principal creditors:—Bristow Bros., High Wycombe, £115; Brookes, Phillips & Co., Ltd., London, £175; Hunt, Kennard & Co., Harrow, £115; Kirby Bros., Uxbridge, £230; Lewis, J., London, £240; Spicer & Sons, Ltd., High Wycombe, £170; Standard Range and Foundry Co., Ltd., Watford, £379; Smith, H. P., London, £118; Froude, T., London, £200; Froude, Mrs. F. D., Beaconsfield, £644; Wingrave, E. A., Beaconsfield, £100.

ALFRED CHARLES ALLEN and CHARLES FREDERICK ENGLAND, Southsea Avenue, Leigh-on-Sea. Builders.

A meeting of the creditors of the above was held recently. It appeared that the liabilities amounted to £2,294. The assets totalled £2,293. It was decided to confirm the deed of assignment already executed.

MRS. EMILY BARTLETT, trading as E. BARTLETT & SONS, Chestnut Grove, New Malden. Builders and decorators.

A meeting of the creditors of the above was held on March 30 at the Law Society's Rooms, Chancery Lane, E.C., when a statement of affairs was presented which showed liabilities of £2,947. The assets totalled £3,957, from which had to be deducted deferred charges in respect of winding up or six months' notice ending August 31, £2,940, leaving net assets of £1,017, or an estimated deficiency of £1,929. A committee of inspection was formed.

The following are among the creditors:—Hall & Co., Epsom, £385; Davis, H. & C., & Co., Ltd., London, £313; Austins, Ltd., Ilford, £151; Weston, Ltd., London, £158; Wright, J., & Co., Ltd., New Malden, £266; Glide, T., West Byfleet, £106; Bonsey Bros., Ottershaw, £184; Astolat Co., Guildford, £100.

Recent Wills

MR. LEONARD ALOYSIUS SCOTT STOKES, of 3 Mulberry Walk, Chelsea, S.W., formerly of 2 and 4 Great Smith Street, S.W., architect, a former President of the Royal Institute of British Architects and of the Architectural Association, who died on December 25 last, aged 67 years, left estate of the gross value of £8,810.

MR. ARTHUR CHARLES GALBRAITH, of 14 Park Village East, Regent's Park, N.W., who died on February 9 last, aged 77 years, left estate of the gross value of £116,943 4s. 6d., with net personalty £116,756.

MR. GEORGE LAMB, Summerlands, Croft Drive, Caldy, Cheshire, timber merchant, a former Mayor of Bootle, who died on January 1 last, aged 64 years, left estate of the gross value of £32,369.

MR. ARCHIBALD STEWART, Langside House, Langside, Glasgow, builder, sole partner in the firm of A. Stewart & Co., who died November 22 last, aged 78 years, left, in addition to considerable real estate, personal property in Great Britain valued at £21,269 17s.

New Companies

WARMINSTER TIMBER CO., LTD. (212,680).—Private company. Registered March 24. Capital, £18,000. Objects: To acquire the business of timber merchants and sawyers now carried on by N. S. John and A. J. Rendell, as the Warminster Timber Co. Directors: N. S. John, Woodcock, Warminster, Wilts; A. J. Rendell, Wardene Farm, Corsley, Wilts; and E. Cogswell, Warminster.

A. W. LITTLE & CO., LTD. (212,561).—Private company. Registered March 24. Capital, £3,000. Objects: To carry on the business of builders and contractors, etc. Directors: W. Little, 201 Barnsole Road, Gillingham, Kent; B. Sone, 167 Barnsole Road, Gillingham, Kent; F. S. Rowde, 17 Barnsole Road, Gillingham, Kent.

VERNON & SMITH, LTD. (212,701).—Private company. Registered March 25. Capital, £3,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a builder and contractor carried on by Smith at Station Street, Hazel Grove, Cheshire, and elsewhere. Directors: J. Smith, Oakdene, Queens Road, Hazel Grove; H. Smith, "Norbert," Queens Road, Hazel Grove.

BURTONS (BUILDERS), LTD. (212,707).—Private company. Registered March 26. Capital, £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of builders and building contractors, etc. Directors: W. A. Burton, 30 Lillie Road, Fulham, W.; J. F. R. Phillips, 37 Maclise Road, W.14. Solicitors: Hamlin, Grammer & Hamlin, 12 Wimbledon Hill Road, S.W.19. Registered office: 30 Lillie Road, Fulham, S.W.

SURREY VARNISH AND ENAMEL CO., LTD. (212,81[illegible]). Private company. Registered March 29. Capital, £[illegible]. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers in varnishes, enamels, paints, etc. Subscribers: Leslie, Felbridge Court, Felbridge, East Grinstead, Sussex; A. Howes, Pinchurst, Dukes Avenue, New Malden, Surrey. Secretary: A. St. George Howes.

BARLBOROUGH BRICK CO., LTD. (212,778).—Private company. Registered March 29. Capital, £10,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with C. Robinson, J.P., of Barlborough, Chesterfield, and to carry on the business of makers of brick, tiles and artificial stone and concrete, etc. Directors: [illegible] Archer, The Royal Oak, Barlborough, near Chesterfield; [illegible] Beighton, Brimmington, near Chesterfield; C. Robinson, [illegible] field Lodge, Barlborough, near Chesterfield. Registered office: 67 Welbeck Street, Whitwell, near Mansfield.

NEATRUL CONCRETE PRODUCTS AND CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (14,087).—Private company. Registered March 30. Capital, £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of "Neatrul" (Regd.) Concerte Products, builders in concrete and steel, etc. Directors: J. Mowat, 16 Wellington Street, Airdrie; J. McCubbin, "Chanonry," Birelands Road, Prestwick, Ayrshire; G. Grieve, 93 Dubside Road, Coatbridge. Registered office: 18 Bridge Street, Prestwick, Ayrshire.

JOHN W. SWINDELLS, LTD. (212,885).—Private company. Registered March 31. Capital, £20,000. Objects: To carry on the business of builders, contractors and joiners, etc. Directors: C. W. Swindells, Arden House, Church Road, New Mills; H. Swindells, Arden House, Church Road, New Mills. Solicitors: Boddington, Jordan & Bowden, Manchester.

Mortgages and Charges

D. KITCHING & SONS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £[illegible] debentures authorised March 10, 1926, charged on the company's undertaking and property, the whole amount being now issued.

J. H. & F. W. BREEN, LTD.—Mortgage on lands and hereditaments in Hopton, Griffe Grange, Carsington, Kirk Freto and Callow, all in Derbyshire, dated March 15, 1926, to cure £15,500. Holders: C. H. W. Johnson, Millbank House, Westminster, and A. B. Ward, Pelham Lodge, Ryde, I.W.

ANGLESEY STONE CO., LTD.—Particulars filed of £[illegible] debentures authorised March 16, 1926, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital, the whole amount being now issued.

An Opening Overseas

We understand that there is an opening for British contractors in connection with the erection of a large group of buildings in Jerusalem. Firms interested who are in a position to undertake the work, and who have had previous experience in this or similar countries, should communicate with Mr. S. Pflieger Dales, F.R.I.B.A., Consulting Architect and Civil Engineer, 63 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.



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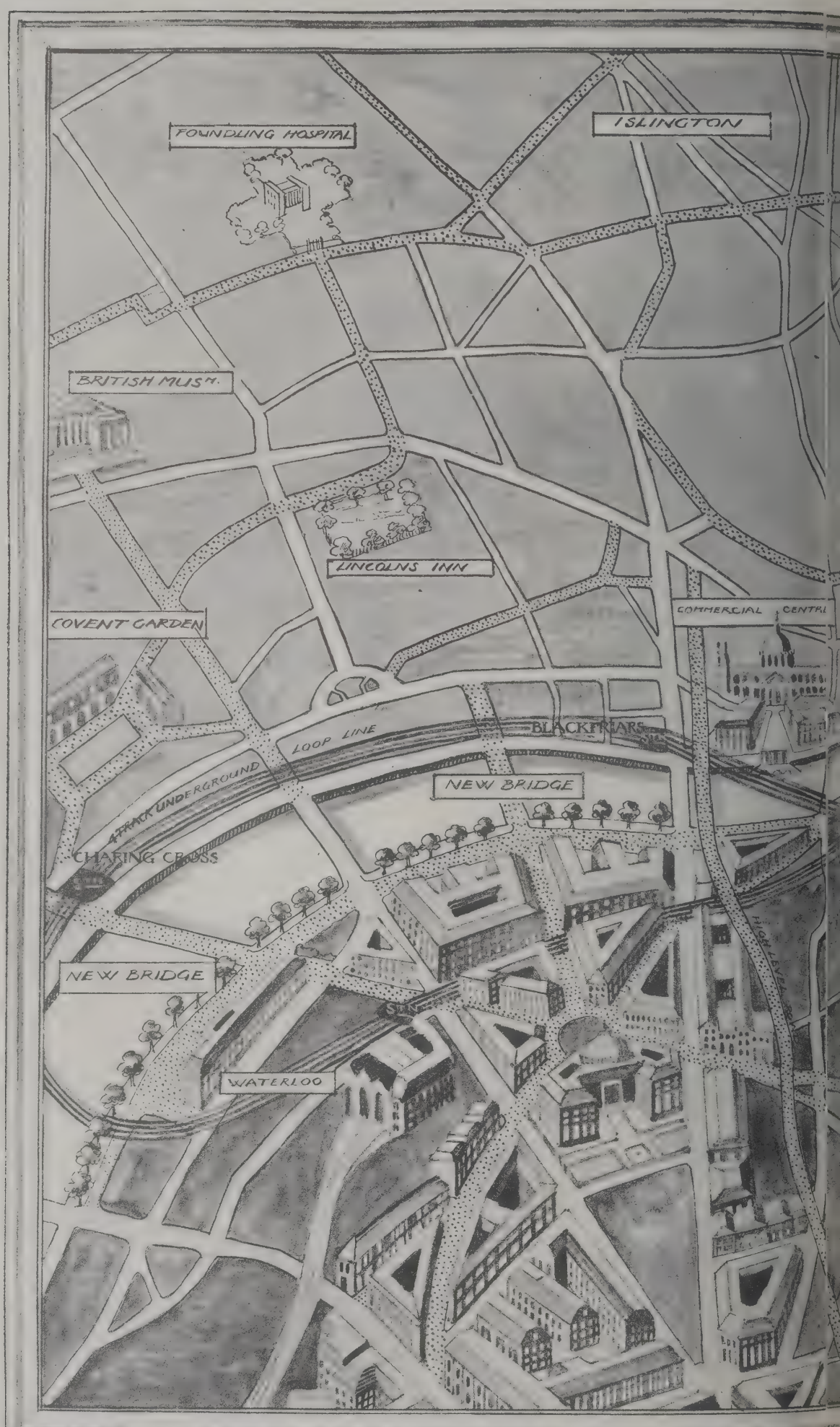
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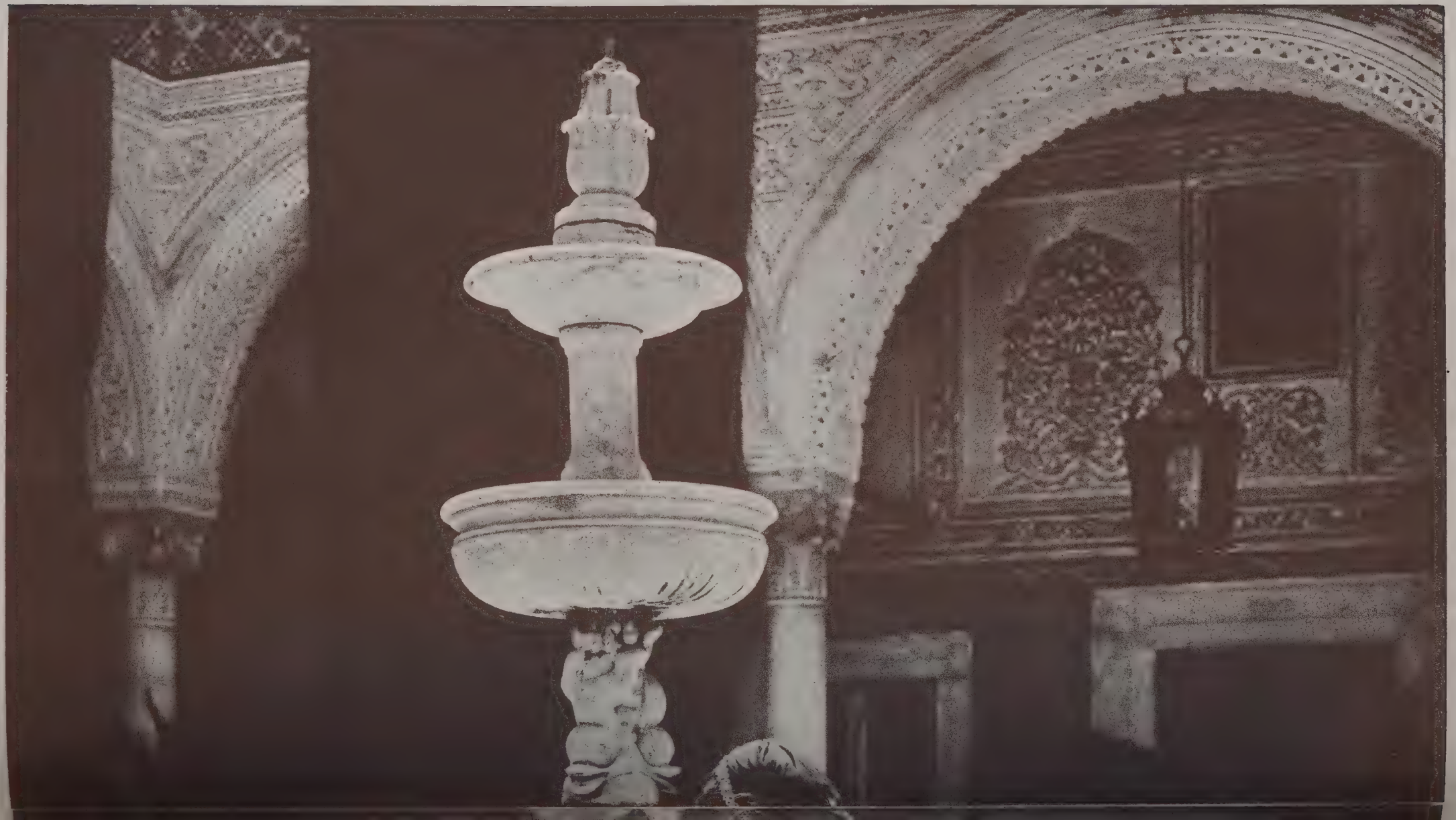
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The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

April 16, 1926

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NEW HEAD OFFICES FOR THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL & MARTINS, LTD., LIVERPOOL.
Winning Design by HERBERT J. ROWSE, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

A PICTORIAL SUMMARY OF SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENTS IN CENTRAL LONDON.
By W. R. DAVIDGE, F.R.I.B.A., V.P. Town Planning Institute.

A COURTYARD IN TUNIS. From a Photograph lent by ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A.,

The Building Trades Exhibition

Mr. Greville Montgomery may well be congratulated on the care and ability which have made the Building Trade Exhibitions at Olympia a biennial success. Their main feature—which is recognised by all the varied sections of the building industry—is that they have nothing in common with those exhibitions which are mainly designed to attract those in search of amusement or novelties. They are, in fact, the nearest counterpart we have to the Continental fairs of Leipzig, Frankfurt and Lyons, and in happier times Nijni Novgorod, a great meeting-place for those whose intentions are mainly centred on business rather than amusement. We do not go there to see "stunts" or sideshows, but to judge at intervals of two years what has been done in the manufacture or productions of every varied appliance or material used in the building world. We go there without any anticipation of seeing the spectacular contrivances connected with building which are often heralded in the daily Press, and which command credence among the ignorant; but both architects and builders know that in the first place they can obtain most useful information as to the latest developments in building; while, in the second, architects can show their clients the goods they think most suitable for use. Instead of having to take a client to a number of manufacturers' showrooms, we find everything we want under one roof. We have but one criticism to make, and that touches the minor matter of arrangement, and is that we should like to see the whole of the stands arranged in sections so that we might, without reference to a catalogue, know that all goods of a certain class were to be found within a definite and circumscribed area. But we have little doubt that if this end is feasible Mr. Montgomery, each of whose successive exhibitions is better organised than its predecessor, will gradually introduce improvements which will meet what we have often felt to be a want. Another point which we should like to see attention given to in this and other recurrent exhibitions, is the substitution of permanent stands designed as a whole as part of the internal fittings of a hall in lieu of the system under which a firm has to have its stall space freshly designed and fitted up for each succeeding exhibition. This can be quite consistent with the design of stalls and exhibits in such a manner that they can be taken to pieces and removed and afterwards re-erected at will.

The ideal stall, like the ideal shop, should in most cases provide a good and suitable setting for the goods to be shown, rather than proving the show in itself, and a stall should take its place as part of the general and appropriate design of the hall in which it is placed, rather than as an independent structure placed inside it.

A New School of Architecture

The appeal of the retiring President of the Devon and Exeter Architectural Society that a new architectural school should be formed in connection with the proposed new University for South Western England raises some interesting points. We believe there may be disadvantages in attempting to multiply the centres at which architectural training is given, the chief of these disadvantages being that we have not an unlimited number of teachers who can impart architectural information in the best manner; while another disadvantage is that we cannot multiply schools without at the same time drawing students away from existing ones. The Architectural Association have founded a most useful branch school which serves for the great western centres of Bristol and Bath, and it seems to us that this school should be strengthened by recruits from the south-western counties, and that the cause of architectural education in the west and south-west may be better promoted by giving it greater power and vitality than by starting yet another teaching centre. In any case, born teachers like Mr. Robert Atkinson are few and far between, and it is such men whose ability in inspiring enthusiasm and stimulating endeavour which are of the first service to our profession. It is in our opinion a good and not a bad thing that the acquisition of knowledge and proficiency should require a little effort, and it would do

most men more good to attend a really first class architectural school for a comparatively brief period than a less efficient one for a longer one.

The Scotch have always been foremost among us in the educational world, and in our own profession, among others, very largely because in spite of difficult circumstances the Scotch make greater and more strenuous efforts to fit themselves for the battle of life than many Englishmen do, and in the same way Scotch farmers often make a great success of what is considered a difficult and uncertain occupation. We have yet to learn by experience whether the munificence of Mr. Carnegie in placing a university education within the reach of the poorest Scotchman will do more good than harm. With regard to architectural education itself, we believe there are "unexplored avenues" in which much which is now neglected might be learnt. We believe that students who spend much time in designing ambitious projects would often d better if they were more versed in the practice of thos which are likely to be subjects they will have to dea with in the earlier years of their professional life We would have them given plans of some existin building and a schedule of alterations and addition to be made or elevations of two street frontage separated by a space, with the proviso that an inter vening space should be designed to be in harmony wit both. For this is a most important consideration i our towns are to be developed on broader and mor harmonious lines. And it would, we believe, be a great advantage if the architectural student devote far more time to the time-honoured practice of measur ing and sketching old buildings, instead of concentratin quite so much time to the *esquisse* or study so grea a feature in the present day curricula of architectura schools.

Notes and Comments

A Proposed Architects' Association

Arising out of a suggestion made at the Master Builders' Annual Dinner at Brighton, a local architect writes to the Brighton "Herald" to suggest that the formation of a local Architects' Association would be of great value in standardising local methods of calling in tenders. We do not quite see this as the method of obtaining tenders is the same everywhere, the basis on which these tenders are made. Those based on quantities and those on specification and plans only are the same in every locality, while the R.I.B.A. provide two forms of contract applicable to each case. It is further stated that such a local organisation would be made a means of dealing with recalcitrant contractors who repudiated a tender after it had been made and accepted. Surely it is never to an architect's advantage to attempt to compel an unwilling contractor to carry out a contract after he has come to the conclusion that it is based on a mistake? With regard to the additional point of such an association having the power to "send a contractor to Coventry if he does not do right" we believe that the power to boycott is one which it is seldom wise to exercise except individually. If an architect objects to any builder and will not employ him the fact very soon gets known, and if good reasons exist for the action the results desired follow automatically. In this and many similar cases we believe the individual should be capable of conducting his own business.

"The Preservation of Rural England."

Under the above title Professor Patrick Abercrombie has written an excellent little book in which he urges that we ought to take immediate steps to ensure the preservation of the amenities of rural districts. New buildings, new roads and new industries are bound to come, but the manner of the coming should be regulated so that old and new may be linked up as parts of one consistent whole. Professor Abercrombie suggests that there should be a Regional Committee which should be the statutory authority for administering a plan in rural districts unless a rural council is able and capable, otherwise the authority should fall on the county council, which is not at present a town-planning authority. It is dangerous to delay, as the momentum with which disfigurement is at work is constantly increasing. We believe this work is in reality even more urgent in the country than in our towns, for, after all, the area of the country very much exceeds that of urban districts and a little bad building or unwise development may completely spoil the appearance of every square mile in a beautiful locality.

The Government and Steel Houses

We are pleased to note that negotiations have now bee completed between the National Housing Company an the Atholl and Cowiestan Steel House Companies as result of which each firm will get an order for 500 house as part of a scheme to erect 2,000 steel houses in Scotland.

It is satisfactory that the authorities should not be limit ing their orders to Lord Weir's firm, as suggestions have fron time to time been made to the effect that the Weir hous was receiving specially favoured treatment. We hear tha no progress has been made on the Weir house dispute. W fail to see why this dispute should be a matter of concer to Sir John Gilmour, the Secretary of State for Scotland who has been seeing representatives of the Operative Federation. The question is simply whether the Wei houses can be built on the terms and under the condition the firm lays down or not. If they can there is no question if they cannot there will be no houses! And nothing tha can be done by the Government authorities could seen likely to modify these conclusions.

The Coal Commission's Report

The news which we have of the reception of the Coa Commission's Report by the miners' leaders is far from en couraging, as it shows a tendency to ignore the inevitabl result of economic facts. Those facts are that wages ca only be maintained at their present level if production i increased and overhead costs consequently decreased o alternatively, if the country is willing to subsidise the coa industry as it has been led to subsidise housing Obviously there must be a limit fixed to th industries or occupations which can be carried on on a uneconomic basis or we should reach the condition of nation which exists by individuals taking in each other washing. The export profits of coal have hitherto up to th time of the war paid for a great volume of our imports an provided the main sinews of war of our great shipping trade Cheap coal is essential for most of our industries, but if tha coal can only be cheapened by means of a subsidy it i tantamount to putting the industries which depend on i on an uneconomic footing. The workers in a subsidise industry are in reality given a certain amount of relief a the expense of the whole community and sooner or later i would inevitably be found that the industry would have t cease, as it would become an expensive luxury. There i in truth no escape from the truth that every man's wor must admit of a profit to the employer whether tha employer is a private individual or a State.



BRITANNIC HOUSE, FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C. SIR EDWIN LUTYENS, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.
(With its three frontages this building shows the use of Portland Stone to its best advantage.)

Two Years of Metropolitan Architecture

biennial Building Exhibition at Olympia which ened this week naturally causes one to reflect upon aracter of the architectural developments which ken place in the metropolis during the last two Such a survey of new buildings in London will ve reference to what is taking place in our towns re, for we may be quite certain that the same in- which find expression in the great city are also ig in our towns all over the kingdom.

ll be convenient to give separate consideration groups of attributes which distinguish the new es—first, the qualities derived from their materials nstruction; secondly, the qualities which result e various stylistic influences now making them- lt in England, and thirdly, the qualities due to ee in which they are subordinated to the formal ients of a street or city.

r as materials are concerned, several tendencies ceable. While Portland stone is still extremely ble, there is a marked revival in the use of brick- d in certain quarters we may observe a disposition experiments with faience, terra-cotta blocks or artificial stone. The predilection for Portland stone deserves more analysis than it has yet received. Is it based upon an appreciation of the true qualities of this material, or is it pure snobbery? Some of England's noblest buildings have been made of it, and it also has the property of being very expensive. These considerations have been found sufficient to persuade ambitious and opulent shopkeepers that their status in the world is not adequately expressed unless their emporiums are decked in a livery of Portland stone.

While, however, some shopkeepers have themselves shown a preference for Portland stone, others have been compelled to use it by their ground landlords, the most notable instance, of course, being in Regent Street, where H.M. Office of Works and Forests not only greatly increased the ground rents, but compelled the lessees to make the new façades of the very costly material. It must, however, be said in defence of the Crown authorities that their regulation did at least ensure a certain measure of uniformity to the street frontages. But there are two reasons why one may question the advisability of using Portland stone in a modern shop. In the first place, Portland stone,



OCEANIC HOUSE, MOORGATE STREET, E.C. (Portland Stone).
SIR ASTON WEBB, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

while it assumes a beautiful silvery hue where exposed to the prevailing winds and rain, tends to become a sooty black on a sheltered façade. Where a building has four sides exposed to view, such as St. Paul's or Somerset House, the contrast of black, white and grey is pleasing, but where a shop has only a single façade, and that one not sufficiently exposed to the cleansing rain, the effect of the Portland stone is lost, as in the Quadrant side of the Piccadilly Hotel, for instance. In the new Regent Street, one side is destined to be a dirty grey, in which the fenestration will scarcely show at all, because the dark tones of the windows will approximate to that of the walls. Again, the use of Portland stone; or, in fact, any stone, for the facing of our modern steel-framed buildings may be objected to on the ground that, traditionally, stone has been employed for a constructional purpose, and suffers a degradation if it be used merely as a veneer. If it be a veneer, let it be frankly displayed as such without the joints being arranged in the old-fashioned bond which has its origin in the necessity of the stones being laid for the maximum mechanical strength. Of course, if the window reveals are fairly deep and the pretence of thick stone walls is well maintained, there is less objection to the practice, but where the reveals are slight and the stone is made to look like cardboard, it seems to have lost its proper characteristic. This is where stuccu has a great advantage, for it does not pretend to be anything more than a covering to something stronger and more solid than itself. There is much to be said for the view that the age of ferro-concrete should be the age of stuccu, but we shall probably have to wait some years before the logicality of this conclusion is recognised, as the prejudice against this material still finds firm lodgement in the minds of both architects and building owners. During the last two years a very large number of buildings have been faced with Portland stone, which would in all probability have been better designed and would have been not only more distinguished but more *honesi* (using this term in its Puritanical and Ruskinian sense) if their designers had frankly adopted the stucco convention. The Portland stone buildings here illustrated are striking examples, and the reader may find it an interesting exercise to consider how the great English masters of stucco architecture would have tackled similar problems in the design of street façades.

The renascence of brick is shown in such buildin as Sir Edwin Lutyens' British Medical Association, the Headquarters of the Society of Friends in the E tor Road, Hambro's Bank in Bishopsgate, Beaver Hou in Great Trinity Lane; Yates, Cook and Darbys e's Adelphi Buildings in the Strand, and Mr. Verity's ep herd's Bush Pavilion. Of these the first two are sit ted in a residential district already predominantly lick and are in a style which has an affinity with that o the neighbouring buildings. It is noteworthy that the m ern preference is for rather bright red brick such as was sed in Hampton Court, rather than the brown or yellow s ck which have now turned almost black, but which in on junction with stone dressings and sash windows pa te light, now present such charming effects in the Bloom ur squares and elsewhere. In the case of streets which al ady have a greyish tone, owing to the use of stone or st co the incursion of red brick is not a very happy on unless there is provided a length of façade sufficie t establish itself as a portion of a brick-built street. In this rule applies equally to structures faced with a o the modern terra-cotta, glazed tiles or artificial stone ich have the faculty of dissociating themselves from ha is next to them even more emphatically than a ick building can ever do, for as they obstinately decli t weather, they continue for all time to present to nei neighbours a hard, cold and unsympathetic glanc I is possible, however, that further development in the manufacture of such materials will lead to better re lts and it is certainly worth while to experiment with th i fairly large architectural formations so that we may av an opportunity of judging their character when the ca be seen *en masse*.

What evidence do the last two years provide with ra d to "the battle of the styles," which is still raging, ad i perhaps destined to rage for a hundred years or more lfor we shall reach a time when contemporaneous architec re will be self-assured, consistent, homogeneous and cap ble of establishing the seal of its character upon every bu lin erected, when in fact we shall be justified in saying ha there are not many conflicting styles, but one great sty le We need only contrast Adelaide House with Britan House, or the new Liberty's Building in Argyll tree



HAMBROS BANK, BISHOPSGATE, E.C. (Brick and Portland ston
NIVEN & WIGGLESWORTH, Architects.



BEAVER HOUSE, GREAT TRINITY LANE, E.C. Williams & Cox, Architects.
(Brick and Portland Stone.)

Devonshire House, or the Plaza Theatre with Vigo se, to realise that we are very far from the achievement y such ideal. On the contrary, the battle of the styles tting fiercer, and there are signs that we are on the eve evelopments which will produce in our cities archi- ural discords far more violent than even the much- ed Victorian Age could show.

side the lack of homogeneity due to the conflicting is of the various styles which are now being practised, is the extreme raggedness and disorder resulting the increased scale of modern buildings, which in y all cases are set in juxtaposition to architectural not only much lower than themselves but having er sub-divisional dimensions. A long period must e before these older buildings can all be pulled down, ing even possible that a movement may be initiated the object of preserving some of the most beautiful iples of an eighteenth-century street architecture. y case, there are many difficulties in the way of our ning to a state where urban buildings will be even oximately "in scale" with one another. Architects ot to blame for the circumstance that the modern by- now permit the erection of structures much taller those built a hundred years ago. It is but natural building owners should wish to take advantage of the conditions and increase the value of their premises r as the laws allow, irrespective of the effect which taller buildings have upon the general appearance e city. An important step in the advancement of civic design would be achieved if building regulations could be revised in accordance with well-considered æsthetic standards, so that they not only ensured adequate traffic facilities and hygienic conditions with regard to ventilation and sunlight, but also contributed to the preservation of such formal beauties as appertain to streets and the proper relation between commercial and public buildings. These latter are now in danger of being permanently "swamped" by tall office blocks, and in this country we shall more and more approximate to the conditions of those American towns where the civic ideal has already been sacrificed to supposed commercial needs. Such are some of the reflections engendered by a survey of the last two years of metropolitan architecture. While in some respect there is ground for pessimism, we can at least find consolation in the knowledge that the public interest in buildings is greater than it has been for a long time. Thus the most important condition for the vitality of architecture is now present.

Publications Received

"The West End of Yesterday and To-day." By E. Beresford Chancellor, M.A., F.S.A. (London: The Architectural Press. £2 2s. net.)

"Sketching in Lead Pencil for Architects and Others." By Jasper Salwey, A.R.I.B.A. (London: B. T. Batsford, Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.)

"The Origins of Architecture, II. Prehellenic Architecture in the Aegean," by Edward Bell, M.A., F.S.A. (London: G. Bell and Sons, Ltd. 8s. 6d. net.)



SUMMIT HOUSE, RED LION SQUARE, W.C.1. WESTWOOD & EMBERTON, Architects.
(A recent example of the use of Matt Glazed Terra-cotta.)

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Notes

Royal Gold Medal for Architecture

Intimation has been received that His Majesty the King has approved the award of the Royal Gold Medal to Professor Ragnar Östberg (Honorary Corresponding Member of the R.I.B.A.), of Stockholm, in recognition of the merit of his executed work. The Medal will be presented to Professor Östberg at the R.I.B.A. Banquet on June 17.

British Architects' Conference, London, 1926

The Annual Conference of British Architects will take place in London from June 14 to June 19 (inclusive), and all members of the R.I.B.A., the Architectural Association, and the Allied Societies in Great Britain, Ireland, and Overseas are invited to take part in the Conference.

It is hoped that many ladies will be present as guests of members, at all the events contained in the programme. A complete programme with full particulars will be issued in the near future to all the members of the bodies mentioned above.

Prizes and Studentships, 1926-27

We have received a copy of the R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships Pamphlet for 1926–1927. The pamphlet contains full information upon the various prizes and studentships, totalling in value nearly £2,000, together with the detailed programmes for the competitions.

In the case of the Godwin Bursary and Wimperis Bequest, the attention of competitors is drawn to the fact that the value of the Prize has been increased from £130 to £2[illegible]. The pamphlet also gives particulars of the London County Council Scholarships in Architecture and Building Construction.

Additional copies of the pamphlet are obtainable at the R.I.B.A., price 1s., exclusive of postage.

Exhibition of Drawings at the R.I.B.A.

Through the kindness of Professor Emerson (Hon. Corresponding Member) and Monsieur Gromort, authors of the recently published book on the Old Bridges of France, an exhibition will be held in the Institute Galleries of the originals of the illustrations in this book. Professor Emerson is lending the water-colours by the late Pierre Vignal, and a selection from the pencil sketches of Messrs. Rosenberg and Chamberlain, and the measured drawings. Madame Vignal is lending a selection from her husband's water-colours of other subjects.

The exhibition will be opened at 3 p.m. on Thursday, April 22, and remain open daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. (Saturdays 5 p.m.) until Saturday, May 15.

Mr. Gordon Hemm, architect, in collaboration with Mr. Charles J. Allen, sculptor, has been commissioned to design a war memorial for the Liverpool University. The memorial will occupy a prominent position in the great entrance hall in the main building at Brownlow Hill, Liverpool.



R.I.B.A. Garden Exhibition.

WINTERSTOKE GARDEN, RAMSGATE. Sir John Burnet, R.A., & Partners, Architects.

Garden Design

The coincidence of Mr. F. Inigo Thomas's lecture on "Garden Design" at the Royal Institute of British Architects on Wednesday, April 14, and the Exhibition illustrating this subject at the same place reminds us how important it is that architects should realise that gardens are, or should be, an integral part of a house, for house and garden are complementary parts of one conception. As Mr. Inigo Thomas well reminds us, the several enclosures of a garden are, as it were, the open-air apartments of a house, and they should be studied from several points of view. Sun, shelter and shade, both for human and vegetable occupants, should be the first consideration, then the prospect from each individual windows, and, lastly, the views from the house and gardens and effects to be obtained in the grounds themselves. An examination of the designs shown at the R.I.B.A. Galleries will reveal the fact that the exhibitors have taken into account these considerations. Primarily, the object of a garden to a detached house is to provide a transition between that house and the country, and this object can only be accomplished if the garden in the vicinity of the house be characterised by a certain measure of formality corresponding to the formality of the house itself. Few effects are so discordant as those which result from a highly symmetrical garden lay-out set in juxtaposition to an assymmetrical façade. The nature of the transition between house and country is often not determined without very considerable care, for where it is found desirable to surround a garden with a wall (and such a treatment, is, of course, often a delightful one), a greater measure of formality is permissible within this enclosure than if the association between the garden and what lies beyond it were more intimate.

The problem of the public garden not necessarily associated with any building or group of buildings is a more difficult one, and it cannot be said that it has as yet received a satisfactory solution. A large garden floating about, as it were, without an architectural anchorage always seems a little meaningless, unless it has the characteristic of a park or green which is at least surrounded by buildings or has a definite relation to an architectural feature, such as a marine front. We illustrate here Winterstoke Garden, Ramsgate, by Sir John J. Burnet, R.A., & Partners, and this design shows how a broad esplanade is vastly improved by being given architectural articulation. Messrs. Romain-Walker & Jenkins' garden design at Rheinefield, Brockenhurst, shows what a pleasant feature a rectangular pool of water may become if skilfully treated. Mr. Oswald P. Milne's lay-out for Coleton, Kingswear, South Devon, illustrates how the design of a garden may help to relate a house to the contours of the ground, it being noteworthy that the pattern of the garden has an organic relation both to the house and to its surrounding natural features. One of the difficulties in estimating the qualities of garden designs represented in photographs taken shortly after a house is occupied is that the vegetation is not yet fully grown and so fails to perform the æsthetic purpose which the garden maker may have conceived. When a critic, however, makes due allowance for this he cannot help recognising the great improvement in garden design which has taken place since the early days of which Mr. Inigo Thomas spoke in his lecture.

Exhibitions

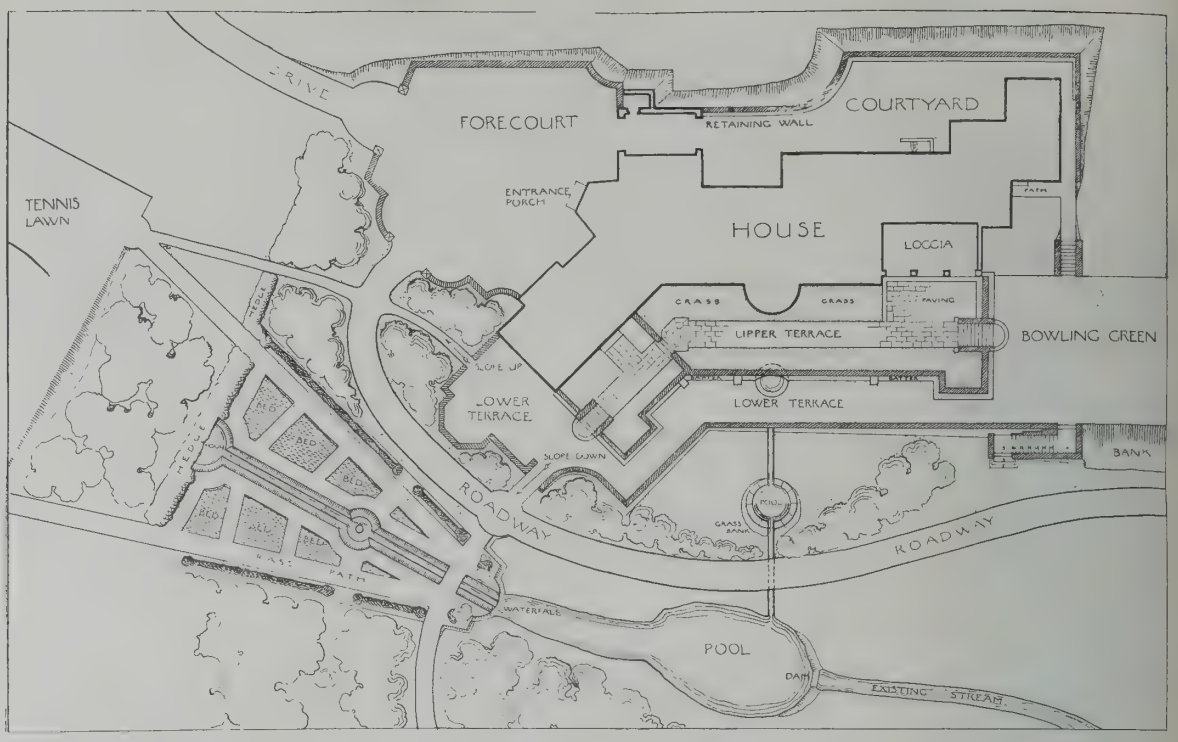
R.I.B.A. Galleries: Exhibition of Garden Designs (Drawings, Plans, Water-Colours and Photographs). Open until April 21.

Architectural Association: Exhibition of the work of the late Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue. Open until April 21.

R.I.B.A. Galleries: Exhibition of Drawings of Old French Bridges (see "R.I.B.A. Notes," page 344). April 22 to May 15.

The Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square: Memorial Exhibition of Sculpture and Pictures by the late F. Derwent Wood, R.A.

Cotswold Gallery, 59 Frith Street, Soho Square, W.1: Fourth Spring Exhibition of Water-colours by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., Girtin Dayes and other Masters of the English School.



COLETON, KINGSWEAR, DEVON: LAYOUT OF GARDEN. Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The Society of Engineers

From a paper entitled "An Enquiry into the Ugliness of Engineering Structures" read before the Society of Engineers by Mr. H. B. Cresswell.

* * *

An engineer has described the architect as a man who elaborately draws a doorway to scale 2 feet 10 inches and then figures it 3 feet 6 inches. The observation of that engineer was not at fault; such matters are part of the routine of the architect—the things by which he earneth him his daily bread. An architect, on the other hand, has described the engineer as a man who estimates the merits of a facing brick by noting its chemical reactions and testing its conductivity at various temperatures and conditions of humidity; solving the equations thus born with a slide rule and a magnifying glass to six places of decimals, and then appeasing himself by reducing the cryptic results to a diagram.

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The difference between an engineering structure and a work of architecture lies in the motive which decides the form each takes if this is determined solely by the needs of economy, of means to ends, and by practical efficiency.

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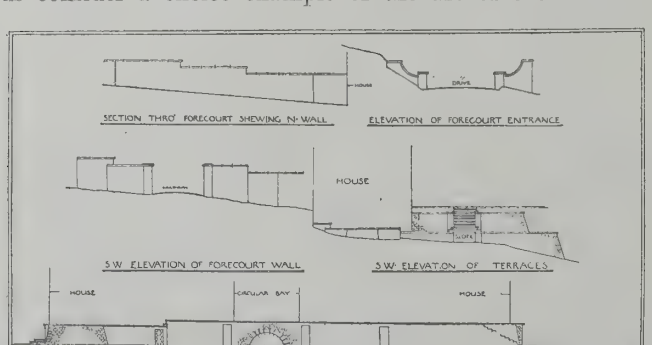
Among the scenes at Hampstead which call for admiration Church Row is prominent—but what would our sensations be had that brick frontage of eighteenth century town houses been built to camouflage a jam factory? Or let us consider a choice example of the art of the craft of building, and picture an oratory or chantry standing apt —a complete little stone building of fourteenth centu Gothic—pinnacled, carved, enriched with tracery and be flowered mouldings. How if we discovered it to be a stal for selling picture postcards and packets of milk chocole so built to match the cathedral behind it? How if t should prove to be a public lavatory equipped with ha brushes instead of prayer books? In either case its intrin merit as an oratory would aggravate its offence, althou there is no reason why a kiosk should not look pleasing its design expresses its humble purpose.

* * *

Little need be said, for it is common experience th the beauty of any structure is marred when the materia comprising it are inadequate in kind or quality or wrong applied; and the reason is that all such defects or m applications are degrees of imperfection or ugliness. Th particular falling away from perfection is common enou in works having the character of architecture, for co mercial machinations spurred on by the salesman an helped by publicity agents abetted by the Post Office a every day forcing upon the public shoddy manufactur substitutes for building materials of all kinds.

* * *

If we imagine the Eddystone Lighthouse to have be erected by a London shopkeeper as a flashlight advertis ment placed so as to give passengers on liners coming u channel first news of where to get cheap bathing drawe and umbrellas, the lighthouse becomes a wholly repulsi object. We should only view it in disgust and loathi and have no other wish than to throw it down. We shou be incapable of perceiving any perfection in it—unle we happened by chance to be an aspiring commercial man



COLETON, KINGSWEAR, DEVON: THE GARDEN TERRACES.
Oswald P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The Institute of Structural Engineers

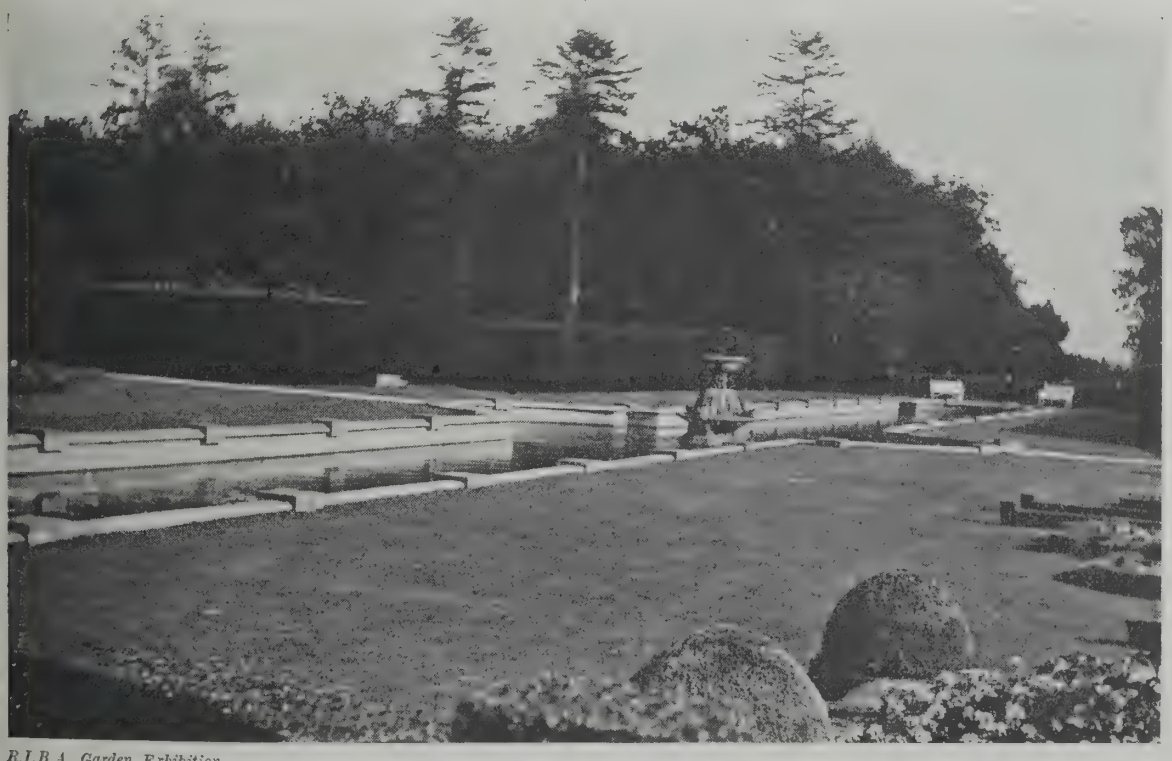
The Institute of Structural Engineers held their Annu Dinner at the Piccadilly Hotel on Monday. A very larg number of members and guests enjoyed a very pleasan evening. Sir Alfred Mond in responding to the principa toast, "Our Country and Empire," referred to the grea services rendered by the President, Sir Charles Ruther in connection with housing. Mr. J. Mitchell Moncrief C.B.E., the Vice-President, proposed the toast of th "Learned Professions," which was responded to by Si William Ellis, G.B.E., and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Ev and Mr. H. G. Wells, who made one of his customar humorous speeches.



R.I.B.A. Garden Exhibition.

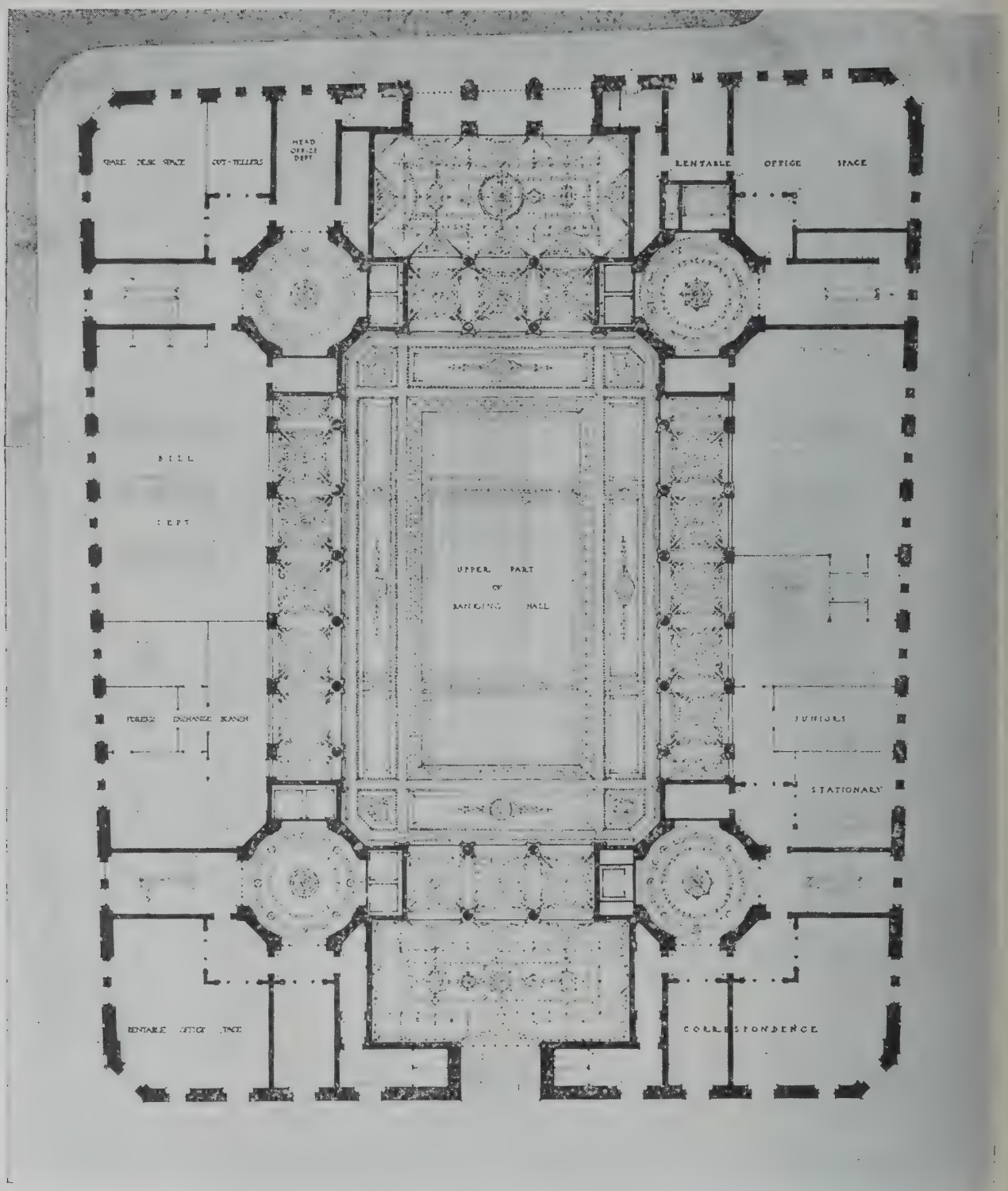
WINTERSTOKE GARDEN, RAMSGATE: DETAIL OF SUN SHELTER.

Sir John Burnet, R.A., & Partners, Architects.



R.I.B.A. Garden Exhibition.

RHEINEFIELD, BROCKENHURST. Romain, Walker & Jenkins, Architects.



WINNING DESIGN FOR NEW HEAD OFFICES OF THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL & MARTINS, LTD., LIVERPOOL: MEZZANINE FLOOR PLAN. HERBERT J. ROWSE, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Coming Events

April

17.—The Institution of Sanitary Engineers: Visit to the Building Trades' Exhibition at Olympia.

19.—R.I.B.A.: "The Co-operation of Architect and Craftsman," by Mr. Gilbert Bayes and Mr. Laurence A. Turner, F.S.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., at 8 p.m.

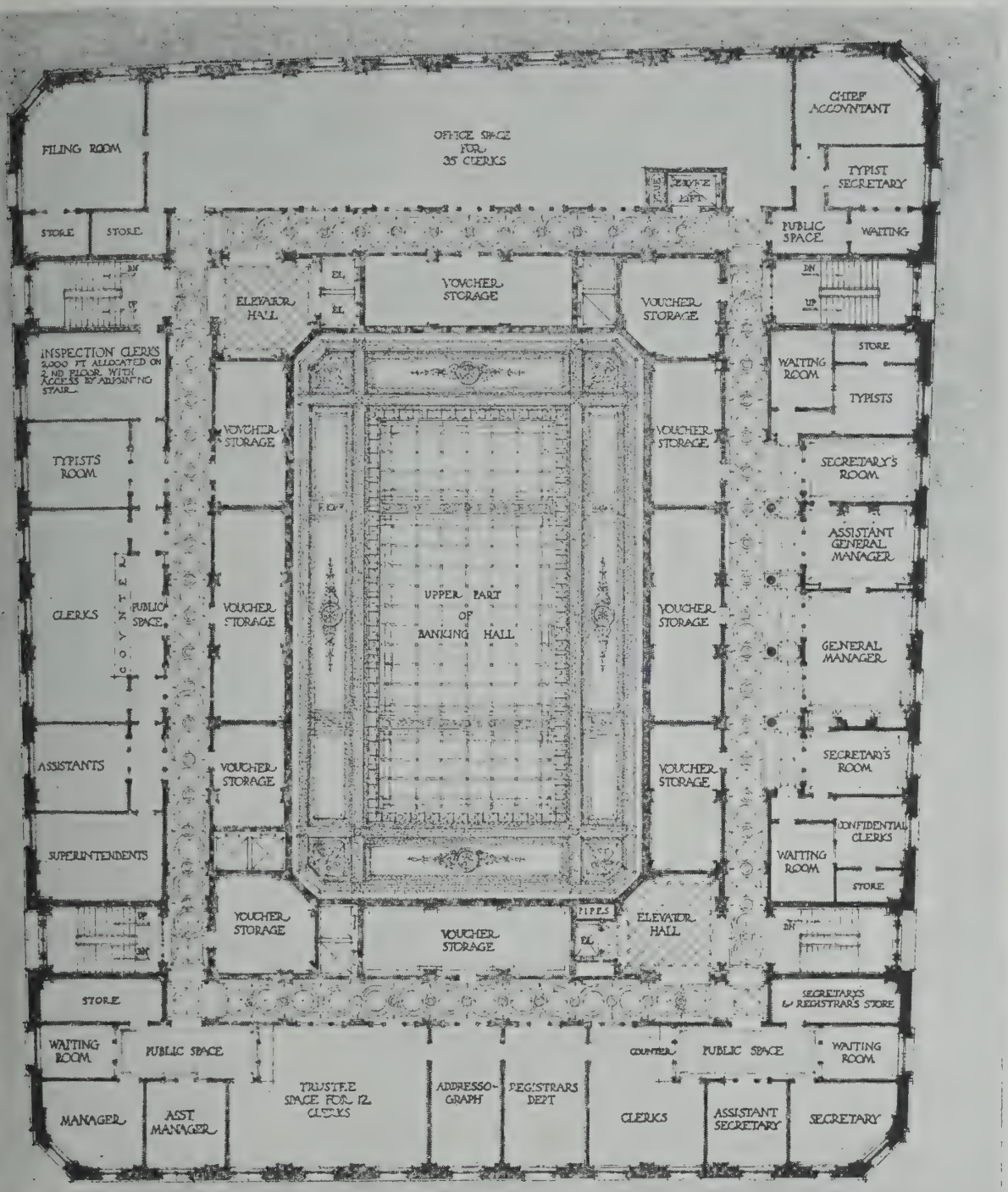
19.—Royal Society of Arts: "Ornament in Britain, I" (Cantor Lecture), by Charles Reed Peers, C.B.E., M.A., at 8 p.m.

23.—Town Planning Institute: "Differences in the Problem of Planning Built-upon and Unbuilt-upon Land from the Point of View of a Local Authority," by Mr. Harold Swan, at 6 p.m.

23.—The Royal Sanitary Institute: "Rehousing of those Dispossessed from Slum Areas," Discussion to be opened in the Guildhall, Hull, by Mr. Sydney A. Kelly, F.S.I.

The Popularity of Flats

We learn that in Manchester and the North of Englan there is a great and growing demand for flats, which wome regard as being a means of escaping much of the drudger inseparable from the small house. In Manchester th demand for flats is said almost to have reached a craze an large houses are being cut up and converted. We do no wonder at the movement, for though what we call a tow house—that is, a house of comparatively ample size—ha many attractions, the city house, which is comparable to country cottage in accommodation, has none, while it ha all the disadvantages of the latter, the difficulty of providin constant hot water, the difficulties of heating and othe minor defects. In a well-arranged flat all these disadvan tages are obviated and there are no stairs to keep clean while the trouble saved by having all accommodation on one level is very considerable. The tendency to live in flats in towns is one which is likely to increase.



INNING DESIGN FOR NEW HEAD OFFICES OF THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL & MARTINS, LTD., LIVERPOOL: FIRST FLOOR PLAN. HERBERT J. ROWSE, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Competition Notes

Chingford Wesleyan Church Award

designs submitted by Messrs. George Baines and F.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct.E., in a limited competition above have been placed first. The estimated cost of urch will be about £7,000.

stralian National War Memorial at Villers Bretonneux

date for the submission of designs in the above tition has been further extended from May 31 to 1, 1926.

Chingford Council Offices Competition

bers of the Royal Institute of British Architects not take part in the above competition because the dions are not in accordance with the published itions of the Royal Institute for Architectural titions.

Other Competitions Open

The following is a list of the competitions already announced, together with the dates, where available, by which all designs, etc., are to be submitted: Competition for Conference Hall, Geneva; The Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales; New Elementary School, Oldbury (May 21); Third Annual Compeition for the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce (June 21–23, 1926).

The New Zealand Government Offices

The Medical Association's building at Charing Cross has been bought by the Dominion of New Zealand for conversion into their Government Offices. As we all remember, this is the building over which so much controversy arose in consequence of the criticism of Epstein's figures. We do not know whether this will now prove a dead issue or whether New Zealand's criticism will cause their elimination.



FIG. 4.—COTTAGE AT DUNSTER, SOMERSET: A TYPICAL WEST-COUNTRY EXAMPLE OF THATCH.

Local Variations in Construction—II.

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

Chiefly on Thatch

There is little doubt than when early man found no caves ready for his use the thatched hut was his natural resource. Thatch may therefore be called the primitive shelter, and it persists yet all over the country. As a rural craft it has naturally tended to develop local mannerisms in detail, apart from those imposed by material and native plan-forms—such, for instance, as the alternative use of reed or straw, and the prevalence of gabled or dormered roofs.

It might be advisable at this point to consider the strength and weakness of thatch, apart from the obvious points of superior internal comfort on the one hand, coupled with inflammability and harbourage of vermin on the other—which have been debated *ad nauseum*.

As with most forms of roofing it is at the margins that thatch offers the readiest points of attack to its enemies, which may be stated as (1) birds, (2) wind. The chief object of the skilled thatcher is to turn everywhere butts to the enemy—ends of reed or straw alone showing, and the ends must moreover be so tightly packed as to resist the efforts of birds to gain ingress and to be firm against the buffets of tempestuous weather. The reed thatcher, with his stiffer material, is able to accomplish this by driving the reeds hard home into position after laying, using a special tool called a "leggett" for this purpose; but in all forms of straw thatch it is necessary to pare and comb the surfaces so as to remove loose and straggling material and leave the general plane relatively level and firm. This achieves its purpose on the roof slopes, but obviously eaves, verges, hips and ridges present points of difficulty.

The ridge is actually the weakest point, and while it is possible to reckon on a well-laid roof of Norfolk reed lasting sixty years, with trifling attention to the "stitch in time," its ridging or "roving" may need renewal perhaps three times during its life. The ridge in fact, except in the most temporary style of thatching appropriate to ricks, is separately made and applied, and is usually of straw, though the main roof may be of reed. Custom varies widely, and ridging may be woven, plaited or sewn, and among Norfolk reed-thatchers is often fashioned in elaborate cut patterns of overlay not unlike enlarged "pinking." The Norfolk thatcher, in fact, is so dexterous and clever a person, and has his fine material so well in hand, that under the stimulus of favour among modern luxury builders he tends to elaborate his craft (almost a "mystery") rather beyond the bounds of becoming reticence.

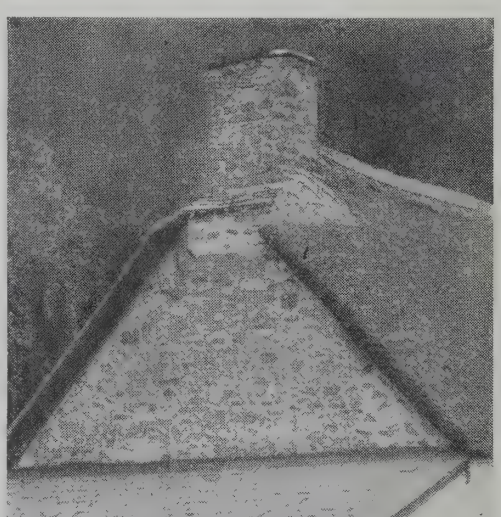


FIG. 5.—GABLE END AT MINEHEAD.
(Verge finish.)

The applied ridging may vary from a simple layer of straw butted up vertically as a crest and secured by twine or pegs and runners, as usual in the south-west (Fig. 6); through a simple plait or weave in Essex and Suffolk to the elaborate capping originating in Norfolk, but now penetrating all districts where Norfolk men and materials go. The Norman custom of encouraging a form of matted plant to grow as a ridge is not seen in this country.

The chief difficulty of laying a verge is, of course, to se round the direction of the straw so as to bring butts the free edge with plenty of substance. This difficulty ches its climax at the apex of a gable, and is grappled several characteristic ways. Perhaps the most natural the hipped or bonnetted gable, in which either after the purlin is reached or at the apex the gable softly passes o a hipped end (see on right of Fig. 7). The oblique ing of the verge straw naturally suggests this form, ich, though also beautiful in tiles, probably had its origin is. The cockscomb of straw butts forming a ridge finish seen in the same illustrations. The second alternative—oint and naive in appearance—is commonest in Essex l Suffolk, where a solid tightly packed horn or beak of aw is firmly pegged on at the apex of the verge—rather ggesting the prow of an old ship. This also overcomes the t which may be expressed in rather Irish fashion, that ointed gable in thatch has no point, owing to the oblique ing of the verge straw. The third method—that of rfolk—is to finish the gable wall with a parapet, against ich the reed, parallel and not oblique in this case, is ntly packed. Both traditional Norfolk roofs, reed and ntile are weakest at the verge, and so best treated thus. e fourth alternative, peculiar to some parts of Essex, o finish the verge by rolling over the thatch well secured h pegs and runners. In West-country cottages, where h gable usually finishes with a chimney, the verge finish les itself (Fig. 5).

n the hipped roof looseness on the surface as the thatching ses from one plane to the other exposes it to the attacks wind, and often calls for extra security by runners and s. These, however, at this point—and also at eaves, ge and ridge—may be the occasion for legitimately ed interest when skilfully arranged.

t eaves the vital matter is to get the thatching bedded d down on the top of the wall, to hold it steady and lude draughts and vermin. Old thatchers would do this making up an eaves course of clay and chopped straw lastic form, which may often be found to have been e not only in cob or wattle and daub buildings, but ve excellent brickwork.

he actual manner of securing thatch formerly differed ely from county to county, though with present-day supply of such materials as tarred twine and wire-ing, thatching technique in this respect tends to level In the North Country it was formerly usual to cover a before thatching with pared turves (called " scraws "), which the straw covering was pegged by hazel rods ed " swais." In Norfolk barns and similar open roofs rge scale basket weave of reed was formed above the ers, showing us a handsome checker pattern from inside making a neat foundation for the actual roofing above. nost cases, however, thatching was merely pinned or to the runners or laths.

me of the special characteristics of thatch are the



Fig. 6.—COTTAGE AT MINEHEAD, SOMERSET.
haracteristic rounded contours of West Country thatch.)



Fig. 7.—COTTAGE AT ALCOMBE, SOMERSET.
(Adaptability of thatch to irregular forms.)

ease with which changes of pitch or of level in a roof can be negotiated. This is particularly apparent in relation to the formation of dormers. The steeply gabled dormers appearing in the cottage shown last week are not really characteristic of thatch—they depend for their form on the fact that the upper storey is entirely on the roof. The more usual thatch forms of dormer are those appearing in Figs. 4, 6 and 7, and the pleasant eyebrow form which seems most common in the Midlands. In Fig. 6, from Minehead, the window heads stand above plate level, but are quite easily passed by a wrapping of thatch at the cheeks and a flattening of pitch above. In Fig. 4, from Dunster, the window heads are at plate level, and the rise in the eaves is merely to overcome the effect of the thick walls and thatch, causing the slope to drop at the normal eaves line outside, substantially below the internal springing. This example shows a characteristic West Country porch covered by a run-down from the main slope—a type which fulfils the true function of a porch in affording both shelter and invitation. Many lovely thatched cottages are, however, absolutely devoid of tricks or complications, having a straight ridge and a level eaves. The beauty of good thatch is dependent on a smooth neatness and appearance of ample substance; someone has well said that it should give the suggestion of well-combed fur. In this it differs entirely from most roofing methods, in which the extreme neatness is to be deprecated.

Recent Wills

MR. JOHN COWARD, Fountain Street, Ulverston, Lancs, timber merchant, a director of the North Lonsdale Iron and Steel Co., who died on January 1 last, aged 77 years, left £33,658 gross.

MR. LOUIS ALFRED WESTWICK, Hillcrest, Mansfield, Notts, architect and surveyor, who died on April 9 last, aged 68 years, left estate of the gross value of £29,868.

MR. GEORGE TURNBULL EWING, Pitkellony, Muthill, N.B., formerly practising as an architect at Concraig, who died on December 10 last, left personal property in Great Britain valued at £30,843.

NOVOCRETE AND CEMENT PRODUCTS, LTD., are demonstrating for the first time at the Building Exhibition the applications of "Novocrete," a material composed of Portland cement and sawdust. Although it has only just been put on the market in this country, the material has been proved to be of value for the purposes for which it is suitable. It is a factory-made product, made in the form of blocks, slabs, tiles and many of the usual shapes used in building. It is very light considering its strength, and presents a very good surface for painting or papering without the necessity for plastering. Those interested in housing or other light form of construction should not fail to investigate the material, which is shown here both as a complete pavilion and in sections of walling.

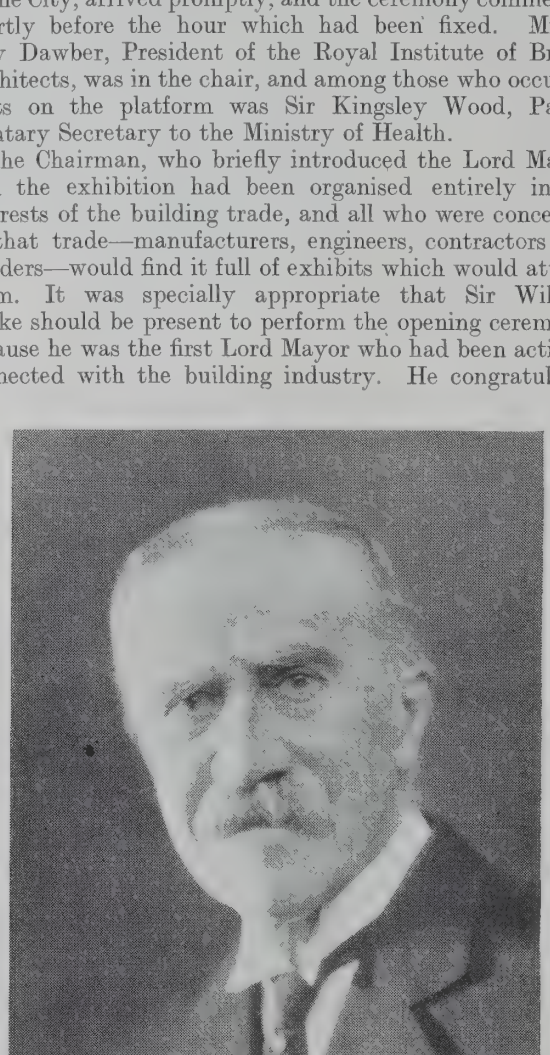
The Building Exhibition

Olympia, April 14 to 28

The Opening Ceremony

The formal opening of the exhibition, which took place at noon on Wednesday, was attended by a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The Lord Mayor of London (Sir William Pryke), who was attended by the Sheriffs of the City, arrived promptly, and the ceremony commenced shortly before the hour which had been fixed. Mr. E. Guy Dawber, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, was in the chair, and among those who occupied seats on the platform was Sir Kingsley Wood, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health.

The Chairman, who briefly introduced the Lord Mayor, said the exhibition had been organised entirely in the interests of the building trade, and all who were concerned in that trade—manufacturers, engineers, contractors and builders—would find it full of exhibits which would attract them. It was specially appropriate that Sir William Pryke should be present to perform the opening ceremony, because he was the first Lord Mayor who had been actively connected with the building industry. He congratulated



Photo] [*Elliott & Fry*:

SIR WILLIAM PRYKE.

Mr. Montgomery, who for years had organised the exhibition, on the successful outcome of his efforts this year.

The Lord Mayor, in formally declaring the exhibition open, said it was an undertaking which improved from year to year. He recalled that the first Building Exhibition he attended was one held in the old Agricultural Hall, and that it was organised by the same management who had carried out all the subsequent exhibitions of the same kind. It gave him special pleasure, therefore, to renew his associations with an undertaking of which he had a clear recollection thirty years ago. No doubt the present exhibition was on the same lines as its predecessors ; but no previous one had had the same care devoted to it. He understood that the area covered by the exhibition, some 200,000 feet, was occupied by about 300 exhibitors, and it was a great feat that the organisers should have been able to accomplish so much. Everyone who was connected with the building industry, and everyone who was interested in any way in houses, had a fine opportunity to come t re and see what they might find in the way of improvem s, whether for the present time or the future, and he adv d everyone who had an interest in this matter to visit the exhibition. The exhibits which would probably att ct most attention were those houses which were somewhat w and novel to most people, and as to which he though he might say, unfortunately, there was still much critic n. But they should all bear in mind that the great t ng at the present time was that the country must have ho es —whatever the materials of which they were built, w t- ever methods were employed in their constructio — which were fit to live in, and that all those concerned wh building should put their shoulders to the wheel to pro e houses. He thought it was absolutely necessary that all those who were concerned in this great problem sh ld come to that exhibition and compare the various type of houses which could be seen at the present time. Visi rs would find that they had much to learn about hou s, and he had no doubt they would go home in a better fr me of mind after they knew what was available at the pres nt time in the form of dwellings.

One looked forward, the Lord Mayor continued, to th t co-operation between all sections of the building trade wh h ought to exist at the present time. There ought to be a combination on the part of the Government, of l al authorities, and of people connected with the trade in order to get rid of the bugbear of housing shortage. They had heard of many new kinds of house constructn. They had heard of the " but and ben " cottage, wh h had been brought to their attention by Sir Harry Lau er (laughter), and which had proved of great value to th r friends in Scotland. One could hope that there w ld not be the same criticism of and almost opposition to this kind of dwelling which had been experienced in e past and which he was afraid still existed. Powe l efforts were being made to solve the housing problem, nd he believed the position was improving ; but it was t yet settled, and they wanted a strong push to be made on the part of public authorities, architects, and all oth rs concerned. They wanted particularly to impress u on the men engaged in the building trades the neces y of doing their best for the community at large. o consideration of custom nor of the comparatively nar w interests of any section of the regular building trade sh ld be allowed to stand in the way of what was undoubte y wanted—a strong co-operation all the way round, wh Government support. The builder, in his opinion, was t to do the best he could, from his expert knowledge nd ability, to supply everything that was required to prod e the houses which the people wanted. Therefore, it seem to him, the difficulty simmered down to that of gett g the men to see their duty to themselves and to the co- munity at large. He had very great pleasure in being p- sent and declaring the exhibition open. (Applause.)

Sir Kingsley Wood, who proposed a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, said he was present to express the inter t of the Government in that Exhibition, and also, if he mi t say so, to thank the building industry for all that th y had done in connection with the housing of the peo le, and if possible to encourage them to still greater effo ts. " Before I left the Ministry of Health this morning," he continued, " I got the latest housing figures, and I find th , since the war, the total number of new houses in this cou try up to March 1 is no less than 602,724—a really remarka le record, exceeded by no country in the world, and it is v ry interesting to observe that of those houses no less th n 374,418 have been built by private enterprise. (Applaus) We are very grateful indeed for the work of the lo al authorities ; they have played their part in connecti n with the housing scheme ; but there is no doubt about t that, speaking generally, the greatest assistance has be n



hoto] [*Topical Press.*

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, M.P.

by private enterprise in this connection. Last year ilt the greatest number of houses that have ever been in the history of the country: we built 159,026, and se private enterprise built 126,936. Next year—the upon which we are about to enter—we look forward to n bigger record than that of the last.

here are only two conditions which may falsify that One, of course, is a great industrial stoppage, which have the greatest possible effect upon the housing people, and the second is that houses must be built easonable price. Although we achieved a record last there is still a great deal to be done. Every Member liament can speak from experience of his own con- ncy of the long lists of people who are waiting for g accommodation. There is also the question of the which has still to be tackled much more vigorously ve have been able to do up to the present. All this ds upon the future housing progress, and I am very is to say this morning, on behalf of Mr. Neville oerlain and myself, how we welcome that aspect of xhibition which shows new types of houses. I hope ople of London, and also the people of the provinces, sit this Exhibition to see those new types. There is, rse, a good deal of prejudice. We are rather con- ive in this country about looking at anything except k house; but if we are really to make substantial ss during the next twelve months, and really to be help people who have waited too long, we have got more and more to new methods of construction.

was very interesting to note that last year we built country over 25,000 houses by new methods of uction, particularly steel houses, concrete houses, uses of that type, and more houses of that kind were l. In this matter the Government desired that the of this country should decide for themselves. The nce of the Ministry of Health showed that the nds of people who were living in houses built by new ls were perfectly satisfied and contented, and they ving much happier and more contented lives than other people, unfortunately, were living amid some housing conditions that existed." In conclusion, gsley Wood congratulated Mr. Montgomery on his ise in organising the Exhibition, to which he wished cess.

An Architect's First Impression of the Exhibition

Casting one's mind back over a long series of Building Exhibitions cannot fail to bring prominently forward the essential improvement in the manner of presentation which has taken place. The earlier shows within recollection contained doubtless much admirable material and many good and ingenious fittings, but they were in a measure "thrown together" and formed in the aggregate a most unattractive (almost repellent) display. If memory serves, among the earliest of the innovators who strove for an attractive setting for their wares the Crittall Manufacturing Co. took honourable place; a charming stand constructed mainly of Fenestra sections and decorated with old faience essence-jars lingers yet in the eye. Last exhibition well-designed and ordered stands were almost the rule, and this year again many of the exhibitors have staged their wares in a manner which serves to produce in their architectural appreciators that initial feeling of pleasure which is the preliminary to lasting satisfaction and a niche in the memory.

This is the chief and outstanding impression from a quick look round the exhibition on the opening day. Probably novelties and improvements in materials and fittings lurked coyly in the recesses of many of the stands, but mostly it was the old friends in new settings which made the impression.

For sheer cleverness the stand devoted to the display of Atlas White Cement and Colemanoid must take first place. Out of the slender substance of three screens showing different surface treatments of white cement stucco and three uniting sawn beams finished in a blue colour, an exhibit of charm and distinction has been created. Both substance and manner of presentation touch the highest level of direct simplicity. In another direction the stand devoted to the display of the Heaped Fire by Messrs. Bratt Colbran & Co. makes an extremely good ensemble, while Messrs. Carters of Poole, and Crittall of Braintree, as usual, exhibit their specialities to the best advantage.



Photo] [*Elliott & Fry.*

MR. E. GUY DAWBER, P.R.I.B.A.



THE MIDDLETON FIRECLAY WORKS.
(Stand No. 90, Row E.)

Other stands both good and apposite to their purpose were those of Messrs. Plastering, Ltd., and Rippers of Castle Hedingham, the former showing the possibilities of plastering in its higher branches and the latter some charmingly detailed and textured oak joinery.

Though a few brick and tile firms (particularly glazed brick makers, who seem singularly insensible to changing demands) still adhere to the bad old custom of pitchforking a miscellaneous collection of goods on to a counter, most of the brick and tile firms exhibiting now show their materials with some attempt to make them tell. Messrs. Lamb's, as one instance, and a joint exhibit by several Surrey brickmakers as another, are instances of the way it should be done. Messrs. Roberts Adlard & Co. also have a good display of tiling and slating. The number of exhibits of foreign roofing tiles continues to increase. It is idle for British tile makers to complain of this while delivery follows order with reasonable certainty from such sources, in contrast to the uncertainty which has so often attached to the supply of tiles from home manufactories. There is no doubt that Belgian tiles of the improved pantile form are satisfactory in use and easy to get and handle, and that is the root of the matter.

A further reduction from recent years is noticeable in the number of specialised forms of concrete construction on show. The biggest impression is made by the stand devoted to Novocrete Specialities; tiles, wall treatments, and floorings, all very adequately shown. A byway in concrete construction is the exhibit of the Harvie Corporation, who stage "Cemenfortis" and other substances designed to make better concrete and plaster.

Among the fittings and finishings of building, a first impression makes the exhibits of Messrs. Drytone, Ltd., and Messrs. Sanderson's stand out—the former from the excellent restraint and good taste shown as well as by the pleasing nature of the process, and the latter by the clever way in which four corner pylons are used to pull together a collection which must from its nature be rather scrappy in effect, however admirable in detail.

A more leisured and detailed examination of the exhibition will be needed to do justice to the individual claims of the many interesting exhibits in a very full show. From this quick run round the impression remains that there is less insistence on Housing Work than in recent years, the only real novelty in that direction which struck home being the exhibit of the Door Unit Co., of Park Royal, N.W., who offer flush doors fitted with locks and hinged to linings and architraves ready to place in position, all at very low prices. This firm's products commend themselves to the writer, if only that they have had the wit to abandon an irritating tradition of the joinery trade to vary the height of doors commensurately with the width. Stock internal doors made by this company are uniformly 6 ft. 6 in. high—a reform for which many architects have agitated for years past, and should welcome now.

Cements, Concrete Blocks and Block-making Machinery

Cements

There are only four stands showing cements, and considerable attention is naturally devoted to those of the rapid-hardening variety which have come so much into prominence during the past year or two. Rapid-hardening cements are of two kinds, aluminous and true Portland cements, and differ in that the strength of ordinary Portland cement at one month is reached by the former in 24 hours and by the latter in three or four days.

The Lafarge Aluminous Cement Co., Ltd., specialise in aluminous cement (*ciment fondu*), and on their stand give valuable evidence, in the form of the results of tests undertaken by Governments, of the durability of the material.

The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., make a special feature of "Ferrocrete" rapid-hardening Portland cement, which is now being so extensively used for urgent work, and also exhibit a new type of porous hard-court.

The Adamite Co., Ltd., have one of the most interesting stands from the architect's point of view, showing on a large scale the effects possible with white cement and the skill of the plasterer. Four panels are shown, each showing a different surface finish and each in a different colour, the colour being obtained by the use of different coloured aggregates or sand in conjunction with white cement.

Messrs. C. A. Peters, Ltd., make a speciality of coloured cements, which may either be used in making concrete to give a coloured surface, or applied to the surface of a concrete wall in the form of a colour wash.

Concrete Blocks and Machinery

Since concrete blocks of innumerable shapes and sizes were advocated as solutions of the housing shortage a few years ago, the practical mind of the builder has weeded out by far the majority of them as valueless. Some, however, have remained, and a selection of these is on view; these are of proved worth, and have been used for many thousands of houses and other buildings.

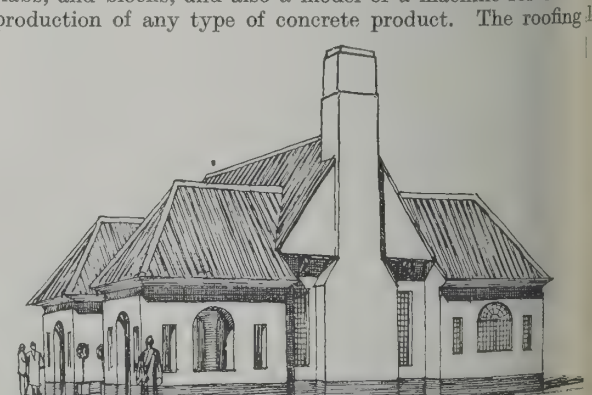
The Australia Concrete Machinery and Engineering Co., Ltd., show one of the simplest and most workmanlike block-making machines on the market for hand operation, and two different types of mixers, one of which is of the open trough variety in which the materials are turned over by revolving rakes, and the other a cube mixer in which the materials are thrown from cube to cube. The latter is something new to this country, but should give a very thorough mix.

Bangers Conbloc Co. show a stoutly made hand block-making machine, which should appeal to the builder who occasionally has a number of blocks to make.

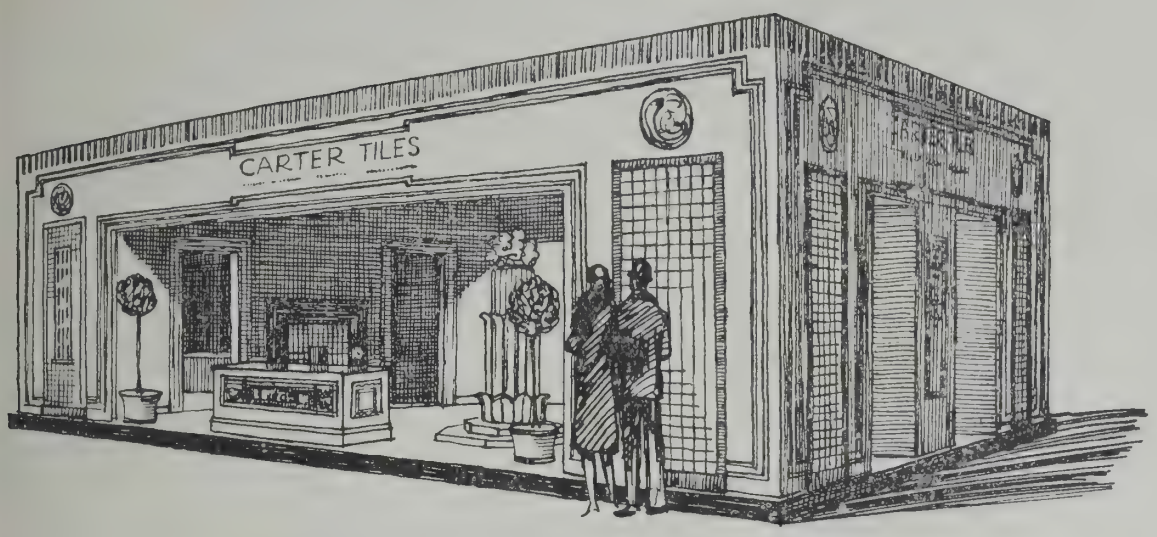
The British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., show their well-known "Wonder" mixers in different sizes, and also a hoist of the variety which, even with a quite small amount of use in the year, will elevate materials to, say, second floor level at an all-in cost of somewhere about 2d. a ton.

Builders & Contractors Plant, Ltd., exhibit a hoist of the same type, which has proved very successful during a number of years. This firm also show a mixer in which the materials are turned centrifugally, and quick discharge within a minimum of space is obtained by an arrangement by which the two halves of the drum are separated and the materials dumped vertically into a receptacle below.

Concrete Manufacturing Co. (Battersea), Ltd., are showing machines for the manufacture of concrete bricks, tiles, slabs, and blocks, and also a model of a machine for the mass production of any type of concrete product. The roofing tile



NOVOCRETE AND CEMENT PRODUCTS, LTD
(Stand No. 271, Row R.)



CARTER & CO., LTD. (Stand No. 102, Row F.)

chine is one of the very few marketed in this country, and ries its own colour box so that any colour of tile may be duced. This firm also shows a good selection of cast-stone ssings.

IESSRS. JOHN FOWLER & CO., LTD., of Leeds, are exhibiting types of mixer. The special feature of the "Fowler" mixer the manufacture of the drum, the part subject to most wear ng cast in semi-steel while the remainder is of steel plate; s exceptional strength of the parts subject to most wear and is obtained without increase of weight.

OODWIN, BARSBY & CO., LTD., specialise in open-trough ers, in which the materials may be seen during the mixing, a selection of these is on view.

. A. KING & CO., LTD., are showing a selection of blocks and tition slabs, and also their patent pavement light in which glass prisms are framed in reinforced concrete, which has advantage compared with cast-iron in that it does not require iodical painting.

HE LINER CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. are best known for their ulding machine which casts concrete products up to 5 or 6 ft. , but at the Exhibition they are making a special show of maller hand-operated block machine which may also be pted to the manufacture of six bricks at one operation. machine looks a very workmanlike piece of plant, which uld have a long life and stand rough handling.

IR. FREDERICK PARKER is making a feature of a mixer ch will appeal to the up-to-date contractor. Very strongly lt, it is fitted with loader and automatic water tank, while arrangement of loading on one side and discharging on the er permits of maximum output. The unmixed batch capacity cu. ft.

IESSRS. STOTHERT & PITT, LTD., have on view a selection of e mixers and an hydraulic block and brick-making machine. mixers have batch capacities of 7 cu. ft., 4½ cu. ft., and 3 ft., of mixed materials respectively. The larger type has ome very popular for road work and other jobs where large ntities are required, while the smaller machines will appeal he average builder for general use. All these models are d with side loaders and automatic water tanks and are nted on road wheels.

IESSRS. WINGET (1924), LTD., one of the pioneers in the ufacture of concrete machinery, have one of the most prehensive stands in the Exhibition. Block and slab-making hines, roofing tile machines, brick machines, mixers in erent patterns, conveyors, and crushers are all on view, and builder will find that any one of these items of plant is a oughly practical proposition. The 1926 model of the inget" pressure machine embodies several improvements ing for increased output, while the new model semi-spiral mixer should be seen by all interested in concrete.

R. W. KENNEDY'S exhibit of bar benders will interest the y contractors whose specifications call for the use of mild l rods for concrete reinforcement. These machines, operated hand or power, bend rods cold up to 1½ in. diameter.

ESSRS. LEE & FOURACRE show an all-steel block-making hine for hand operation in which the products are made on . Tamping is by slamming a tamping arm, and release ifting the pallet by the operation of a lever at the side of the hine.

Cement Waterproofing Materials

KERNER-GREENWOOD & CO., LTD., have, as usual, an artistic setting for the display of the properties of the well-known "Pudlo" brand cement waterproofer. The models on view conclusively show that water does not percolate through cement waterproofed with "Pudlo," even when the cement is applied as this rendering only.

THE ADAMITE CO., LTD., are demonstrating the efficiency of "Colemanoid" in waterproofing and hardening concrete; this proofer has been used in some of the largest buildings erected in London in recent years, including Liberty's, Dickins & Jones, and Selfridge's.

MESSRS. A. DREYFUS, LTD., are demonstrating the uses of their metallic stone covering for the protection of stone, concrete and brickwork. It is claimed that the material hardens the surface to which it is applied, and does not dissolve even when treated with boiling water.

THE WATEREX CO., LTD., demonstrate the uses of a liquid waterproofer for all building purposes, and also show the application of the liquid to cold storage work.

MESSRS. JOSEPH FREEMAN, SONS & CO., LTD., are demonstrating the attractive effects obtainable with the use of "Cementone" products on concrete and other surfaces. Panels are shown and other demonstration pieces are on view to show the almost unlimited possibilities of relieving the monotony of concrete by the application of colour, either as a wash or incorporated in the concrete. "Cementone" is supplied as a gloss finish and a glaze finish, which at the same time waterproof the surfaces to which they are applied.

Bricks and Roofing Tiles

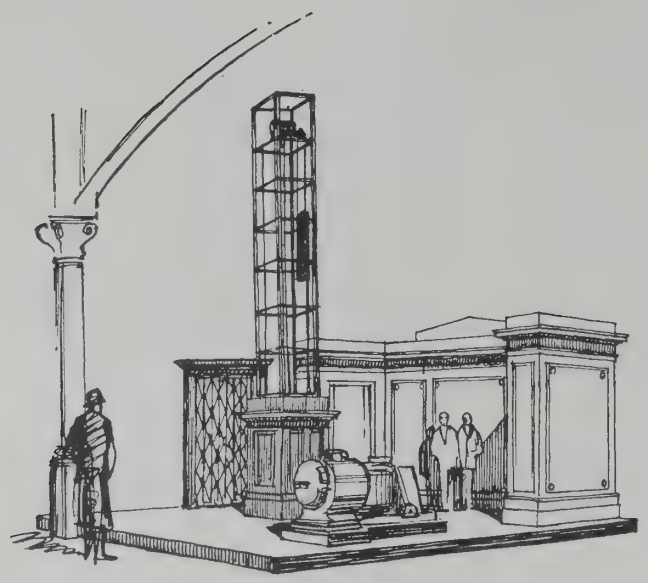
Those who appreciate the beautiful effects the skilled designer can obtain by the right use of colour in bricks and tiles will see much of interest on the stands of the manufacturers of these materials. Most of these stands are in pavilion form, and although the different colour bricks and tiles are intermingled to an extent that would not be desirable in practice, they are very suggestive in showing how various colours harmonise together. The excellent quality of the products proves that whatever use may be made of alternative methods it is not because our traditional materials are not as good as ever they were.

THE SOMERSET TRADING CO., LTD., make a feature of an interlocking tile 15½ in. by 8 in., with an extra side lap and additional water groove. A square requires 165 of these tiles, which weigh 2 tons per 1,000.

MESSRS. W. T. LAMB & SONS have one of the most effective exhibits in their "Butt and Ben" cottage, the elevations of which are composed of the different bricks manufactured by the firm at their various works. Messrs. Lamb offer to deliver the materials required for the erection of the cottage complete to any district, where it can be erected by local builders.

THE HEMEL HEMPSTEAD PATENT BRICK CO., LTD., specialise in hollow blocks, bricks, and tiles, and a number of these are on view. These products are soundproof and fire-resisting, and have been used in a number of the principal buildings erected in London in recent years.

THE PROGRESS BUILDING MATERIAL SUPPLY, LTD., are making a special feature of a patent interlocking roofing tile measuring 16½ in. by 9⅛ in., and having a covering capacity of 13½ in. by



MARRYAT & SCOTT, LTD. (Stand No. 101, Row E.)

8 in. A square requires 130 tiles, and weighs about 7½ cwt. The tile is an attractive red, and has an effective interlocking arrangement.

The London Brick Co. & Forders, Ltd., have a pavilion built entirely in different specimens of Fletton bricks which makes a very attractive ensemble. Fletton bricks are too well known to need description, but it is interesting to note that the output of this company alone amounts to over two million a working day.

Langley, London, Ltd., have a well-designed stand to display the Marseilles, Beauvais, and Gilardoni Frères roofing tiles and interlocking pantiles. The quality of these tiles may be judged from the increasing extent to which they are being used in this country, while a glance at the stand shows that they lack nothing in texture and colour.

Messrs. John Board & Co., Ltd., are showing samples of their patent weatherblock plain roofing tiles, which, although of general use, look particularly well on Mansard roofs. The tiling is shown in a variety of tints. Roman tiles, pantiles, ridging, bricks, and other products of the company are also on view.

Colthurst, Symons & Co., Ltd., are showing interlocking Roman and other types of tiles. The firm's "Acme" tile has a bonding roll which effectively clips and covers the joint of the adjoining tile; it is arrow-shape, and thus conducts rain water down its own channel from ridge to eaves. A special feature of this tile is that its lapping capacity can be extended to 4 in. where necessary in very exposed positions. Another interesting tile on this stand is the "Paragon," which has raised checks on its surface to give protection against side or up drifts.

The Sussex Brick and Estates Co., Ltd., are one of the oldest brickworks in the country, and have earned a well-merited reputation for the quality of their products. On this pavilion the architect can see a very wide range of attractive colours and excellent textures which will do justice to the best design.

The Courtrai-du-Nord Tile Co., Ltd., the sole importers and distributors for England of Courtrai-du-Nord roofing tiles, have a stand on which the colour and texture of this tile are admirably demonstrated.

Messrs. A. Cohen & Co., Ltd., claim that with their patent double cavity brick a bricklayer can lay the equivalent of 1,100 bricks a day, and they effect considerable savings both in time and money. The brick measures 9 inches by 9 inches by 2⅝ inches.

London Exporters and Importers, Ltd., are showing "Leforest" roofing tiles, a straight-joint pattern interlocking tile, and a break-joint tile.

Asbestos-Cement Roofing

Within recent years asbestos cement has been adapted for a number of purposes besides roofing and partition walls, and is now used for a variety of purposes from complete buildings to rainwater heads. The products may be obtained in practically any colour or shade, and as it does not need periodical painting it is coming into increasing popularity for use in exposed situations.

The British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., have a stand on which are demonstrated plain and corrugated sheeting, tiles, slates, and smaller products in great variety. An innovation on this stand is the application of asbestos cement, in flat sheets ½ inch thick, for flooring; the large sheets are fixed to the joists direct, and show a considerable economy in laying compared with boards.

Messrs. Turner Brothers Asbestos Co., Ltd., whose products were used with such success at Wembley, are showing a range of flat and corrugated sheets, tiles, slates and rainwater goods in a variety of colours and patterns. A new product of this stand is a waterproofed asbestos sarking felt, specially designed for use under slates.

Messrs. Bell's Poilite and Everite Co., Ltd., have the tallest stand in the exhibition, situated in the centre of the New Hall, on which are demonstrated the range of asbestos-cement products in which they specialise. A practical test of the water-tightness of the firm's sheeting is afforded by running a continuous stream of water over some sheets at the top of the stand. A new product of the company, a floor tiling composed of Poilite and rubber, should be seen by all visitors interested in floor coverings; it is claimed to have all the advantages of solid rubber flooring with a much longer life.

Reinforced Construction

The Expanded Metal Co., Ltd., have a good display of their well-known expanded steel reinforcements, which are made in different patterns for a variety of purposes, ranging from the reinforcement of massive retaining walls to light lathing for plastering. Reinforcements for roads, brickwork and concrete block work are also shown.

The Indented Bar and Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., in conjunction with Pre-cast Concrete, Ltd., are exhibiting full-size sections of "Hollocast" concrete floors, a stronger yet light type of flooring which is being used in some large buildings now in course of construction.

Decorative Materials

Messrs. The Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., Wortley, Leeds, and 167 Strand, London, W.C.2, have erected on Stand No. 8, Row E, a faience arch supported on piers which incorporates many varieties of glazed bricks and thus illustrates the extent of the Company's manufactures.

Messrs. Sanders & Co., Sundial House, 365-367 Euston Rd, London, N.W.1, are showing on Stand No. 61, Row D, examples of marble and granite sculpture work for Church and memorial requirements, fountains, woodwork, memorial brasses and bronze tablets, and stained glass. A fine collection of garden ornaments is also displayed.

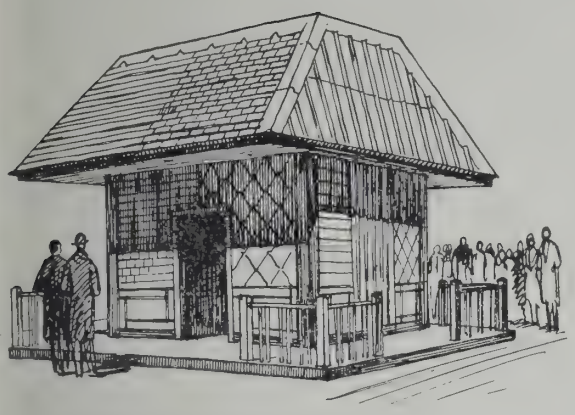
Messrs. Arthur Sanderson & Sons, Ltd., 52, 53, 54/55 Berners Street, London, W.1, have arranged on Stand No. 8, Row F, a centrepiece display consisting of a set of 20 Chinese hand-painted wallpaper panels executed *circa* 1780. The panels possess all the interest of age; and being in an excellent state of preservation, are a valuable exhibit. Around this central feature are grouped modern wallpapers of Chinese inspiration.

Messrs. The Marble Mosaic Co., Ltd., Linmos House, St. James, Charles Street, Bristol, are exhibiting on Stand No. 106, Row F, glass and marble mosaic; Terrazzo, jointless and "Imperator" tile flooring. A special feature is being made of their "Imperator" cast work for constructional and decorative purposes, staircases, etc.

Messrs. Carter & Co., Ltd., Poole, Dorset, England, have built up a comprehensive exhibit of their many products on Stand No. 102, Row E. A completely fitted bathroom with tiled walls is sure to attract attention. The "Carr



SAMUEL HASKINS & BROS., LTD.
(Stand No. 143, Row G.)



TURNER BROTHERS ASBESTOS CO., LTD.
(Stand No. 151, Row H.)

," which has developed rapidly in recent years, will be esented by five examples. Floor tiles with mosaics also n an interesting exhibit on the stand.

Wall Boards

ESSRS. THAMES PAPER COMPANY, LTD., Purfleet, Essex, id No. 141, Row G, are showing examples of the Essex wall ceiling boards and their uses and application in relation to rior decorative work and linings.

ESSRS. THE BRITISH PLASTER BOARD, LTD., 605 Tower ding, Water Street, Liverpool, are showing on Stand No. 279, S, "Thistle" plaster board, which is a solid sheet of sum plaster between two layers of tough fibre paper. The d is used in much the same way as a fibrous plaster sheet, it is easier to fix. The plaster board is fireproof, a good lator, and possesses distinct sound deadening qualities. ther exhibit on the stand is "Thistle" hardwall plaster, a luct of Gypsum (sulphate of calcium). It is manufactured n selected rock taken from the firm's quarries at Kirkby re, Westmorland.

ESSRS. THE BEAVER BOARD CO., LTD., 133-136 High Holborn, .1, Stand No. 96, Row E, are showing examples of panelling uted in Beaver board which is wholly a British manufacture n raw material to finished product. It is made from spruce er of Canada reduced to fibrous form and pressed into orm panels 36 in. and 48 in. wide, and in lengths of 8 ft.–16 ft.

ESSRS. G. D. PETERS & CO., LTD., Caxton House, Westster, S.W.1, have arranged on Stand No. 254, Row A, a plete room which illustrates in an effective way the many to which "Sundeala" wall boards may be applied. Designs trating blue, white and green tiles suitable for hospitals, rooms and kitchens may be inspected.

Casements, Windows and Sliding Partitions

ESSRS. THE CRITTALL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., Braintree, ex, are showing on Stand No. 153, Row HA, representative es of metal windows. The exhibit includes the Universal ment window, which is the type of window being used in lern London buildings as can be seen at Vigo House, Adelaide se, Britannic House, Liberty's, Regent Street, Victoria se, etc. Examples are also shown of an all-metal bay low and standard French door. A new range of standard lows for tropical use is worthy of notice. For factory and ehouse use one window is shown out of the series of Crittall dard sash. A bronze swing door forms one of the entrances he stand.

ESSRS. THE EDUCATIONAL SUPPLY ASSOCIATION, LTD., vian House, 171-181 High Holborn, W.C.1, are showing Stand No. 292, Row T, "Esavian" folding and sliding itions, windows and screens. One side of the exhibit shows ircular window which can be thrown wide open. This is lered possible by the sliding upright (patented) which vides the necessary space occupied by the curved leaves n folded. The top and bottom joints are rendered weatherof.

Doors and Joinery

ESSRS. DAVIES BROS., 225 Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, E.10, showing on Stand No. 288, Row T, an exhibit of joinery ially designed to meet the requirements of the speculative der.

ESSRS. THE MERCHANT TRADING CO., LTD., 34 Bishopsgate, don, E.C.2, have arranged a display of two special exhibits their stand, No. 258, Row Q, viz., "Metco" Columbian pine doors, Celotex (insulating lumber). "Metco" doors are manufactured from old-growth Columbian pine, thoroughly seasoned and kiln-dried. The doors are entirely free from knots, with rails and stiles cut from 100 per cent. vertical grained (quartered sawn) timber, all moulded on solid. The Ovolo moulding is so designed that it shows up the beauty of the panels, and yet cannot harbour dust. Celotex is a strong, rigid woven building material made from the strongest fibre known—sugar cane.

At Stand No. 295, Row T, MESSRS. BOULTON & PAUL, LTD., Norwich, are showing some interesting examples of builders' joinery, comprising English-made doors in Swedish deal, Columbian pine, and oak; and also casements, window frames and staircases. A revolving summer-house is being shown by the same firm on Stand No. 125, Row G.

MESSRS. THE WOCO DOOR COMPANY'S exhibit on Stand No. 57, Row D, takes the unique form of a two storey house constructed entirely of their famous Columbian pine doors. The idea is clever and well carried out. Various types of doors are shown on the ground and first floors forming the walls and entrances, while the roof is composed of casement doors. Amongst those which form the walls of the lower storey can be found most of the types which Woco have supplied to Municipal housing schemes. The exterior of the house has been left without stain or paint.

MESSRS. BRYCE, WHITE & CO., LTD., Deseronto Wharf & Mills, 28 Wharf Road, London, N.1, are showing on Stand No. 146, Row H, examples of doors in "Red Cone Brand" western pine. These doors are free from knots and defects, have solid rails and styles, rotary cut figured panels very suitable for staining. The mouldings exhibits include a very wide range of designs.

MESSRS. JENNINGS (BRISTOL), LTD., Pennywell Road, Bristol, are represented at Stand No. 87, Row E. Their exhibit includes standardised windows, doors, gates, dressers and other woodwork.

An exhibit which is designed to show a treatment for a staircase and surround in oak represents MESSRS. RIPPERS, LTD., Castle Hedingham, Essex, on Stand No. 52, Row D. Various examples of hardwood doors are also on view, together with the firm's patent Hospital doors, which have been designed to give freedom from all projecting or recessed surfaces to avoid any lodgment for disease germs. Another section of the stand is devoted to a selection of joinery.

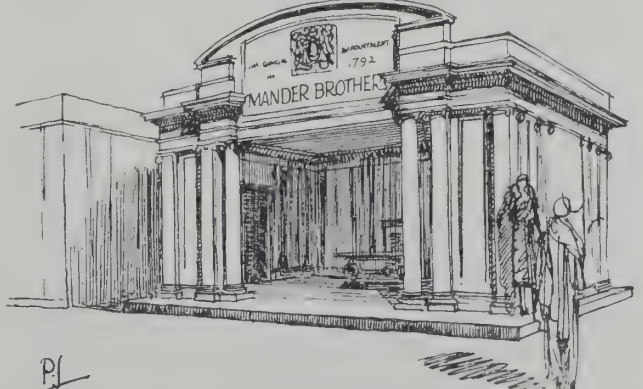
Art Joinery and Metalwork

MESSRS. THE BATH ARTCRAFT, LTD., Lower Bristol Road, Bath, have erected a stand (No. 173, Row J) which is intended to form part of the exhibit. In two bays of the Stand pairs of Double Sprung Folding Doors have been fitted of simple design but of perfect finish. In another bay a small section of counter with a shaped front can be inspected.

MESSRS. DRYTONES, LIMITED, 73 Gower Street, W.C.1, have erected on Stand No. 56, Row D, a Drytone Pavilion which aims to illustrate the developments in Drytone woodwork that have taken place in the last two years. The central portion is designed as an entrance hall with walls and domed ceiling lined with Western Hemlock, Drytoned silver grey relieved with gold and flanked on either side with fluted Doric columns in black.

On Stand No. 59, Row D, MESSRS. J. WIPPELL & CO., LTD., 4-5 Duncannon Street, Charing Cross, W.C., are exhibiting examples of architectural and ecclesiastical work, including wood work, metal work, stained and leaded glass, and embroidery.

The exhibit of MESSRS. PLASTERING, LTD., Concanon Road, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.2, on Stand No. 258, Row Q, takes the form of a Pavilion constructed in plaster. It is designed to convey to architects and the building trade generally, examples



MANDER BROTHERS, LTD.
(Stand No. 138, Row G.)

of all kinds of plaster work, *i.e.*, plain and decorative plastering, compo, and carton pierre work, and the company's speciality "Petrosand"—which is a material used internally to imitate stone. This work can be executed to represent any natural stone—the colour and texture being even throughout. No pigments being used in its composition the colour is permanent.

Messrs. Hyder & Sons, Olde Forge, Borough Green, Kent, are showing on Stand No. 26, Row C, real hand wrought ironwork made by blacksmiths in a village in Kent, the work itself shows what an art smithing is and what beautiful pieces a village blacksmith is capable of producing. The exhibits consist of hammered letter plates and knockers, latches, hinges, drop handles, weather vanes, etc.

On Stand 181, Row J, Messrs. Samuel Elliott & Sons (Reading), Ltd., have erected an exhibit, the exterior of which is built in English oak with adzed finish, the design generally being of old half-timbered construction. There are two rooms: one panelled and fitted throughout with English oak, solid beams to ceiling supported on heavy posts, all adzed, and the entrance door is of the old boarded and ledged type hung on hammered iron strap hinges. The second room shows various types of panelling, mostly of contrasts in progress.

Paint and Varnish

This is an attractive section of the Exhibition. Good paint, in spite of its first cost, always proves an economy, while the various enamels now manufactured both save labour, promote cleanliness and give an excellent finish to rooms. Varnishes and stains of every description are shown.



BRATT, COLBRAN & CO. & THE HEAPED FIRE CO., LTD.
(Stand No. 213, Row L.)

At Stand No. 97, Row E, Messrs. The Silicate Paint Co., Ltd., of Charlton, London, S.E.7, are showing a room decorated with "Duresco" (washable water paint) and "Silpaco" (flat oil paint). The whole treatment is simple and yet artistic. The ceiling, cornice and mouldings are treated in white; the frieze is maize gold on which is stencilled a conventional honeysuckle ornament, but the panelled walls are in a lighter shade—corn yellow. The dado and woodwork is finished with white, and the plain deal door is mahogany stained and varnished. The exterior generally is blush rose, with facias and dado in deep marigold, the Duresco finish being relieved by pilasters in broken white Silpaco. Panels decorated in Duresco by the prizewinners in the company's competition are also exhibited to show the possibilities of this material.

Rooms decorated with the specialities made by Messrs. Sissons Brothers & Co., Ltd., of Hull, and of 203 Borough High Street, London, S.E.1, will be found at Stand No. 266, Row R. These products include the well-known Hall's Distemper (the oil-bound, washable water paint), Sissons' Oil Flat (a super-washable wall finish with a soft velvety surface made in white and thirty-one standard colours), "Olac" Enamel (which dries with a hard, marble-like surface), "Gen-a-Pur" Varnish (the original general purpose varnish for inside and outside work), and Sissons' Bright Gloss Paint. The latter is recommended for use on plaster and woodwork, and its durability and anti-corrosive qualities commend it for the protection of exposed metalwork.

Paints and enamels in great variety, with many practical examples of their application, are exhibited at Stand No. 198, Row K, occupied by Messrs. Walter Carson & Sons, of Grove Works, Battersea, S.W.11. The specialities shown include "Coverine," a white undercoating which transforms black into white with one coat; and "Muraline," the well-known washable cold water paint which is now made in forty or more shades. They are also exhibiting pure liquid paint in various shades for interior and exterior use; metallic paint for radiators and hot water pipes; graphite paint for structural iron and steel; Maurice's "Porceleine"; "Plastine," the imperishable putty, which is equally suitable for wood and iron sashes; and a special priming for asbestos sheeting.

At Stand No. 138, Row G, Messrs. Mander Brothers, Ltd., of Wolverhampton, are showing a series of panels with a selection of the rich standard shades in which "Vernasca" flat oil paint can be supplied. This paint has been used for the external treatment of their stand so far as fascia, panels and frieze are concerned, the doors and woodwork being picked out in ebony black. The interior decorations are carried out in "Aquali," water paint and "Matsine," a flat oil stain.

The paint display at Stand No. 108, Row F, occupied by Messrs. Arthur Sanderson & Sons, Ltd., of 52–55 Berners Street, London, W.1, is chiefly devoted to the exhibition of "Durolave," a beautiful washable water paint. "Sanstone," the brush-applied stone finish, which looks and wears like stone, is also shown, together with work executed in Sanderson's special front-door varnish. A special series of panels is exhibited to demonstrate the fine gloss of "Dersonite" enamel and the smooth richness of Dersonol Art Enamel, whilst the furniture on this part of the Stand is finished in nitrocellulose lacquer.

H.M.S. Endelline (Stand No. 133, Row G), with Messrs. Thos. Parsons & Sons, of 315–317 Oxford Street, London, W.1, in command, is one of the many attractive features in the paint and varnish section. Here some practical applied examples of the enamels, varnishes and paints manufactured by this firm can be inspected, among which "Endelline" enamel and "Endelflat" Enamel have a certain prominence. Architects and decorators will be interested in demonstrations to be given in the application of "Parso-Glaze," and will note the ease with which which this scrumbling paint can be applied and the novel decorative effects which are produced by means of the Parsons Rubber Stippler. "Parso-Stain," which dries with a beautiful matt finish which can be waxed, oiled or varnished, is also exhibited at this Stand.

At Stand No. 260, Row Q, Messrs. Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., of Hull and of 8–9 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., are exhibiting an interesting collection of gums and raw materials used in the manufacture of various Blundell products. "Pamel" (Blundell's Petrifying Liquid Enamel), a bright finish for walls, wood and metal work, which dries with an intensely hard surface resembling glazed tiles; and Blundell's Transparent Petrifying Liquid for the treatment of damp walls, decaying plaster, brick and stone, occupy a prominent position on the stand. Blundell's Aluminium Galvanising Paint is also shown.

Messrs. The Stainax Co., of 1–5 Garden Row, London Road, Southwark, S.E.1 (Stand No. 165A, Row H.), are showing doors and panels treated with "Stainax," a combined wax stain and polish which is applied as a paint and afterwards polished with the aid of a brush. This decorative medium is made in some thirty or more shades and is suitable for the treatment of both interior woodwork.

The decorative scheme shown by Messrs. The Aerograph Co., Ltd., of 43 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.4 (Stand No. 10, Row B), indicates the possibilities of interior house decoration by means of spray painting, and emphasises the pleasing gradation of tones that can be obtained by the Aerograph method in very much less time than is possible by any other means.

"Enameloid," a new paint for stone, steel, wood, brick, and cement, is exhibited by Messrs. James A. Shepherd & Co., Ltd., of Forth Works, Pollokshields, Glasgow, at Stand No. 28, Row T. This paint is non-poisonous and does not crack nor blister. It is suitable for inside or outside application and can be supplied in various colours, all of which give a fine silky finish.

Stand No. 65, Row D, occupied by Messrs. Samuel Wilkes & Co., Ltd., of Castle Green, Bristol, takes the form of an Oriental building decorated with some of the most effective shades in "Wallpax" Patent Flat Wax Paint in combination with "Albion" Brilliant Gloss Enamel. Various materials treated with "Wallpax" as a primer are also shown, including concrete slab and asbestos sheeting, two of the surfaces which generally prove difficult for the successful adherence of paint. "Wallpax" is claimed to be the only patent wax paint made in England.

Stand No. 135, Row D, shows the decorative effects obtainable by use of the various super finishes manufactured by Messrs. Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd., of General Buildings, Aldwych, London, W.C.2. "Deydol" Distemper, "Hygeia" Flat Wall Finish, "Satinette" Enamel and "Gripon Supervar." These materials, singly and collectively, are claimed to cater for every modern decorative need. "Oblito," a white undercoating with an exceptional covering and obliterating capacity, and "Figaro," a hard enamel gloss plaint with a high degree of durability, are two new products which should be specially noticed.

A wide range of varnishes, japans, paints, colours and painters' sundries are exhibited by Messrs. Thomas Smith & Son, of 238–240 Whitechapel Road, London, E.1, at their Ionic Pavilion, Stand No. 276, Row S. "Polacco" Genuine English White Lead Paint is one of their better-known specialities, but they are also showing "Polaccoline" enamels and undercoatings, "Calesco" Washable Distemper, and Radiator enamels.



THE BRITISH FIBRO CEMENT WORKS, LTD.
(Stand No. 135, Row G.)

Lifts

Stand No. 114, Row F, Messrs. Waygood-Otis, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, are making a special feature working passenger lift, consisting of a patent Micro-drive velling machine, arranged to give an absolutely level ing at the floor irrespective of the load carried. This lift cially suitable for hospitals, motor car lifts, and goods lifts heavy trolleys have to be run in and out of the lift car. ift shown is arranged so that it can be operated by car or by push-buttons with automatic control. Other exhibits le a model of an automatic electric passenger lift, hand- dinner lifts and small fittings.

ssrs. Marryat & Scott, Ltd., 28 Hatton Garden, London, , are showing on Stand No. 101, Row E, a range of Marryat tt standard components, comprising controllers, gate locks, limit switches, etc., an automatic electric goods and service ith the newest push button operation and safety features ; lift capable of raising loads up to two tons at a speed of et per minute, with special decelerator equipment.

Ladders and Scaffolding

proportion to the total cost, outlay on scaffolding and s, erection and dismantling of scaffolding are a very big and too much care cannot be taken to ensure that such is kept on the most up-to-date lines. For many purposes ubular variety shows considerable economies compared timber, and it is now manufactured by several of the g firms.

ffolding (Great Britain), Ltd., are giving daily demon- ns showing the advantages of tubular scaffolding on their system, which comprises many patented devices. This arries out the erection of every description of scaffolding, re the sole concessionaires for both heavy and light sus- d scaffolding.

srs. Drew Clark & Co. are making a special display of tent "Raprig" sectional scaffold, ladders, trestles, steps, milar items of plant.

Acme Patent Ladder Co. make a display of ladders, s, trucks, and other builders' and decorators' plant.

srs. Stevens & Carter, Ltd., are well-known for their ling cradle, and this is made a special feature of the stand. ack is so made that the cradle will travel any length on aight and on the curve. An improved tubular scaffold to be seen on this stand.

Miscellaneous

odo, Ltd., show a selection of the famous "Ferodo" p stair treads and brake linings. These treads are sup- n a range of attractive colours. A novelty on this stand rip of "Ferodo" fixed to a pile carpet ; such a fitting be particularly suitable for use in hotels, theatres and us, and if painted white it has the additional advantage can be seen in the dark.

Stands Nos. 79, 80, 81 and 82, Row E, Messrs. The Rub- rowers' Association (Inc.), 2, 3, and 4 Idol Lane, East- E.C.3, have assembled an exhibit in order to introduce tual and potential uses of rubber to those engaged in the g and allied trades. Here architects and builders can rubber at first hand and ascertain how the resilience, lity, elasticity and abrasion-resisting properties of the dity can be utilised. A special feature of this exhibit is the comprehensive range of the latest patterns of rubber floor- ing and tiling.

On Stand No. 60, Row D, Messrs. Tuke & Bell, Ltd., 27 Lincolns Inn Fields, W.C.2, are exhibiting various fittings in connection with their system of sewage purification and also water filtration. One half of the stand is occupied by a full-size model showing a semi-septic sewage purification plant, which is capable of dealing with the drainage from a country house with 6 or 8 persons in residence.

Builders called upon the deal with leaky roofs and damp walls will be interested in Stand No. 179, Row J, occupied by Messrs. Cuirass Products, Ltd., of Abbey House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1, who are showing their "Liquid Proofing" and Putty Compounds. They are also demonstrating the way in which rust-holed corrugated iron may be repaired with canvas which is subsequently treated with the liquid proofing. Cuirass black enamel for the protection of metal work is also exhibited at this stand.

Messrs. Ronuk, Ltd., Portslade, have erected an attractive oak exhibit on their Stand, which has been polished by the "Ronuk" improved sanitary methods and by the work- men of the company's own polishing contract department. Some idea of the result they are able to obtain can be gleaned from an examination of the floor of the stand, which is made of deal boards.

Messrs. John Tann, Ltd., 117 Newgate Street, E.C.1, are showing on Stand No. 42, Row C, all kinds of safes and strong- room doors ranging from the fire-resisting qualities to the heavy bankers' type, constructed to resist the oxy-acetylene blow-pipe, high-explosive and other appliances of the scientific burglar.

Messrs. Fredk. Sage & Co., Ltd., are showing on their Stand No. 256, Row Q, a bronze metal shop-front, with examples of drawn and cast metal, joinery, steel furniture, unit equip- ment, display fittings and airtight show-cases.

Messrs. The Rawlplug Co., Ltd., Gloucester House, Crom- well Road, London, S.W.7, are exhibiting the full range of Rawl- plugs, Rawlplug bolt anchors, wall-boring tools and Rawlplug bathroom fittings. Rawlplug bolt anchors and Rawlplugs of large size are a special feature of this exhibit.

On Stand No. 143, Row G, Messrs. Samuel Haskins & Bros., Ltd., Walthamstow, London, E.17, are showing shutters, steel and wood, of all types for all purposes. The exhibits include "Firola" fireproof roller doors for party wall openings ; "Kalamein" bronze sheathed hardwood ; solid bronze mouldings and cast- ings ; shop fronts, showcases and fittings ; hardwood joinery ; decorations and electrical equipment ; and steel shutter, 19 ft. wide and 13 ft. 6 in. drop, operated by an electric motor.

Messrs. Rhodes' Chains, Ltd., 26 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2, are showing on Stand No. 40, Row C, their improved chains for sash hanging, together with a large range of pulleys.

On Stand No. 103, Row F, Messrs. Anselm, Odling & Sons, Ltd., 132 New North Road, London, N.1, are showing a large variety of white and coloured marbles suitable for general use, from such things as steps and paving to carved church work. One exhibit is a pair of antique columns with two richly carved antique caps of statuary marble. Another exhibit consists of carved and modelled animals, such as polar bears and crocodiles, arranged in their natural surroundings. A shop fascia of onyx, with bronze letters with electric light behind, is also shown, with a few samples of garden ornaments.

Messrs. C. Love & Sons, Foreland Road, Bembridge, I.W., are showing on Stand No. 73, Row D, a simple door fitting named "Odooro." It prevents slamming the door and elimi- nates all noises and vibrations. It can be fitted to cabinets and all small doors.



THE CRITTALL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
(Stand No. 153, Row H.)

Farmhouses—VI.

By Charles G. Harper



TOLLESHUNT D'ARCY HALL.

In Essex, which some style a part of "East Anglia," while others do not, the ancient manor-house of Tolleshunt D'Arcy, in the region of Maldon, is now a farm-house. It is surrounded by a moat which is crossed by a brick and stone bridge, guarded by brick gate-piers. These still display some worn stone sculptured shields of the D'Arcy arms, the initials "T. D." and the date 1585, together with the inscription: "Regny Regina Elyzabeth 27." The house contains some rooms beautifully panelled from floor to ceiling in woodwork of about seventy years earlier. Among the brasses in the church is one to Anthony D'Arcy, who died in 1540, and is described as "Justice of the Peace to our Sovorayne Lord Kyng Henry the VIII." Here also is a mural monument to Thomas D'Arcy, 1593, and his wife. The last of the family was the Thomas D'Arcy who died in 1624, and is described on his monument as "Thomas Darce, of Langbrookes in Touleshunt Darce, youngest son of Brian Darce, of Sinchlers Hall in St. Osithes." "Sinchler's Hall," it should be added, is St. Clare's Hall, St. Osyth, now an hotel. So the D'Arcys and the spelling of their name decayed together.



NEW HALL.

In this same county of Essex there are many old halls now farmhouses. Among them is "New Hall," near High Roding, in that part of the county called "the Rodings," or, in local parlance, "the Roothings." Here flows the river Roding, giving a name to a number of villages, such as High, Leaden, Abbess or Abbit's, and White Roding. New Hall, in spite of its name, is an ancient house, or rather, the surviving portion of one. It was a large Hall, which seems to have been built by Sir Thomas Jocelyn, about 1550. This weird-looking last portion of it, about a fourth part of the whole, is still surrounded by its moat. Most of the building was demolished about 1770. The property is still in the family, which was ennobled in 1771, when Robert Jocelyn was made "Earl of Roden of High Roding, co. Tipperary," in the peerage of Ireland. The title of this Irish peer of English birth and residence is an example of the practice once prevailing of conferring for one reason or another, inferior titles, which did not necessarily mean a seat in the House of Lords in the Imperial Parliament, upon men to whom it was worth while to give only such minor honours. This quaint patent of peerage by which the Crown Office, ignoring geography, made the existence of Essex being in county Tipperary, Ireland, is as daring and amusing.

The red-brick walls of the Hall are broken and overgrown with bushes and weeds. The upper part of the house is largely in timber and plaster. All around are traces of those vanished wings, and farmyards plentifully populated with chickens, who give the stranger the heartiest welcomes, labouring as they do under the illusion that he secretes somewhere about his person a plentiful supply of corn or other food. When they discover their mistake they look reproachful and take no further interest.



BROOK HOUSE.

Of a somewhat similar curious interest is Brook House Farm, near Westbury, in Wiltshire. It is a highly picturesque group of buildings, having indeed once been the manor house of Brook, whence the ancestors of the Willoughby de Broke (who at that time, you will see, could not spell properly) took their territorial title. Also it may be added that the pronunciation does not follow the spelling, but is "Brook." It came about in this way. In the fifteenth century, Sir John Willoughby married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edmund Cheney of this Broke, or Brook, in the county of Wilts. Their son, Sir Robert Willoughby, became first Baron Willoughby de Broke, by Writ of Summons to Parliament, April 12, 1491. On the decease of his son in 1521, the title, for lack of a male heir, fell into abeyance, but was restored to Fulke Greville, the grandson of his eldest grand-daughter. He was thus in 1621 created Baron Brooke, not of Brook but of Beauchamp's Court, Alcester. It would need too much space to follow this descent throughout three centuries, for the present Lord Willoughby de Broke is the nineteenth holder of the title. The actual brook, the stream that is the so-called "River Biss." There is also a neighbouring "Broker's Wood." This is not good hearing.

Connected, in a way, with a title of nobility is the farm-house of Water End, in Hertfordshire. There are several "Water End" hamlets in that region, but this particular one is near Wheathampstead. It is approached across the river Lea, by a broad and deep watersplash, now spanned by a footbridge. The stately old mansion, built by Sir John Jennings about 1610 is one of red brick, with three gables and finely clustered chimneys. Sir John Jennings was father of Sarah, the masterful first Duchess of Marlborough. She is considered to have been born on June 6, 1660. The farm-hands know, in some dim, uncertain way, that the house is historic, but in what exact way is beyond them, and they tell the stranger that the



WATER END

Queen Elizabeth hid from her enemies." This is a new light upon the history of that great Queen, who was accustomed to hide, if we read our history books a ight. ver did her enemies hide from her, if it were possible so

There remains in the adjacent county of Bedfordshire farm-house which seems to be unique in its completely ded circumstances. The house itself actually is of no ticular interest, as a building, although it is moated; the odd thing about Moat Farm, Limbury, near Luton, for such are the name and the situation of it—that the e possesses not merely that moated security, but the ional safeguard of being further enclosed within a of old barns and outhouses. When the great gates e yawning gateway of these buildings are closed, you then the house standing within its moat, wholly cut om without, in midst of a kind of courtyard. The itself is a broad and clear one of running water, for are the infant waters of the river Lea, flowing out e south side of the Delectable Mountains, as Bunyan the Chiltern Hills.

There could be few holiday excursions more interesting nitful of results than any made in quest of old farm-es. Many have here been mentioned and illustrated; even so, they touch only the fringe of the subject, and alf-timbered old farm-houses of Herefordshire, Shrop-and Cheshire have not been touched upon. Even mes of them are often curious. There is, for instance, n Vengeance" farm at Charwelton, near Banbury. The name indicates the poor quality of the land there; the old English word "clem," meaning to starve. "Starveall" is, as any knowledge of maps will assure us, a common name. But I cannot solve the mystery of why a farm near Uckfield is called "Bird in Eye" and is so marked on maps. The house itself is not of interest, and no information is to be had as to the reason of so strange a name. Nor is "Hard to Find" farm so difficult to find as the name of it would imply. It stands, easily discoverable, on the high land between Marlow and High Wycombe. "Heart's Delight," on the other hand, a farm near Borden, in Kent, does somewhat fit the name.



MOAT FARM, LIMBURY.

There is, actually, in Sussex a Pook's Hill Farm, the place referred to in Rudyard Kipling's book, "Puck of Pook's Hill." It is to be found to the south of the road between Burwash and Heathfield, along a miry farm occupation-road a little to the west of Batemans, the residence of Mr. Kipling, which itself, built probably by an enriched Sussex ironmaster named Bateman, in the sixteenth century, later became a farm-house. "Pook," of course, was Puck, the sprite. Poxwell, already mentioned, took its name from the same source, and was in its origin "Puck's Well." Pook's Hill, so named on the older ordnance maps, has in the later editions become further stupidly corrupted into the unmeaning "Park Hill."



POOK'S HILL FARM.



THE STRAND PREPARATORY TO ITS IMPROVEMENT IN 1810: From *Londina Illustrata*, 1819.
(This view takes in the East End of St. Clement's Church and the North End of Essex Street.)

The Reconstruction of London—XIV

By W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., Vice-Pres. T.P.I.

A Policy for London.

We have traced the gradual development of London from the time of the first foundation of the Roman City, through the course of the Middle Ages when the civic life of the City had its first beginnings. We have seen something of its early struggles and difficulties, and the gradual development of its outward form and inward strength through the continued efforts of its leading citizens and its ancient guilds. We have had occasional glimpses of the times of stress and storm which the old city has weathered and of the great men who, through the centuries, have done so much for its upbuilding. We have with us to-day many of the permanent memorials of their labours, in the buildings and institutions which they founded, and in the sturdy and independent spirit of quiet civic pride which they have left behind them.

London is unique among the cities of the world. It holds first place in the affection of Britons at home and beyond the seas and of the English-speaking race everywhere. There is no city quite the same ; there is no greater city, although in time to come there may be larger.

London in itself enshrines and embodies all that goes to make up England. We owe it, then, not only to those who have gone before, not only to ourselves and those in distant lands to whom the very name of London is dear, but to all those who will come after, that we hand on this London of ours, with such additions and alterations as we must needs make, a finer city, a nobler city, an even greater city than the London we know to-day.

Far be it from us by careless thought or thoughtless act to suffer any wanton injury to the precious heritage of buildings and memories which has come down to us. Let us, if we can, eliminate such portions as are unworthy, and by adding year by year to the beauty and efficiency of London, keep our great city and its development on sound and healthy lines, worthy of the greatest city of modern times.

The first and greatest need of London, as a whole is a policy which shall lay down the main lines on which London and Greater London can safely and secretly develop.

There are many dangers to be avoided, many difficulties to face, many jealousies to overcome, and possibly in some cases, cherished rights which must give way, but all Londoners must unite in carrying into effect a policy which is for the common good.

A Plan for London.

If we must have a policy, we must equally have as a part of that policy a plan on which future development can proceed in an orderly and expeditious manner, gaining steadily in efficiency as the plan develops with the development of the community.

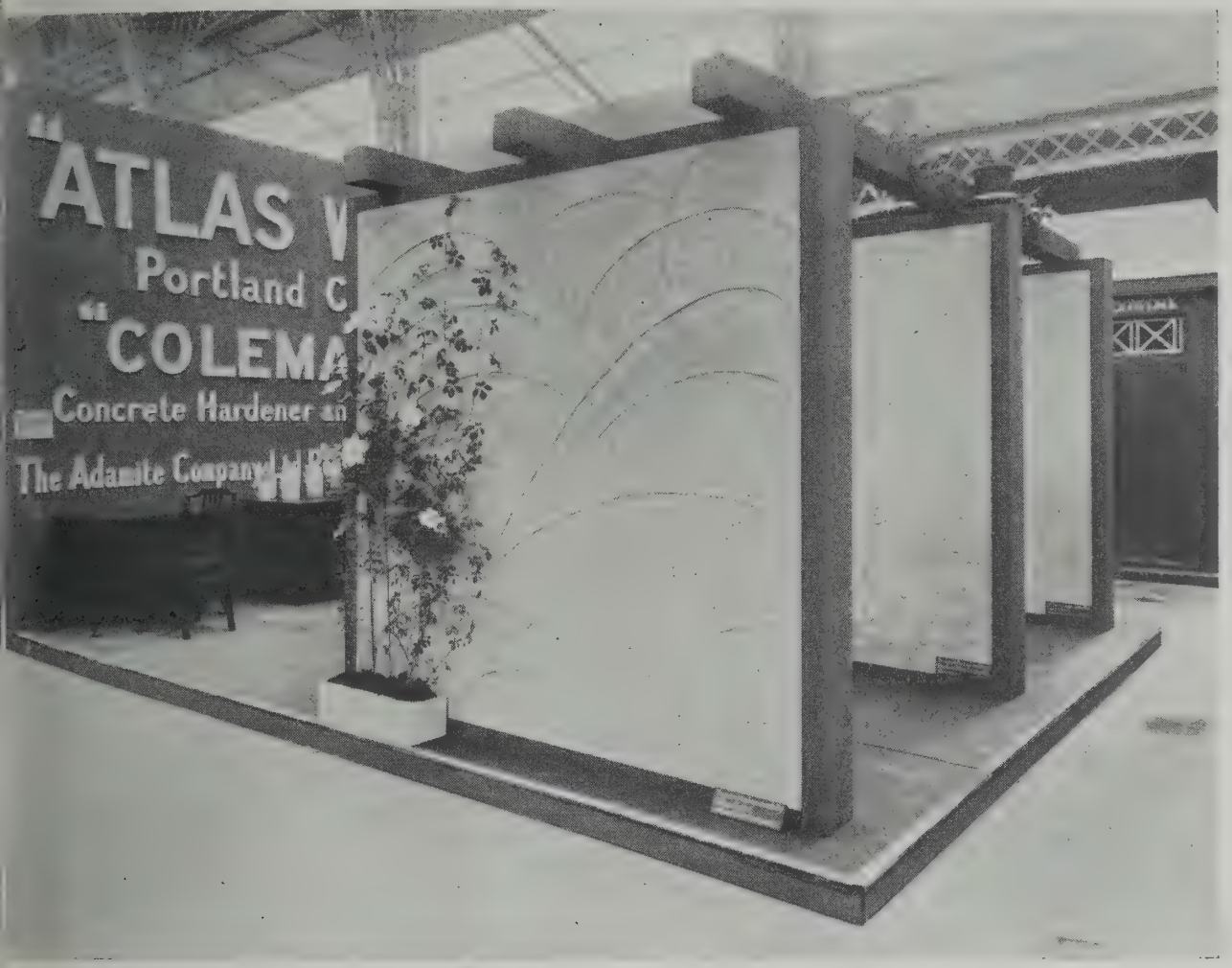
The plan must be the result of patient study and investigation, careful co-operation and consultation, not with a few limited interests, but with all the interests which together make up London.

The plan may be in great detail in certain parts where immediate changes are impending, but will be better in the first instance it deals with broad lines and basic principles only, leaving the more local and detailed planning to be carried out by those who best know the local needs.

No plan can be finite, where the ultimate end cannot even be clearly seen, where even those with clearest vision and experience must perforce plan and prepare for a community which will extend far beyond our present ideas.

The details of the plan must grow with the community, but it is essential that the broad outlines should be laid down as soon as possible, before it is too late. No part of London's activities can safely be neglected ; no part can be left out of consideration, for London's progress is largely the result of the constant re-action of one activity upon another.

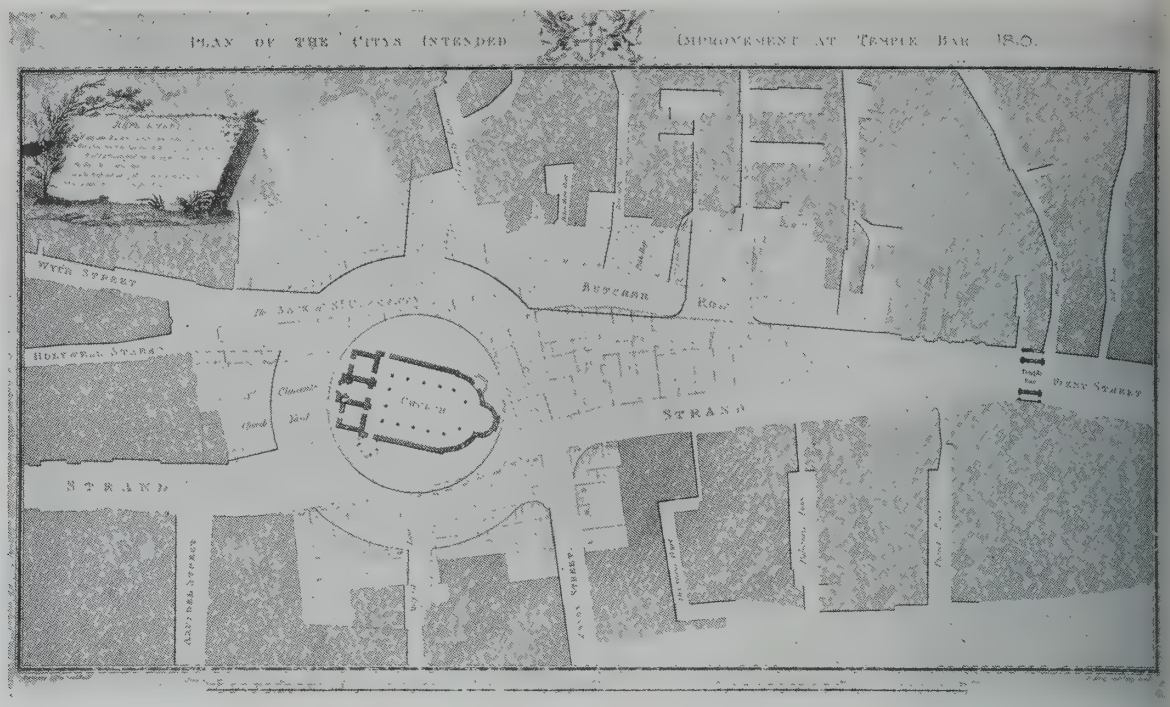
A new railway station is opened, a new centre springs up



Textural surfaces in white, cream and nature-pink concrete stucco, shown in the form of frames eight feet square (as illustrated above) are the features of the "Atlas White" Portland Cement and "Colemanoid" exhibit at the Olympia Building Exhibition — Stand 95, Row E in the Main Hall.

Frederic Coleman

House,
Street,
, W.1



PLAN SHOWING INTENDED IMPROVEMENTS AT TEMPLE BAR, 1810.

new omnibus services commence, new residential and business areas come into being.

Even the electrification or the general speeding up of the railway service to a particular point may entirely alter the character of a locality and bring hosts of new residents even to the most distant village.

All public services, and especially those connected with transport, must therefore come within the scope of the plan.

The railways, as the most rapid and most permanent of our present means of transport, must essentially be included. The co-ordination and improvement of existing railway services must therefore be one of the first matters for consideration, whether or not the policy is to be one of centralisation or of de-centralisation.

Centralisation or De-centralisation.

The arguments used on both sides, for or against centralising or de-centralising the increasing population of London, are well known and need not be recapitulated. The facts that emerge from the controversy are that for certain purposes, particularly for the purposes of higher education, amusement and the advancement of wholesale business and shopping, there is much to be said in favour of centralisation. And that for the purposes of healthy and happy living in close touch with Nature, there is everything to be said in favour of decentralisation so far as residential areas are concerned, and of decentralisation of all industries wherever possible, the only exception being possibly that of wholesale stores.

Both these tendencies must be provided for, and inevitably there must be much coming and going to and from the Mother City. No garden city or satellite town is ever likely to be so complete in itself that it can do without rapid communication with the outside world, and railways are likely to be more essential than ever under such circumstances, both to bring in raw materials and to rapidly distribute goods in all directions.

The Railways.

The re-organisation of the railways and railway services must necessarily be one of the first steps in any plan for the future of London.

A ten-mile circle from Charing Cross cuts no less than 40 different lines of railway converging into the 16 terminal stations in Inner London. Within the Metropolitan Police area there are altogether 628 passenger stations, with no less than 670 miles of railway slashing and cutting across the plan of London in all directions and walling in whole districts with unsightly viaducts and embankments. Not one of these lines has been laid out with any thought of any interest but its own and often it will be found that they are merely there to duplicate, overlap or compete with other lines serving the same districts.

Several at least of the terminal stations are unnecessary: many miles of the lines leading to them could be eliminated or combined with other lines to serve the same purpose. Many of the nearer suburban districts are better served by 'bus or tram than by an out-of-date railway station, and dozens of such stations could be closed down, with economy to the railways and a general speeding up of their time tables.

The railways, then, must be one of our earliest considerations, first with a view to making the railways efficient for long distance traffic and secondly with a view to clearing away all unnecessary obstructions or hindrances to rapid transit by both rail and road. Within the inner area of London, there are many miles of railway arches and embankments, blighting the districts through which they pass and rendering difficult, if not impossible, all improvement of the surface communications.

The following axioms will probably find general acceptance :—

1. All railways must be speedy and efficient.
2. They must cater primarily for long-distance traffic.
3. All lines remaining within the London area must be electrified as early as possible.
4. All lines within five miles of London must be reconstructed as underground lines, and their present sites used for new avenues or similar purposes, for facilitating general traffic.
5. The principle of distributing the terminal traffic by underground loop lines with several stations in place of the terminal station should as far as possible be adopted.
6. All unnecessary river bridges, such as those at Charing Cross and Cannon Street, should be abolished.

River Bridges.

The abolition of the railway bridges will leave their sites free for road bridges, and the much-needed Charing Cross Bridge can then be put in hand.

Practically no new road bridges across the river have been constructed for over fifty years, and there is much leeway to make up.

Other new road bridges across the Thames are back



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IN our preceding announcements we indicated how Craftsmanship in the Electrical Industry is reflective; that the accessories used, for example, in an installation reflect the standard of Craftsmanship of those who fit them.

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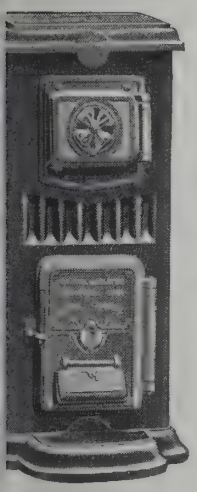
Hitherto—we have striven to show the supreme honesty of purpose that lies behind the "Crabtree" Switch—the patient research—the drastic tests—backed by an all-pervading quality that has won it universal appreciation. Now we would emphasise how that same lofty standard is maintained in all the "Products of Craftsmen"—how the name "Crabtree" is a sure guarantee of sincerity in all things.

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THE TRIANGLE, CAMBERWELL (1833), SHOWING COLDHARBOUR LANE AND DENMARK HILL.

needed in many directions, particularly at the following points :—

1. New high-level bridge at Woolwich, passing over the river and Albert Docks, and linking up the North and South circular roads on the East of London.

2. New Temple Bridge.

3. New Charing Cross Bridge.

4. New West London Bridge, on the site of the West London Extension Railway, linking up the Western avenue and South circular roads on the West side of London.

5. New Ranelagh Bridge.

6. New Barnes Bridge.

7. New Mortlake Bridge.

8. New Richmond Bridge.

Further new bridges higher up the river are also desirable at Twickenham and at Teddington.

The rebuilding of Lambeth Bridge is already in hand, and the rebuilding of Wandsworth Bridge and other bdg will require early attention.

The policy with regard to Thames bridges, whi a all-important in considering cross river routes, mustbe secure, first, the unbiassed consideration of the 'ho subject of cross river communication, and then the cini reservation of the necessary sites, followed by a well-thug out programme of constructional work extending ov ten or fifteen years. In no other way can this genetic hope to overtake the serious arrears in bridge buildi which have accumulated during the last half centur a give London the bridges which it needs.

River Embankments.

No less important than the bridges is the provisn further riverside embankments, not merely for the lan fication of London, but for the construction of esnti traffic routes.

Probably the most urgent of these embankments t extension of the Chelsea Embankment westward as ir Putney Bridge, followed by the embankment of the put



THE TRIANGLE, CAMBERWELL, AS EXISTING IN 1887.





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side between Westminster Bridge and Blackfriars Bridge, and ultimately extending to Southwark and London Bridge.

The South Side.

The vast potential values on the South side of the river can only be realised by the complete re-planning and reconstruction of the area between St. George's Circus and the river. Under present conditions, any additional bridges provided between Westminster Bridge and London Bridge will only tend to further traffic congestion at the Elephant and Castle, unless a complete reconstruction plan of the South side is provided. This will only be possible when the railways are put underground and the unnecessary railway embankments and viaducts abolished.

The policy for the South side must be to secure the removal of the railways, then to proceed with the embankment of the river and the gradual replanning of this important area, to make it worthy of its situation, so near to the geographical centre of London.

The Development of the Port.

The efficient development of the Port of London demands not only new and improved systems of docks, but better access to and from all portions of the Port, both by road and rail, coupled with a properly considered plan for the industrial development of the whole of the Lower Thames. The opportunities for forming the new residential areas into garden city communities and satellite towns, each with its own industries, must not be overlooked. Satellite towns must be a definite part of London's policy.

Zoning.

The proper placing of new industrial works and the provision of suitable sites for the efficient conduct of industry is everywhere recognised as a cardinal principle of town development.

At present the indiscriminate mixing up of industries and residential areas tends inevitably to inefficiency and discomfort, and in the interests of industry, no less than in the preservation of the amenities of residential districts, it is essential that some form of zoning should be brought into operation over the whole area, built and unbuilt, of Greater London.

Buildings and Building Control.

Not only must the height of buildings be limited, in a definite ratio to the width of streets and amount of open space available, but some general control of the character of buildings is also desirable.

The elimination of slum areas cannot be carried out spasmodically, but only as part of a general plan.

Central London.

The streets of Central London, with few exceptions, are still on practically the same lines as they were in the Middle Ages, and new streets, both east and west and north and south, will inevitably have to be provided. We have seen that new streets approximately parallel with the existing routes can be provided without serious difficulty, and with thousands of additional motor vehicles coming on to the streets each year it is evident that action in this direction cannot long be delayed.

Ways Out of London.

The fine arterial roads recently constructed in the outskirts of London require to be linked up and improved in many directions. In hardly any case can it be said that the London ends of these roads are satisfactory, and a definite plan is required for the completion of these all-important roads.

Open Spaces.

Last, but not least important, is the necessity for a definite open space policy for London. Year by year the open country is steadily pushed further afield.

Year by year the demand for additional open spaces and playing fields becomes more insistent. Year by year our existing fields are one by one absorbed for building purposes.

The squares of the West End, which have done so much to make London what it is, are, several of them, in danger of disappearing. A definite policy for the preservation of existing open spaces and the reservation of new open spaces is urgently required.

The riverside and the stream banks, the broad expanses of fields, of hills and woodlands, which add so much to the charm of the countryside, even within ten or fifteen miles of London, must be preserved as far as possible, not only for the health and happiness of the present generation, but to make life worth living for those who come after.

Socialism in Practice

It is interesting to note that a full-blown Socialist may, when it comes to matters which concern his own pocket, behave in exactly the same manner as a good business man. Mr. Bernard Shaw has advanced £30,000 to the Easington Rural Council at the respectable rate of interest of 5¼ per cent. It is possible that Mr. Shaw might have made a better investment in oil or rubber, but he would probably have risked more and his whole loan to the Easington Council may be described as a gilt-edged security. Mr. Shaw speaks of it as a "purely private investment." So long as our leading Socialists can make profitable private investments they will be in an excellent position to advocate altruism on platforms. Easington, like other districts in which public housing schemes are being carried out, will probably have to make good a deficit. The two factors which render an economic rent impossible are low production and the unwillingness of tenants to pay a farthing more rent if they feel they can by standing out force a public body to lower rents. A short time ago we heard of an L.C.C. authority who had expended a large sum in housing and had at last lowered the rent of a house to 1d. a week and yet found it difficult to induce the tenant to pay. This, of course, does not alter the fact that a housing loan may be an excellent investment as long as the nation can stagger on beneath its burdens.

Correspondence

Ideal Home Exhibition

To the Editor of The Architect and Building News.

Dear Sir,—I visited the above Exhibition and made a special study of windows, doors, etc., in the Ideal Homes.

I have lived in Gothenburg over 30 years and have travelled very much in Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark during that time, and one thing in particular I have observed is that one does not see in these countries windows of the style used in England, that draw up and down and have a sash cord with weights. These windows I consider in many ways unpractical.

The windows used in Scandinavia ever since I can remember are the so-called "French or Casement Windows" which hang on hinges and open outwards or inwards according to taste.

The difficulties of the English windows are:—1. They are difficult to clean, and the housewife must go to the expense of having a window cleaner; 2. If the cord breaks, then a joiner has to be called in to open out the sashes to repair the window, and he often damages the paint; 3. If the glass in a window gets broken then the glazier must be called into the house, which also costs money.

The advantages of the so-called "French or Casement Windows" are as follows:—1. If the housewife wants to have the windows cleaned or if a pane is broken, all she needs to do is to open the window and lift it off the hinges; 2. In hot weather the windows can be off in the day time and one can have a second window frame covered with wire gauze or netting which you can hang up instead of the window with glass, thus you can get the fresh air, without flies, mosquitoes, etc.

The same remarks apply to doors. Doors can be lifted off in order to remove furniture readily.

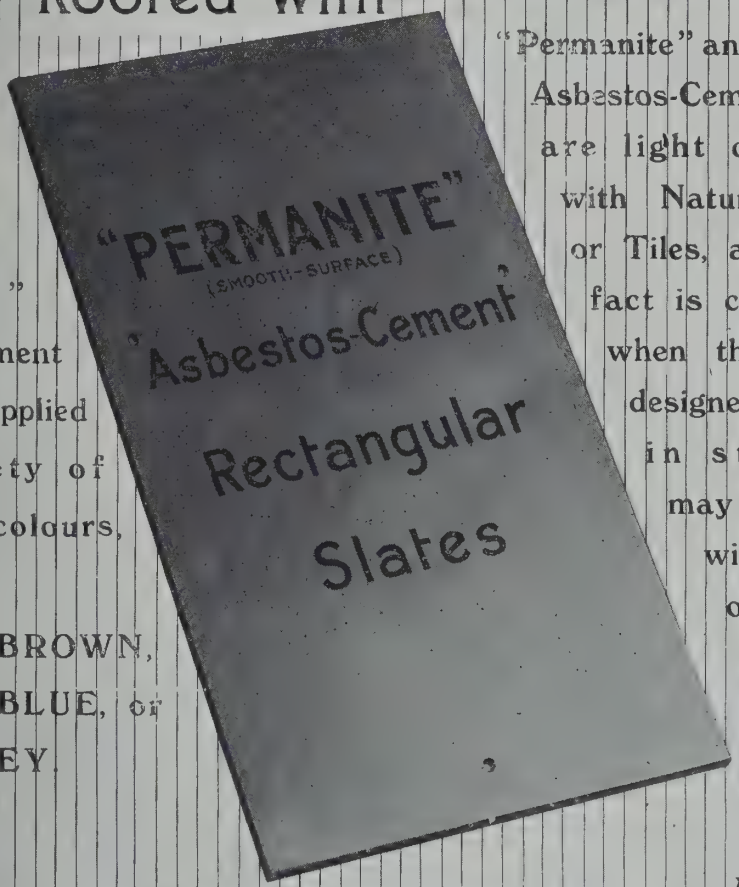
If any architect or other person wants further particulars of these hinges or would like to see how they act, I would only be too pleased to be at the service of any inquirers.—Yours, etc.,

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Building Finance in the City

Our Financial Correspondent will be glad to answer any inquiries which may be addressed to him c/o the Editor

Labour influences have naturally restricted trading in the Industrial section of the Stock Exchange once again. As a precautionary, dealers mark down quotations only to raise them once the outlook improves and a public demand is experienced. Quite a number of annual reports have made their appearance, of which the most eagerly awaited was that of Lever Brothers, whose shares have been the subject of much speculation. Market rumour proved correct anent the passing of the dividend on the ordinary share capital. However, in view of the reassuring nature of the report, all the junior issues have since improved.

A mild reaction has been witnessed during the past few days in quotations for the leading brick and cement shares. Some attention has been paid to the growing value of foreign imports, and the alarmist views taken in some quarters has led to a certain amount of selling. The best reply to talk of such a nature is the present exhibition at Olympia wherein the wares of British manufacturers are displayed to advantage. Throgmorton Street is not so much concerned with the difference between a facing and a fletton as with financial results. The general run of earnings in the brick and cement industry show up well of late and we refuse to listen to the theory that the peak has been reached. It is gratifying to learn that the demand for flettons shows no sign of abatement. We still have in mind the statement made by the chairman of London Brick and Forders, Ltd., whose capacity output is now on the 600,000,000 per annum level; no attempt had been made, or would be made, to advance prices in order to take advantage of the urgent demands of the day. At any rate the current quotation of 47s. 6d. is but 2s. below the recent top price of 49s. 6d., and allowing for the deduction of the balance dividend there is really no decline of importance. Similarly Yorkshire Amalgamated at 17s. compares with 18s. ruling on the top of an active market a month ago. Eastwoods at 38s. possess merit. Associated Cements at 17s. 6d. ex dividend remain firm, it being significant that much of the recent buying was of an investment nature, thereby lifting a large number of shares from the market for a lengthy period. Crittalls command 41s. and over and are worth attention. Put your money into bricks and mortar is an old saying; it held good in the Victorian days and is sound advice to-day, for there are many channels of safe investment in the industry which repay the shrewd buyer's search.

Tarmac, Ltd., the well-known Wolverhampton firm manufacturing road repair material, have suffered a setback in profits for 1925, as the dividend already announced indicated. The falling off in earnings is attributed to the very severe weather conditions experienced in November and December last. Consequently net profit is some £20,000 lower at £83,189 and the dividend reduced from 15 to 10 per cent. paid free of tax. Depreciation allowance is some £4,000 less at £18,000 and the allocation to reserve is considerably less on this occasion at £5,226, with the carry forward nearly £2,000 lower at £16,882. Current finances, however, continue strong, there being an excess of quick assets over liabilities of £211,147. Despite keen competition the demand for "Vinculum" continues, to meet which new plants are being erected. At 30s. cum. dividend, the ordinary shares look moderately priced to yield 8 per cent., while the 5½ per cent. £1 preference at around par may be regarded as a reasonable tax free investment.

For four years in succession the well-known linoleum manufacturers, Barry Ostlere & Shepherd, have paid dividends of 25 per cent. per annum. The profits would have permitted of higher rates, but a conservative policy is always followed by the board; consequently it will be appreciated that the inherent strength of the undertaking is the greater for the writing back of undistributed surpluses. Thus in four years nearly £250,000 has been spent buildings, machinery and plant without a penny capital being raised. Barry goods are recognised a in high repute in the trade, and with the comple every new house comes the question of the floor co It is not surprising to learn from the chairman's to shareholders last week that an increasing dema necessitated enlarged factory premises and A new quality inlaid Walton, the "E was well received, and the "Bennochy," anoth inlaid effect, is proving a good seller. The com Rouen works are also fully employed, the Frenc being on the up grade. At 62s. the shares are cheap are just ex the final dividend of 4s. per share and yield of 8¼ per cent. based on 25 per cent. for th Reserves are great, so that there is always the pros some "melon cutting." The low price of lins ruling last December and January enabled the stock written down to a figure below the actual average the year.

The last named is quite a "bull" point, but incid the same fall in the price of linseed oil militated aga earnings of the British Oil & Cake Mills, Ltd. At 26s. ex dividend these look cheap as they now ca Lever guarantee and a minimum 10 per cent. is forthcom Lever preference issues, by the way, are ruling higher now the accounts are out; the ordinaries are a dividend for the first time, and the pending mee likely to prove an interesting one.

F. McNeill & Co., the manufacturers of roofing fe building materials, who did consistently well as a undertaking, have upheld their reputation as a company in spite of a serious falling off in trade industrially depressed North-Eastern districts. Net for the nine months to December 31 last amound £17,244, and this, the chairman stated, at the first general meeting, is at the rate of £22,992 per and compares favourably with the last net profits private firm, which for the year to December 31, 9 amounted to £22,894. With additional valuable co and a steadily increasing turnover it is reasonable cipate that profits for the current year will be mor maintained. No doubt when the real trade revival the company will be in a position to take full adv of the improvement.

Answers to Enquirers

ALFRED.—The company has a stand at Olympia, visit would afford a good opportunity of examin products. The shares command a free marke are now quoted around 46s.

EMU.—(*a*) The shares were officially marked ex-di on February 17, so that if you did not sell unti ruary 24 you would be entitled to retain the di tion; (*b*) we do not care for these, and you co better elsewhere.

PLUMBER.—You might divide the money to adv between Wall Paper Deferred, Eastwoods, and Bricks, all three being good dividend payers prospects.

Some Active Securities

	Present price.	A week ago.
	s. d.	s. d.
Eastwoods	37 9	37 6
Armstrongs	9 3	9 6
Baldwins	8 3	8 6
Cammel Laird	7 0	7 6
Consett Iron	15 3	15 6

(*Continued on page* 376)

THE

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The Week's Building News

London and Home Counties

DAGENHAM.—Essex Education Committee have obtained sanction to borrow £30,500 for the erection of an elementary school in Calance Road.

GUILDFORD.—Messrs. D. Morris & Sons, Ltd., of London, have prepared sketch plans for the erection of 34 shops for the formation of an arcade between High Street and Porth Street.

HADLEIGH.—The Essex Education Committee have obtained sanction to borrow £4,000 for extensions at the elementary school.

PINNER.—Middlesex Education Committee are acquiring land for the erection of an elementary school.

RICHMOND.—Mr. Percy H. Adams, of Knightsbridge, has been requested to report with sketch plans on the extensions to the Mogden Isolation Hospital.

WOKING.—The Central Cinema is to be reconstructed. The capacity is to be raised to 1,500; tea-rooms, dance hall and cycle store will be added. Messrs. Wilfred Travers, F.R.I.B.A., and F. C. Spiller, 36 Furnival Street, E.C., have prepared the plans.

Midlands

MANSFIELD.—The Board of Management of the Mansfield Hospital propose to go forward with a scheme of extensions to their buildings. The plans are being prepared by Mr. B. C. Westwick, A.R.I.B.A., of Messrs. Vallance & Westwick, architects, of Whitehart Chambers, Mansfield, and the scheme includes a two-storey addition over the Turner Wards, increasing the accommodation by 52 beds at an approximate cost of £43,500 exclusive of furnishing.

RADCLIFFE.—Messrs. William Rigby (1920), Ltd., builders, Radcliffe Saw Mills, are to erect 37 subsidy houses on the Dales estate at Radcliffe.

SOUTHWELL.—Plans have been submitted to the Rural District Council by the Butterley Colliery Co., for the erection of 250 houses on a site at Ollerton, the houses to be of the subsidy type.

STOURBRIDGE.—Final plans have been prepared for the erection of a new secondary school, estimated to cost £28,000.

South Coast

BOURNEMOUTH.—The Borough Engineer is to prepare and submit plans for chapels and a crematorium.

DOVER.—The Corporation have obtained sanction to borrow £3,850 for the erection of a pavilion at Granville Gardens.

DOVER.—The Corporation are negotiating for the acquisition of Noah's Ark farm for a housing scheme and other sites suitable for housing are under consideration.

EASTBOURNE.—Only five tenders having been received for the erection of houses on the estates at Crumbles and Hampden Park, the Corporation have decided to re-advertise for tenders.

HAYWARDS HEATH.—The U.D.C. have purchased a site at Munster Green for the erection of a public hall and municipal offices.

MIDHURST.—The Postal authorities are acquiring a site in Church Hill for the erection of a post office.

PATCHAM.—The R.D.C. have decided to proceed with the erection of 20 houses.

TARRING (SUSSEX).—The Broadwater Building Co. are to erect 88 houses in St. Andrew's Road.

TROWBRIDGE.—The Council have decided to abandon the proposed scheme of building houses on the Charlotte Street site on account of the heavy expense.

WEYMOUTH.—The Corporation have appointed a committee to consider the provision of a new Council Chamber, municipal offices, public library, art gallery and museum.

Yorkshire

DONCASTER.—The Rural District Council are to erect 93 houses at Bawtry at a cost of £62,681, inclusive of land, and 20 houses at Barmborough.

DONCASTER.—The Corporation are to acquire a site on the north-east side of Hexthorpe on which to build 70 houses. Application is being made to the Ministry of Health to borrow £57,135.

HARROGATE.—The Governors of the Harrogate Infirmary have decided to proceed with the erection of a new institution with accommodation for 100 beds at a cost of about £90,000. Plans and specifications have been prepared by Messrs. Elcock & Sutcliffe, architects, 21 Northumberland Avenue, London, S.W.1.

OSSETT.—The Corporation have asked the Borough Engineer to prepare plans for 40 houses on the Queen's Drive Estate.

ROTHERHAM.—The Education Committee propose t[o] erect new mixed and infants' school at Thorpe Hesley at a cost £17,750, a new infants' school at Cranworth Road at a cost £12,800, and a new central school at Cranworth Road at a cost of £35,000. The committee are also to spend £16,500 fo[r] for mentally and physically defective children, and £6,[5]00 f[or] a technical college and school of art.

SELBY.—A new bacon factory is being erected for the [Far]me of East and West Yorkshire Co., Ltd., at Sherburn, ne[ar] Selb and a start has been made. The scheme is estimate[d] to co £20,000.

YORK.—The British Reinforced Concrete Co. have su[b]mitte drawings for the proposed bridge at Fulford, the co[st] being estimated at £56,000. Plans are to be forwarded to the Minist of Transport.

North Eastern Counties

NEWCASTLE.—The Corporation have decided to p[ro]vide a shopping centre on the High Heaton housing estate, and tende are to be invited for the erection of 14 shops and houses, estimat to cost £19,000.

Eastern Counties

LINCOLN.—The local Co-operative Society have purchas a plot of land of over 17 acres for the erection of 200 hous.

SPALDING.—The Urban Council have placed a contract f 54 houses in Queen's Road. The houses will be of three type the cost per house varying from £377 to £440.

North Western Counties

LIVERPOOL.—Subject to the consent of the Minister of Healt a piece of land in Mather Avenue, Rose Lane and Ilert Road, Liverpool is to be transferred to the Liverpool Wat Committee for the purpose of the erection of a police and f station and dwellings.

LIVERPOOL.—Extensions at the Larkhill (Lisburn La Council School are contemplated, comprising the provision two classrooms, a laundry and a housewifery centre.

LIVERPOOL.—The Corporation have extended their contra with Messrs. W. E. Hughes, Borough Road, Birkenhead, the erection of 100 brick houses, type "B," at the price £5 per house, so as to include the erection of an additional 50 hous at the same price.

MANCHESTER.—Land and property is to be purchased at cost of £150,000 in connection with the Town Hall extensi scheme. The Corporation are to grant 500 more subsidies.

Western Counties

BRISTOL.—The Education Committee have acquired sit for the erection of seven elementary schools in connecti with the new housing sites around the city.

CLEVEDON.—The Council have approved the plans of houses to be built on the Griffin Road site, for which ten are to be invited.

KEYNSHAM.—The Council have prepared a scheme f erection of 24 houses on the Pittville Housing Estate at a cost £11,700.

Scotland

ABERDEEN.—Plans have been approved by the Housing Com mittee of the Aberdeen Town Council for the erection of 40 hou houses at Back Hilton Road and Hilton Road, on the Gilc estate. The houses are estimated to cost £420 each. They to be of the bungalow type, built in pairs, and each contain three apartments, with scullery, bathroom, etc.

ABERDEEN.—Plans for 16 new dwelling houses have be passed by the Plans Committee. The total cost of the wo together with certain alterations to existing buildings, will £20,611.

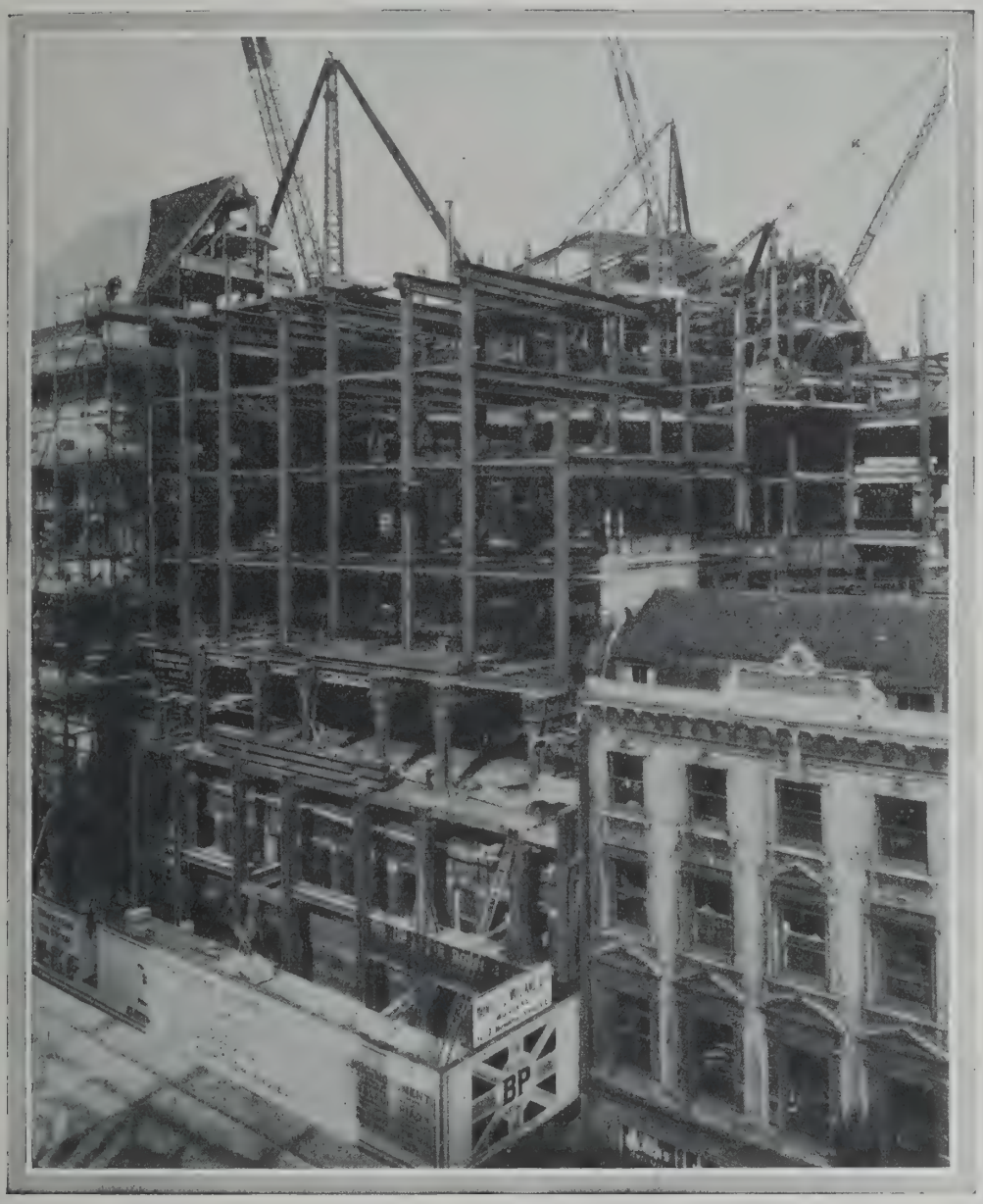
BUCKHAVEN.—The Town Council are to borrow £12000 cover the cost of erecting 300 houses.

DUNDEE.—The T.C. are to erect 500 concrete houses on Boots' patent system, at an estimated cost of £210,000, includ the cost of roads and streets.

EDINBURGH.—The Housing Committee recommend Town Council to purchase Laughtonhall Farm, of 214 acres, the purposes of a housing scheme.

GLASGOW.—Messrs. Wright & Wylie, architects, have pre pared plans for a secondary school to be erected in Macfarla Street, Springburn.

GLASGOW.—One hundred steel houses are to be erected in Shettleston district, bringing the total for Glasgow up to The houses are to be of the Blanefield type, four in a block



BRITANNIC HOUSE, E.C.2 (Moorgate Front)
Architect:
Sir E. L. Lutyens. R.A.

Steelwork Manufactured and Erected by
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Building Contracts Open

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than* 2 P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

BATLEY.—April 29.—For further work in connection with the new water supply from Brownhill Reservoir, for the Corporation. Apply to Messrs. C. H. Hill & Sons, civil engineers, 40 Kennedy Street, Manchester. Deposit £3 3s.

BRAINTREE.—For extension of offices, for the Rural Council Apply to E. O. Wheeler, 71 Royne Road, to whom tenders should be sent as soon as possible.

BRISTOL.—April 20.—For the builders' and plumbers' work in connection with a council school at Shirehampton, for the Education Committee. Apply to the architect, Mr. A. E. Oaten, P.A.S.I., 22 Clare Street, Bristol. Deposit £2 2s.

BRYNMAWR.—April 19.—For the erection of 26 house on the housing site, Twyncynghordy, for the Urban Distric Council. Apply to Mr. J. Quirk, surveyor, Council Offices Brynmawr.

CLEVEDON.—April 24.—Tenders for 18 houses on the Griffen Road estate. Plans and specifications, apply Mr. G. D. Knowles, town surveyor, Verwood, Madeira Road, Clevedon.

CRAWLEY.—May 7.—For the erection of a Post Office and Telephone Exchange at Crawley, Sussex. Apply to the Head Post Office, Crawley. Deposit £1 1s.

DERBY.—April 19.—For the erection of a new council school for about 340 children at Whaley Thornes, for the Education Committee. Apply to Mr. George H. Widdows, F.R.I.B.A., architect to the Committee, County Offices, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Deposit £1 1s.

GOOLE.—April 20.—For the erection of 12 non-parlour type houses at Swinefleet, for the Rural Council. Particulars from Mr. Charles Coggrave, clerk, 6 Belgravia, Goole. Deposit £1 1s.

HULL.—April 23.—For builders' work in the construction of vapour and electrical baths in Epworth Street and adjoining the present Beverley Road baths, for the Corporation. Apply to F. W. Bricknell, city engineer, Guildhall, Hull.

MALDON.—April 27.—For the erection of 12 houses at Southminster, 4 at Great Totham, and 8 at Goldhanger, for the Rural Council. Apply to Mr. Wm. Almond, 6 Market Hill, Maldon.

MIDDLESBROUGH.—May 6.—For the erection of an Employment Exchange in Normanby Road. Apply to the existing Exchange. Deposit £1 1s.

NEWCASTLE.—April 26.—For the erection of the following brick houses on the Walker Estate, Newcastle: (1) Walker Estate, No. 1 scheme, 230 houses; (2) Walker Estate, No. 2 scheme, 36 houses; (3) Wharrier Street, 26 houses. Apply in writing to the Housing Architect, 18, Cloth Market, Newcastle. The following deposits will be required: £3 3s. in respect of (1) above; £2 2s. each in resect of (2) and (3).

OLDBURY.—April 23.—For the erection of 32 houses (brick built), in blocks of two and four at Newbury Lane, and for 32, front in Queen's Road and Bason's Lane. Apply to Mr. W. Greenwood, engineer and surveyor, District Council Offices, Oldbury. Deposit £2 2s.

RAINHAM, KENT.—May 4.—For the erection of a telephone exchange for H.M. Office of Works. Apply to Head Post Office, Rainham. Deposit £1 1s.

ST. MARYLEBONE.—April 19.—For the execution of certain repairs, plumbing and other works at St. Marylebone Hospital, Rackham Street, W.10, for the Guardians. Apply to Messrs. Constantine & Vernon, F.A.R.I.B.A., architects, 82 Mortimer Street, W.1. Deposit £1.

SOLIHULL.—April 26.—For the erection of 12 houses of the parlour type on Hermitage site, and 8 houses in Bentley Heath Road. For the former apply to Mr. W. T. Orton, 7 Waterloo Street, Birmingham, and for the latter, Messrs. Ewen, Harper Bro. & Co., Ruskin Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham. Deposit £1 1s.

STOURBRIDGE.—May 5.—For the erection of a telephone exchange. Apply to Stourbridge Head Post Office. Deposit £1 1s.

SWANSEA.—April 21.—For the erection of a further 120 houses at Morriston, Swansea. Apply to Mr. Ernest E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., borough architect, 3 Prospect Place, Swansea. Deposit £3 3s.

WAREHAM AND PURBECK.—April 23.—For the erection of a block of six non-parlour cottages, in the parish of Corfe Castle, for the Council. Apply to Mr. Sydney A. Jackson, L.R.I.B.A., architect, Dorchester.

WESTHAMPNETT.—April 22.—For the erection of 40 houses proposed to be built on the Council's sites situated in Peach Road, Selsey, for the Rural Council. Apply to the Council Offices, Pallant House, Chichester.

WHITLEY.—April 21.—For the erection of 50 houses at Hill Heads, for the Urban District Council. Apply to Mr. J. Rousell, A.M.Inst.C.E., surveyor to the Council. Deposit £1 1s.

WIDNES.—April 19.—For the whole of the works required in the erection of new central school to accommodate 480 scholars, for the Education Committee. Apply to Messrs. E. and C. H. Barlow, architects, Ditton Road, Chambers, Widnes. Deposit £3 3s.

Building Tenders Accepted

ALDERSHOT.—For the erection of 20 non-parlour houses in King's Road. The Building and Public Construction Co., London, £8,875 (accepted).

ALTON (HANTS).—For the erection of 36 houses on the Chaunt-Singers Estate. Messrs. Theo. Conway, Ltd., Weymouth, £18,797 (accepted).

BATLEY.—For work on the 22 houses on the Anne Street and Ealand Road sites. Mason: G. W. Appleyard, Batley; joiners: J. Brook & Son, Batley Carr; slaters: J. M. Thorpe & Son, Heckmondwike; plumbers: B. Broskin, Batley; plasterer: J. Greenwood, Batley; electric lighting: J. F. Rispin, Batley (accepted).

CARDIFF.—For the erection of 24 houses, for the City Council. Mr. G. Morgenstiene, Newcastle, £545 each (accepted).

CARNFORTH.—For the building of 20 houses of the non-parlour type, at a cost of £9,788, for the Council. Messrs. J. Dixon & Son, King Street, Carnforth (accepted).

DARFIELD.—For the erection of 86 houses, for the Urban Council. Messrs. Oakland Bros., at £43,482 (accepted).

ESSEX.—The Education Committee recommend the tender, £34,898, of Mr. W. Simms for extensions to the Woodford county high school.

LIVERPOOL.—For the erection of the new Athenæum building, at the corner of School Lane and Church Alley, for £41,74, for the City Council. Messrs. Joshua Henshaw & Sons of Chatham Street, Liverpool (accepted).

MILFORD (SURREY).—For the erection of the Milford Sanatorium. Architect, Mr. Sydney Tatchell, F.R.I.B.A of London. Messrs. Chapman, Lowry & Puttick, of Haslemere (accepted).

NEWCASTLE.—For the erection of a secondary school at Heaton, Mr. Stanley Miller, Newcastle, at £111,587 (accepted).

NEWCASTLE (STAFFS).—For the erection of 82 houses on the Liverpool Road site in 21 pairs of non-parlour type and 20 pairs of parlour type. Messrs. Heath & Son, Newcastle, for the 42 non-parlour houses £20,538, and for the 40 houses with parlours £21,560 (accepted).

NORTHWICH.—For the erection of 23 pairs of houses for the Rural District Council, Mr. J. Birtwistle, M.I.M. and Cy.E., engineer and surveyor, 9 pairs at Moulton, W. E. Noden, Wisford (accepted); 10 pairs at Barnton, R. & S. Smith, Warrington (accepted); 4 pairs at Eddisbury, William Nixon, Cheer (accepted).

NOTTINGHAM.—Messrs. F. G. Minter, Ltd., Ferry Works, Putney, have secured the contract for the demolition of the Nottingham Exchange and the erection of a new building, with arcades and shops. The amount is £502,800.

ROTHWELL.—For the erection of 76 houses in accordance with plans by Mr. Southwart, Surveyor to the Council. A. Armitage & Co., Ltd., Outwood, Messrs. T. H. Bennet & Sons, Rothwell, 20 houses each on the Rothwell Haigh Hough Site; Messrs. Manking & Son, Dewsbury Road, Leeds, and Messrs. J. H. Chapman & Sons, Rothwell, 18 houses each on the Lofthouse Site (accepted).

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—For the erection of 64 houses at Cowper Street, Fenton. Messrs. Finney & Broadhurst (accepted). Sanction has been obtained to borrow £31,200, and work will begin immediately.

STOURBRIDGE.—The Town Council have accepted the tender of Mr. E. R. R. Tooby for the erection of 26 houses of the two bed room type, and 38 of the three bed room type.

WARWICK.—For the erection of 40 houses at All Saints' and Beauchamp roads, at £18,164, for the Corporation. Mr. W. P. Gatherole of Leamington (accepted).

A WISE DECISION

Reducing Costs in Modern Building

The Architects and Builders engaged in the erection of the magnificent block of buildings on the site of Devonshire House have wisely decided to ensure beforehand an ample supply of gas to the many points at which it will be required in the flats, business premises, restaurants, and banqueting rooms.

In one of the blocks, for example, each flat is having a gas supply run to the point at which the cooker will be fixed, and also to every fireplace. The fireplaces are to be constructed with gas fire flues, which are smaller and much less expensive to construct than coal fire chimneys. The 21 shops in this block are also having gas supplies provided for gas cookers and gas radiators. Large service pipes are being installed to meet the expected heavy demands for cooking and heating purposes in the business premises.

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THE GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY

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Failures and Arrangements

WILLIAM ALBERT BROWN and GEORGE EDWARD BROWN, trading as A. & A. Brown, 36 Bristol Road, Birmingham, Warwickshire. Builders and contractors.

The first meeting of the creditors of the above was held on April 7 at the Official Receiver's office, Birmingham. The statement of affairs showed liabilities of £1,044, against assets of £1,098. Debtors attributed their present position to commencing business without capital and inability to obtain payment for work done under various building contracts. The creditors decided to appoint a trustee, and a committee of inspection was also nominated.

URIAH INGHAM and THOMAS HERBERT MAYES, trading as Ingham & Mayes, Queensbury and Holywell Green, near Halifax, Yorkshire. Contractors.

The first meeting of the creditors of the above was held on April 7 at the County Court House, Halifax, when it was reported that a complete statement of affairs had not yet been filed, but a rough statement showed ranking liabilities of £1,579, while the assets were estimated at £1,027, from which preferential claims had to be deducted, leaving net assets of £971. Debtors attributed their failure to lack of capital and inability to sell two houses built by them. The creditors decided to appoint a trustee, while a committee of inspection was also nominated.

JAMES WILLIAM RODGERS, 72 Psalter Lane, Sheffield, Yorkshire, late 85 William Street, Sheffield. Building contractor.

The receiving order in this matter was made recently on a creditor's petition. The statement of affairs shows a deficiency of £18,263. Debtor attributes his failure to losses sustained through the liquidation of a certain company, and liabilities under a guarantee entered into on behalf of that company which he had been called upon to meet subsequent to the winding up order.

EDMONDS SEARS, LTD., West Street, London, E.C., and at Billericay, Boxmoor. Builders.

A meeting of the creditors of the above was held on April 8, at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate Place, E.C. The statement of affairs presented disclosed liabilities of £17,977, of which £16,604 was due to the trade. The assets were estimated to realise £12,145, from which had to be deducted £2,000 due on debentures, £569 for preferential claims and £577 for contra accounts. The net assets, therefore, were £8,999, or a deficiency of £8,977. During the discussion some dissatisfaction was expressed by creditors, and a suggestion was made that the Company should be wound up under the supervision of the Court. It was, however, eventually decided that the voluntary liquidation of the Company should be continued.

Mortgages and Charges

MITCHELLS BRICKWORKS, LTD.—Particulars filed on March 20, 1926, of £2,000 debentures authorised November 20, 1924, charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, the amount of the present issue being £500.

FELTHAM SAND AND GRAVEL CO., LTD.—Mortgage debenture dated March 11, 1926, to secure £6,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property, including uncalled capital and property at Feltham. Holder: Mrs. M. J. Mathews, New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants.

BLUE BRICKS (OLDBURY), LTD.—Debenture dated March 4, 1926, to secure £10,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property. Holders: Midland Trust, Ltd., 9 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham.

GLEAVE & COMPANY, LTD.—Mortgage debenture dated March 16, 1926, to secure £3,000, charged on the company's undertaking and property. Holder: J. W. Clarkson, 36 Kensington Road, Blackpool.

Satisfactions

C. J. THURSFIELD & CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on March 16, 1926, of debentures dated December 27, 1922, to December 16, 1925, securing in all £3,250.

WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £3,000 on March 11, 1926, of charge dated September 18, 1924, securing all moneys due or to become due from not exceeding £5,000.

HOPTON-WOOD STONE FIRMS, LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £750 on December 31, 1925, of mortgage dated March 10, 1920, securing £15,000.

New Companies

R. RICHARDSON & SON, LTD. (212,796).—Private compan Registered March 29. Capital, £10,000. Objects: To acqui the business carried on as R. Richardson & Son, and to carr on the business of glass manufacturers, joiners, etc. Subscriber S. Priestman, Ruskin Chambers, Scale Lane, Hull; P. H. Lar bert, 8 Parliament Street, Hull. Solicitors: Thos. Priestma & Sons, Hull. Registered Office: 42, Queen Street, Hull.

UTILITY BUILDING MATERIAL CO., LTD. (212,860).- Private company. Registered March 31. Capital, £50 Objects: To carry on the business of builders, timber merchant etc. Directors: L. Scott, "Ellery," Waterloo Park, Waterloo C. Murdoch, 46 Castle Street, Liverpool. Solicitors: Ruthe fords, 43 Castle Street, Liverpool. Registered office: 46 Cast Street, Liverpool.

DRON'S, LTD. (212,906). — Private company. Registere April 1. Capital, £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business a joinery manufacturer. Directors: A. W. Dron, 2E Dyn Road, N.W.6; R. S. B. Simmonds, 200 Willesden Lane, N.W.6 Solicitors: Woolley, Tyler & Bury, 5 and 6 Clements Inn Strand, W.C.2. Registered office: 10-12, Copthall Avenue, E.C

THAW & CAMPBELL, LTD. (14,096).—Private company Registered in Edinburgh on April 5. Capital, £30,000. Object To carry on the businesses of builders, contractors, etc. Direc tors: T. Campbell, Strathclyde, Carrick Drive, N. Mount Vernon Glasgow; G. L. Campbell, Balgrie, Campbell, Bearsden; P. T Campbell, 17 Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow, W. Solicitors Downie, Aiton & Co. Registered office: 136 Paton Street Glasgow.

W. RICHARDS & SONS (HENDON), LTD. (213,009.— Private company. Registered April 6. Capital, £1,000 Objects: To carry on the business of builders and contractors etc. Subscribers: W. H. Richards, 83 Woodstock Avenue Golders Green, N.W.11; W. H. Richards, jnr., 10 Church Walk Hendon. Directors: W. H. Richards, senr., and others Registered office: 10 Church Walk, Hendon.

WADHURST SILICA, LTD. (213,000).—Private company Registered April 6. Capital, £7,500. Objects: To adopt a agreement with Major Alfred C. Sayer, and to carry on the busi ness of quarry masters, silica stone, gravel, lime, genera merchants and contractors, etc. Directors: Major Alfred C Sayer, Platnix, Westfield, Sussex; Capt. Charles E. Irving, R.E 11 Palace Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.; J. P. S. Clarke Ludwell, Horsted Keynes, Sussex; A. E. Lamb, 31 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.15; Solicitors: Hunters, 9 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. Registered office: Pennybridg Works, Wadhurst, Sussex.

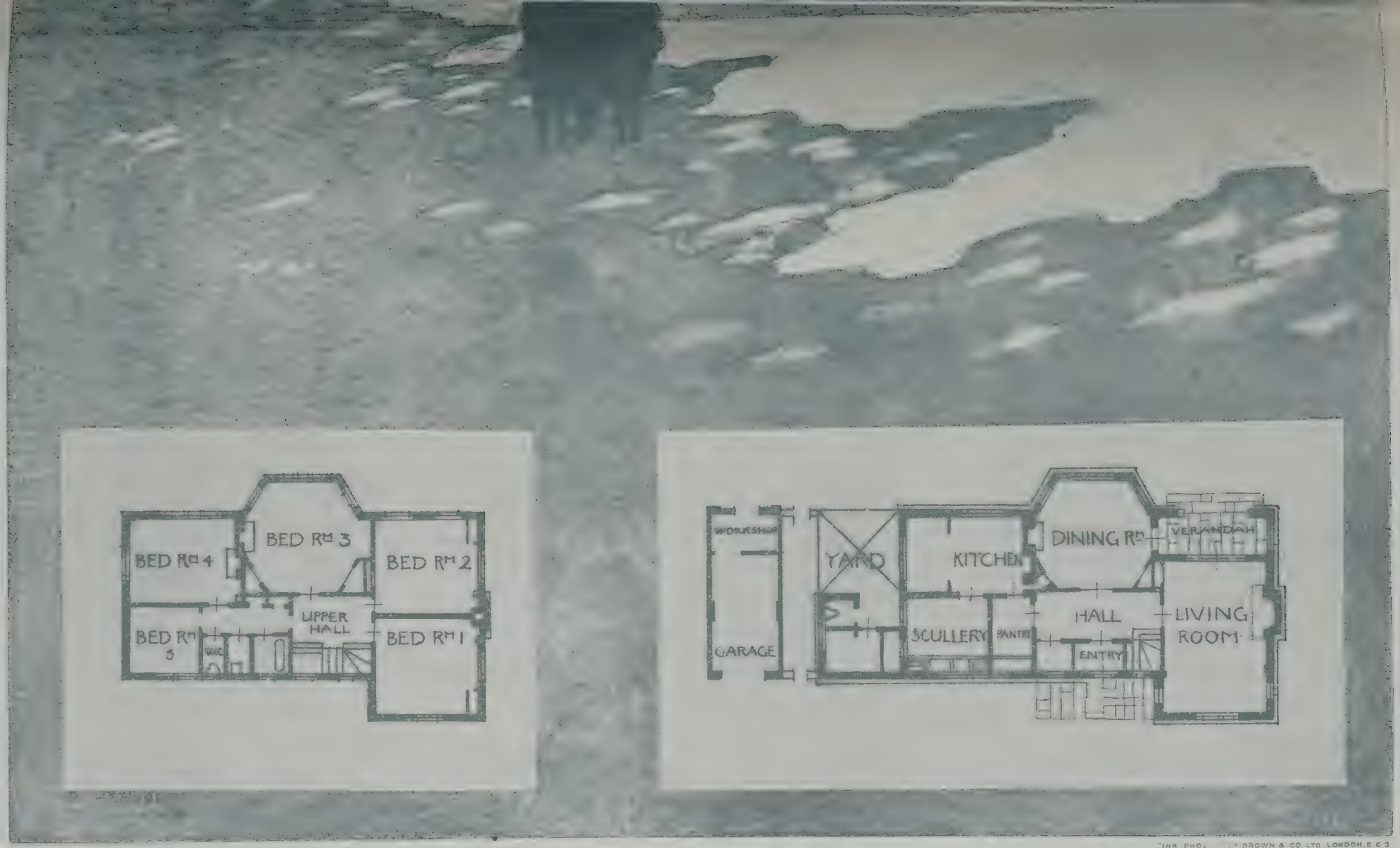
Building Finance—(*continued*)

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Dorman Long	9	6	9	6	10	3
Guest Keen	32	0	32	0	33	0
Stewarts & Lloyds (def.)xd	26	3	27	0	37	0
Weardale 6% Prfd.	19	6	19	6	21	6
Assd. Cement.....xd	17	6	18	3	15	0
Brit. Port. Cement	35	9	36	6	28	6
Wallpaper (Def.)	31	3	31	3	25	3
English Electric	14	0	14	3	18	6
Johnson & Phillips	57	9	60	0	32	0
Brit. Insulated xd. & b	63	0	63	0	59	9
Callenders	76	7	77	0	67	0
Henleys	75	0	75	3	62	9
Siemens	32	0	32	6	25	6
Edison Swan	7	9	8	3	7	6
Brit. Glues 8% Pref.	14	9	16	3	14	3
General Electric	28	0	31	6	22	6
Limmer	56	6	59	6	60	0
Val de Travers	22	6	22	6	23	0
Zinc	50	6	53	6	33	0
Burma	15	0	16	3	13	9
Neuchatel	21	3	21	3	19	6
Maidenhead Brick	3	9	3	9	3	0

LLANELLY.—The Great Western (Llanelly) Garden Village Society, Ltd., are to carry out a further section of their housing scheme. Forty additional residences are to be built to plans prepared by Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., Cathedral Road, Cardiff.

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HOUSE AT BAYTHORNE END, ESSEX. P. D. Heysworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

NEW HEADQUARTERS: THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY, GREYCOAT PLACE, LONDON, S.W.
Wills & Kaula, Architects.

The Housing Problem

It would seem paradoxical to state what is nevertheless true, that the so-called housing problem has nothing to do with housing. The sections of the community who are not entitled "workers" know that they must work in some way or other to provide themselves with what they require, and they accordingly do so. It is true that we hear complaints of the difficulty of getting accommodation and of its high cost, but the fact remains that the so-called middle class is housed more or less sufficiently either in houses they build themselves or in houses they rent. But the "workers," though in most cases in receipt of wages much higher than those of the pre-war period, express dissatisfaction if they cannot obtain better houses than they were satisfied with in pre-war times at the same or even smaller rents.

Their grievances are exploited by the politician dependent on the workers' votes; altruistic philanthropists busy themselves on their behalf; women, constantly stimulated by the sight of model kitchen appliances of an expensive character shown at exhibitions, demand the inclusion of such devices in cheap houses, and the resultant outcome is the so-called housing problem. The architectural profession, not to be left behind, has busied itself in improving the planning and arrangement of the smaller house, but, unfortunately, this does not solve the problem, while it naturally tends to increase the cost of the house. It has become almost an accepted axiom that in spite of higher wages the "worker" is to be comfortably housed partly at the expense of the community, but one necessity is to be provided why not others? Before the war the "workers'" children were educated at the expense of the community, now they are to be housed and educated at its expense, and to be supported when out of employment. A little later more demands may be made, and a favoured class will have to be housed, educated and fed. Both the coal mining industry and building as it affects the provision of the smaller house are subsidised industries supported by the income taxpayer. The solution of these various problems is not to be found until the broad principle that no able-bodied man or woman has the right to more than he or she can earn is accepted and acted on. Subsidised industries must once more be made self-supporting, subsidised "workers" must learn to depend on their own efforts, otherwise we shall drift fast towards the conditions which hastened the end of the civilisation of the Roman Empire, heralded by a system of doles, of course, and the provision of free amusements.

We have every sympathy with the determination of labour to exact the highest wages possible providing they frankly recognise, as they do in America, that a good *quantum meruit* must be given for those wages. The employer is now powerless to "grind the face of the working man," but he must secure a moderate profit from employing the "worker" or industry will cease. Nor is there any hope in Socialism, for the State in its turn, in its capacity of employer, must also secure its profit or employment will in the end cease.

The only question which remains to be discussed is whether the State or the individual is the more efficient employer, and hitherto that question has been decisively decided against the State, so that until Socialists can make out a better case they are unlikely to attain their objects.

But unless wiser counsels prevail we fear the housing problem will be a very hardy perennial, because we are dealing with it as though it were a disease in itself instead of a symptom of a much more serious and deep-rooted malady which is being allowed to grow unchecked.

The Shakespearean Theatre at Stratford

The announcement to the effect that a public competition will be held for designs for the rebuilding of the Memorial Theatre at Stratford will be welcomed by the architectural profession. We do not know what funds will ultimately be collected, but at present contributions amount to something under £20,000. We assume that a building such as will be required will cost at least £150,000 and possibly more, but it

is quite possible that a sum of this amount may be obtained. A great deal will depend on the aims of the promoters and whether they will wish to make any provision for the presentation of the plays in an Elizabethan manner, or simply wish to provide a theatre in which the most approved modern principles of design are carried out.

To a certain extent the Memorial Theatre must be regarded as an educational adjunct to the drama, and from that standpoint it might well include both a large and a smaller theatre, in the last of which plays might be produced in the manner and with the accessories proper to the date in which they were first presented.

As for the external treatment of such a building, while it is a well worn axiom to say that the eleva treatment of a building should clearly expre plan, we have in saying this expressed only a p of the truth. It should also suggest as far a inanimate can express feeling the atmospher associations proper to the subject. A me theatre, however finely designed, which was c politan rather than English in its type would c suggest a discordant note, while a building expressed an archæological affectation would be e out of place. The theatre will naturally be the average modern theatre, as it will stand fr all four sides, which again will differentiate it fro customary type, and should allow it to be gi more monumental character.

Notes and Comments

The Topsham Hall Competition

The competition for a public hall at Topsham, in Devonshire, for which Mr. Walter Cave has acted as assessor, has had the following result.

First premium, Messrs. Roddy & Dempster, of Westminster; second premium, Mr. Frank S. Swash, of Newport; and third premium, Messrs. Rowe & Russell, also of Newport. A main hall, 61 feet by 34 feet, is provided, with seating accommodation for 400, together with stage, green room and accessories, while the council chamber is 34 feet by 17 feet. The building will have a frontage of 45 feet 9 inches to Fore Street, and a depth of 120 feet. Its cost is stated as being £3,987. Topsham is one of the most beautiful of the old Devonshire towns, finely situated on the estuary of the Exe, and we hope the new buildings will be in keeping with the local character and its surroundings.

Views of Old London

The London County Council possess a great collection of prints and water-colour drawings of Old London which amount to 6,500, acquired either by bequest, gift or purchase, the latest addition to which is a set of 78 water-colours, principally illustrating the metropolitan boroughs of Islington and Finsbury and containing some views of Hackney and Stoke Newington. These were acquired by purchase from the Rev. E. H. Eland. The majority of the water-colours are by C. H. Matthews and were executed about 1850, but there are many by Schnebbelie, the Shepherds, and other artists. From time to time such views of Old London have been shown at the County Hall, and have been arranged in chronological order, but it has now been settled to arrange the exhibitions on the basis of locality, which will make them more interesting. An exhibition is now on view which will illustrate the topography of Islington and Finsbury and which consists of about 150 pictures. These include more than half of the Eland purchase, and other portions of the Council's collections from the Harben and Sturge bequests, the Hooke gift and the Gardner purchase.

Letchworth's Anniversary

From May 17 to 22, Letchworth, the world's first garden city, will celebrate its 21st birthday, at which the Duke of York has consented to act as patron. A series of receptions, conferences, lunches and dances will be arranged, the speakers including Mr. Ebenezer Howard, the founder, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth and others. In a census recently taken it was found that only 556 persons out of a total population of 13,000 worked outside Letchworth, which has thus proved itself to be a garden city and not a mere dormitory town. The capital costs to the company up to the end of 1925 was £750,000 spent on land and development amounted to £45 Water, electricity and other undertakings controll the company amount to £300,000. Investors h wait 15 years before any dividend was paid, but f past three years the maximum dividend of 5 per cen been earned, and for the year ending September, net profits amounted to £12,500. £2,000,000 has sunk in houses and factories.

"Victoria Circus Scheme"

An extensive improvement scheme at Victoria progress. The buildings between Parnell's drapery and the Windsor Castle Hotel have been cleared. premises demolished include eight private hotels in Va Bridge Road, the Victoria Picture Palace, and the nental Restaurant in Wilton Road. It is proposed back the Windsor Castle Hotel 30 feet, and ultima widening of Vauxhall Bridge Road to 80 feet and of V Road to 60 feet will be effected, and a better appro Victoria Station secured. The cost of the clearance £67,000 and the scheme was approved by the L.C year ago. The Westminster City Council bear one of the cost, to which the Ministry of Transport also c bute. The picture palace is to be reconstructed an tea rooms to be built in connection with it will, it is sa the largest in London. The Duke of York public hou Alington Street is, we hear, to be demolished, an site used for part of the Victoria Picture Theatre' buildings.

Mr. Philip Snowden on the New Age

Mr. Philip Snowden, speaking at Bromley, Kent that many Socialists stated the capitalist system breaking down, but he did not agree with that state He believed that we were to-day in a position very si to that when the industrial revolution took plac years ago. That was the era of steam, but we we the verge of an age of electricity and of chemistry wideawake capitalists saw this, and were taking mea to appropriate the new forces for private profit and p ownership. He thought it important that Socialists s endeavour to secure these new forces for the commun they would find the capitalist system more firmly entre than ever before. We always admire the carefu outspoken candour with which Mr. Snowden speaks believe that it only requires a few further demonstra of the unfitness of his colleagues to manage national a to convert him to other beliefs, as he is not sway prejudice, but is open to reason and can be counted act up to his convictions. He is certainly entirely as to the nature of the New Age.



GATEWAY IN THE GARDENS, VILLA BORGHESE, ROME. By the late ALEC HORSNELL.

Professional Societies

Bartlett School of Architecture

Two entrance exhibitions tenable in the Bartlett School of Architecture of the value of £40 a year may be awarded in June. The first exhibition is tenable for five years and is open to undergraduates of the University of London intending to proceed to a degree in Architecture. The second is tenable for three years and is open to graduates of any British University or of any other University approved by the Selecting Committee.

Applications must be sent to the Secretary, University College, London, W.C.1, by May 30.

National Housing and Town Planning Council

The National Housing and Town Planning Council have arranged to hold, as in previous years, a series of Regional Conferences with local authorities in different parts of England and Wales. The centres to be visited this year are London, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Exeter, Southampton, Norwich and Cardiff. The agenda for the conferences embraces many important subjects, including the administration of the Housing Acts, the maintenance of good standards of planning and design, the amelioration of slum areas, the rural housing problem and town and regional planning.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Council's offices at 41 Russell Square, London, W.C.1.

BATH.—The City Council are considering a proposal to demolish the old bridge which spans the river on five arches at the bottom of Southgate Street. The bridge was built in 1362 and was widened and footways provided in 1754. The reason for the demolition is the growing traffic of the city, which the Council consider needs a much wider bridge built on modern lines.

Competition Notes

Topsham Public Hall Award

The first premium for the design of a Public Hall for Topsham, Devonshire, has been awarded to Messrs. Roddy and Dempster, of Westminster. The assessor was Mr. Walter Cave. The second premium was awarded to Mr. Frank S. Swash, of Newport, and the third to Messrs. Rowe and Russell, also of Newport. The building is estimated to cost £3,987.

Proposed Elementary School, Gosport

We understand that the Education Committee are to invite competitive designs from architects for a proposed elementary school on the Brockhurst site.

Other Competitions Open

The following is a list of the competitions already announced, together with the dates, where available, by which all designs, etc., are to be submitted: Competition for Conference Hall, Geneva; The Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales; New Elementary School, Oldbury (May 21); Third Annual Competition of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce (June, 1926).

MIDLOTHIAN.—The Calder District Committee of the County Council have decided, subject to the approval of the Scottish Board of Health, to accept estimates for the erection of 20 houses at Balerno, 20 at Currie, 8 at Kirknewton, 12 at Ratho, and 8 at Ratho Station. The Housing Sub-Committee have also been instructed to proceed with the erection of 48 houses at West Calder, 20 at East Calder, 12 at Mid Calder, and 4 at Bellsquarry.

The Co-operation of Architect and Craftsman

Papers Read at the R.I.B.A. by Gilbert Bayes and Laurence Turner, F.S.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A.

A discussion on the above subject, held at the R.I.B.A. on Monday evening, was begun by Mr. Gilbert Bayes, from whose paper the following interesting remarks are taken :—

Looking round at the tendencies of to-day, it would seem that at no time has this co-operation been so needed by the craftsman as it is to-day.

At the present time we are passing through a curious stage of freaks and fancies, and when I use the word "we," I am speaking mainly of the craft of the painter and the sculptor, and it would be well to take a preliminary survey and try and see what forces are to-day influencing them—what is good in these forces and what would seem to be evil.

Now while on the one hand we must expect change, change simply for the sake of change becomes restlessness, and to cut oneself clear of the past is only to be a plant without roots that will quickly die.

In the best periods, as far as one can gather, all men were craftsmen and had learnt their craft from the base upwards, generally being apprenticed in their very young days to masters from whom they early learnt all the technical side of things, so that, at the age when we generally start, they were fully equipped with the knowledge of tools and materials. They also operated over a much wider field, and the one man was often painter, sculptor, and even architect.

Since realism has about reached its height, if indeed it has not fallen over the other side, and since we have found realism, and realism only, unsatisfying and when used with architecture unsuitable, a reaction has set in and men play at being primitive and think that as long as the thing is unlike nature, it must be Art ; quite failing to realise that the primitives were being as realistic as they knew how to be, and though their simple, almost child-like, outlook helped them to make decorations, we have to arrive at our results differently.

The call on our work is almost entirely an æsthetic one, we have very few real needs to fulfil beyond that. In the case of other crafts, if a chair will not stand being sat in—well, you do not use that design again, but another. If an iron railing lets those down that lean upon it, there is trouble, and you use a better ; but we seldom have any tests like these. If we spoil the proportion of a room you have designed or put up some figures that do not harmonise with your building, you probably design a building next time without any painting or sculpture upon it ; in fact, I think that has often been done. Some time ago it seemed to me that architects were designing some quite dignified interiors, but designing them with the definite idea of excluding the art of painting. To-day the same thing seems to be going on with regard to sculpture on the outside of buildings, and this brings me to another point. Many of the painters in the early Victorian times went in for the historic or narrative picture, and sometimes it was all history or narrative and not much visual beauty, with the result that we have recently had a school throwing all subject overboard, trusting instead in the technical quality of painting to make the thing a work of interest.

In architecture the entasis on a column or the balance of a building may be a very fine thing, but it is not enough to hold the attention of the unsophisticated, and I would urge that here we could help the architect, in fact we are necessary to him. A craftsman may have ways of getting round a difficulty that the architect may not know, just as the architect has difficulties that the craftsman has not realised ; one of his difficulties is, of course, cost, but even here the craftsman may be of use in suggesting the alternative treatment of material. We have to grow out of the past, but not copy it, and to-day things have changed—architecture is alive and is really seeking to answer the needs of the time and is creating a healthy style of its own. We look to you to help us also to found a healthy school. You are a messenger to us of modern needs, it is for you to keep us sane, though modern. You supply the abstra form to which we must live up ; this can only be done l close co-operation and by interchange of knowledge ; ne materials are coming into use which will bring fresh forn to birth.

The following notes are taken from the second paper b Mr. Laurence Turner :

As I am a carver, I can only speak from the somewha limited point of view of the decorative craftsman who engaged in executing architectural ornament in wooc stone and plaster.

Without co-operation no work can be brought to successful conclusion.

There is much that may be done to make men mor interested in what they do, and the architect can help i this by showing that he is keenly alive as to the resul of their labour. A word of praise to them, or a few ex pressions from him to show that he is appreciative o good work, may create a new atmosphere, if he speak in genuine, honest, straightforward way, without any sug gestion of being patronising.

To make men keener about their work, it is necessary that the architect, employer, and men should get to know one another better. That there should never be the slightest suggestion that men are machines or "hands," a they used sometimes to be called.

My plea is that the architect and workmen should become better acquainted with one another. This will never come about if the former show any "side" or suggestion of superiority.

I should like to see architects in the workshops much more often than they are, and not only the architect, but the layman as well. I believe that if the public could see and know how good cabinet work was made, they would not always be on the look out to buy the so-called cheapest goods. They would soon know that there is a limit to cheapness, when it cuts out honest labour.

As to the making of designs for modelling or carving, it is a mistake for architects to design everything. To put it quite plainly, no designer can ever know what he ought to expect from a craftsman in any material, if he has not worked in that material himself. Most designs for carving are far too intricate and crowded, because they are drawn on paper and no allowance has been made for the effect of the work when in relief.

The ideal position for the architect to take is to design his building, to suggest the main lines of the enrichments and to leave the detailing of the embellishments to the man who has to carry them out. If he says the man is not capable of doing so, it is evident he has gone to the wrong craftsman. When elaborated drawings are put before a carver, and he is told to go his own way and ignore them, but to keep to the character of the design supplied, it is obvious he cannot do so.

Verrey's

The Café Verrey which was established in the reign of George IV by a Swiss confectioner has, like the rest of Regent Street, now been rebuilt on a larger and more ample scale. The new buildings will accommodate about 750 people exclusive of the ball room, in which there is room for 300 dancers. The accommodation includes an old English grill room in the basement and a Louis Seize café on the ground floor. On the first floor is a banqueting room, on the second the ball room. Two Masonic temples are provided on the third floor. The architects were Messrs. Yates, Cook and Darbyshire. At a press luncheon on Monday Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., spoke of the numerous associations of Verrey's and the number of famous men who had frequented it, including Charles Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson and Gladstone. The Café has belonged to Messrs. Vandyke since 1904. The cost of the new building has been about £120,000.



TWO SCHEMES FOR OVERHEAD STREETS WITH DWELLINGS. By Oliver P. Bernard.

An Exhibition of Architectural and Stage Decoration, by Oliver P. Bernard, is now being held at the Abbey Gallery, 2 Victoria Street, Westminster, and from the various drawings shown we give two fine views of overhead streets from drawings lent by Sir Henry Maybury. These illustrate the possibilities open in days of traffic congestion by the free use of the space afforded by continuous ranges of buildings covered with flat roofs.



SKETCH DESIGN FOR THE FRANCIS DRAKE MEMORIAL. By F. Derwent Wood, R.A.

Sculpture and Architecture

An Exhibition of the Work of the late F. Derwent Wood, R.A.

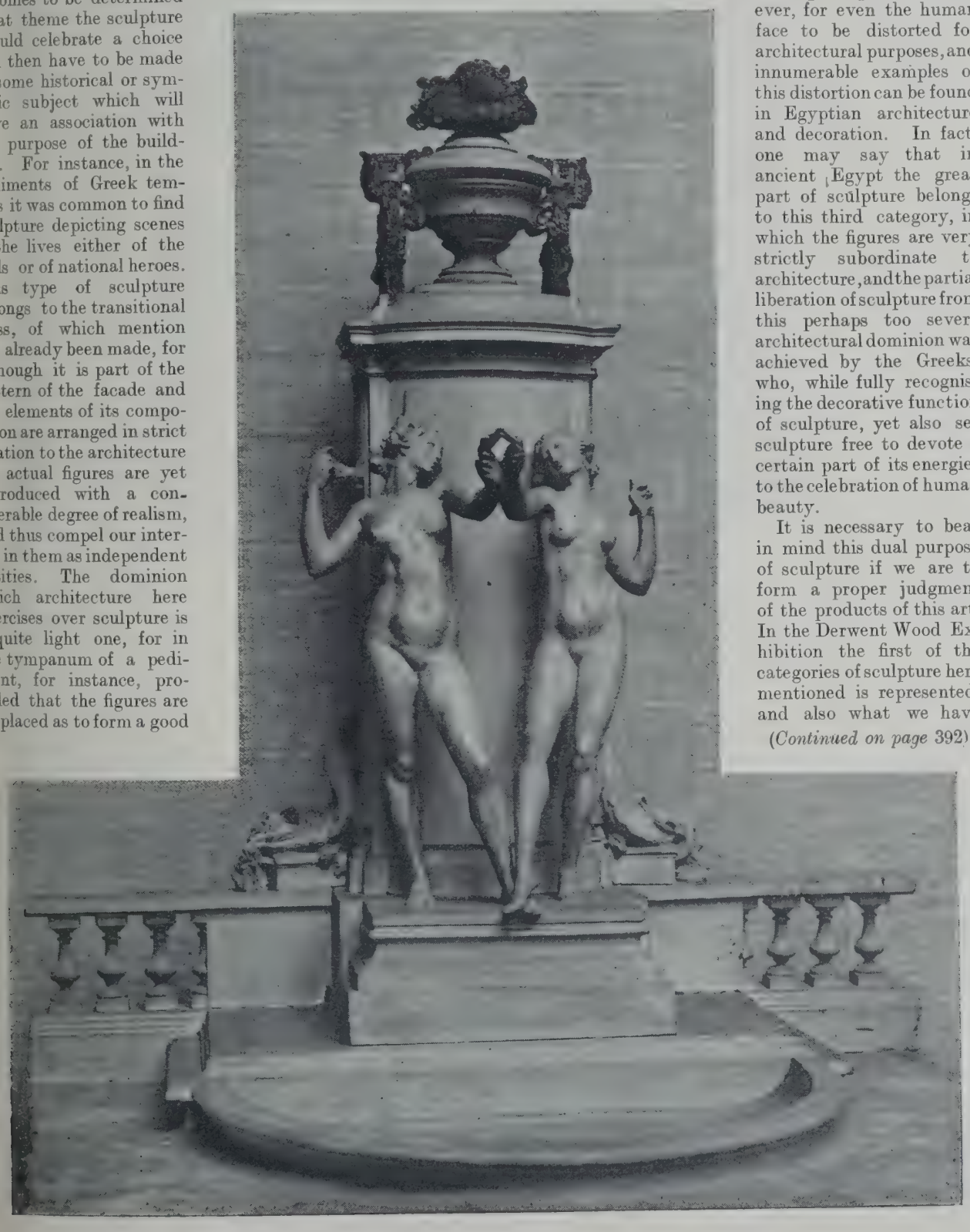
The Derwent Wood Exhibition at the Leicester Galleries is of interest to architects because it enables them to review the work of an artist who was fully conscious that sculpture and architecture had certain duties to one another. Precisely what these duties are it is not easy to determine, but the attempt to define the mutual relationship of these two arts is well worth noting. In the first place one may begin by affirming that in its setting sculpture must be related to architecture; this latter term, of course, being made to include the formal garden. There is no need for the graveyard conformation of separate pieces of sculpture, each entirely self-sufficient, except perhaps in a museum where the products of art must necessarily violate the conditions which are natural to them, just as much as animals in a menagerie. To say that sculpture and architecture should be interrelated does not carry us very far, and it remains to consider the character of this inter-relationship. Obviously, different kinds of association may here be manifested according to the different degrees of the status possessed by the sculpture and architecture which are thus placed together. It will not be correct for instance to say the former must always be subordinate to the latter, for there are occasions when a piece of sculpture is so important and has such a wealth of spiritual content that it is proper for the surrounding architecture to pay deference to it and to confine itself to the task of providing a distinct setting or background to some sculptural treasure which exceeds in interest the formal quality of the wallage with which is associated.

In fact, sculpture may be divided into two main class that to which the architecture pays deference by providi a background or setting for it, and the kind which is its subordinate to architecture and performs the function decoration. There is also an intermediate class which forn as it were, transition between the other two. It is no worthy, however, that in each case the interdependence architecture and sculpture must be fully established bef either of these factors can be said to operate satisfactori In the first category of sculpture are the precious mast pieces which have as their main object the celebration human beauty. Statues such as the Venus of Milo or t Achilles in the National Museum in Rome are independe creations, and such works can best be displayed either i niche inside a room, or if they are especially designed provide significant contour when seen from all sides th are best placed in a garden formally laid out to give th the emphasis which they deserve. An important distinct is to be observed between the structure which is suitable the inside of a room and that which is attached to exterior of the building. The former has some of the ch acteristic of *objet de vertu*, that is to say, it is someth which is in itself pretty to look at and not necessarily any close æsthetic relationship with what lies next to Such are the statuettes which Mr. Derwent Wood execu

with such great skill, and the beautiful Grecian figures which adorn Lansdowne House and other great mansions. When sculpture, however, is used to give interest to a facade, its scale, position, and general outlines must be determined entirely by architectural considerations. This is proved by the fact that during the process of design the architect will sketch in sculpture in a kind of scribble which will indicate quite sufficiently the kind of sculptural decoration he requires, and the manner in which it is to be related to the facade, and the arrangement and disposition of the sculptural figures and the character of their silhouettes against the sky or elsewhere will be determined by him with a certain precision, although the actual detail of the figures will as yet have received scarcely any consideration at all. In fact, the architect does not really care a great deal what the figures are, provided they are dignified and give the effect of richness and elaboration which he desires. When it comes to be determined what theme the sculpture should celebrate a choice will then have to be made of some historical or symbolic subject which will have an association with the purpose of the building. For instance, in the pediments of Greek temples it was common to find sculpture depicting scenes in the lives either of the gods or of national heroes. This type of sculpture belongs to the transitional class, of which mention has already been made, for although it is part of the pattern of the facade and the elements of its composition are arranged in strict relation to the architecture the actual figures are yet reproduced with a considerable degree of realism, and thus compel our interest in them as independent entities. The dominion which architecture here exercises over sculpture is a quite light one, for in the tympanum of a pediment, for instance, provided that the figures are so placed as to form a good composition within the triangular area, they are free to display themselves with great particularity and emphasis. It is possible, however, for architecture to lay a much heavier hand upon sculpture and to insist that the forms of the latter shall be actually conventionalised and acquire a certain immobility and even geometricallity so as to form a more intimate union with the building to which it is attached. Of this kind are the Caryatides of the Erechtheum, in which the lower portion of the female figure is approximated to the form of a column, while the head and shoulders and lifted arms are compelled to express the idea of architectural support. Again, the folds of the drapery are given an unnatural verticality which, however, brings them into accord with the flutings of the columns. In the case of the Caryatides the features of the faces are but slightly conventionalised, the eyes, nose, mouth and chin representing a fine type of natural countenance. It is quite possible, however, for even the human face to be distorted for architectural purposes, and innumerable examples of this distortion can be found in Egyptian architecture and decoration. In fact, one may say that in ancient Egypt the great part of sculpture belongs to this third category, in which the figures are very strictly subordinate to architecture, and the partial liberation of sculpture from this perhaps too severe architectural dominion was achieved by the Greeks, who, while fully recognising the decorative function of sculpture, yet also set sculpture free to devote a certain part of its energies to the celebration of human beauty.

It is necessary to bear in mind this dual purpose of sculpture if we are to form a proper judgment of the products of this art. In the Derwent Wood Exhibition the first of the categories of sculpture here mentioned is represented, and also what we have

(*Continued on page* 392)



DESIGN FOR A FOUNTAIN. From a Model by F. Derwent Wood, R.A.

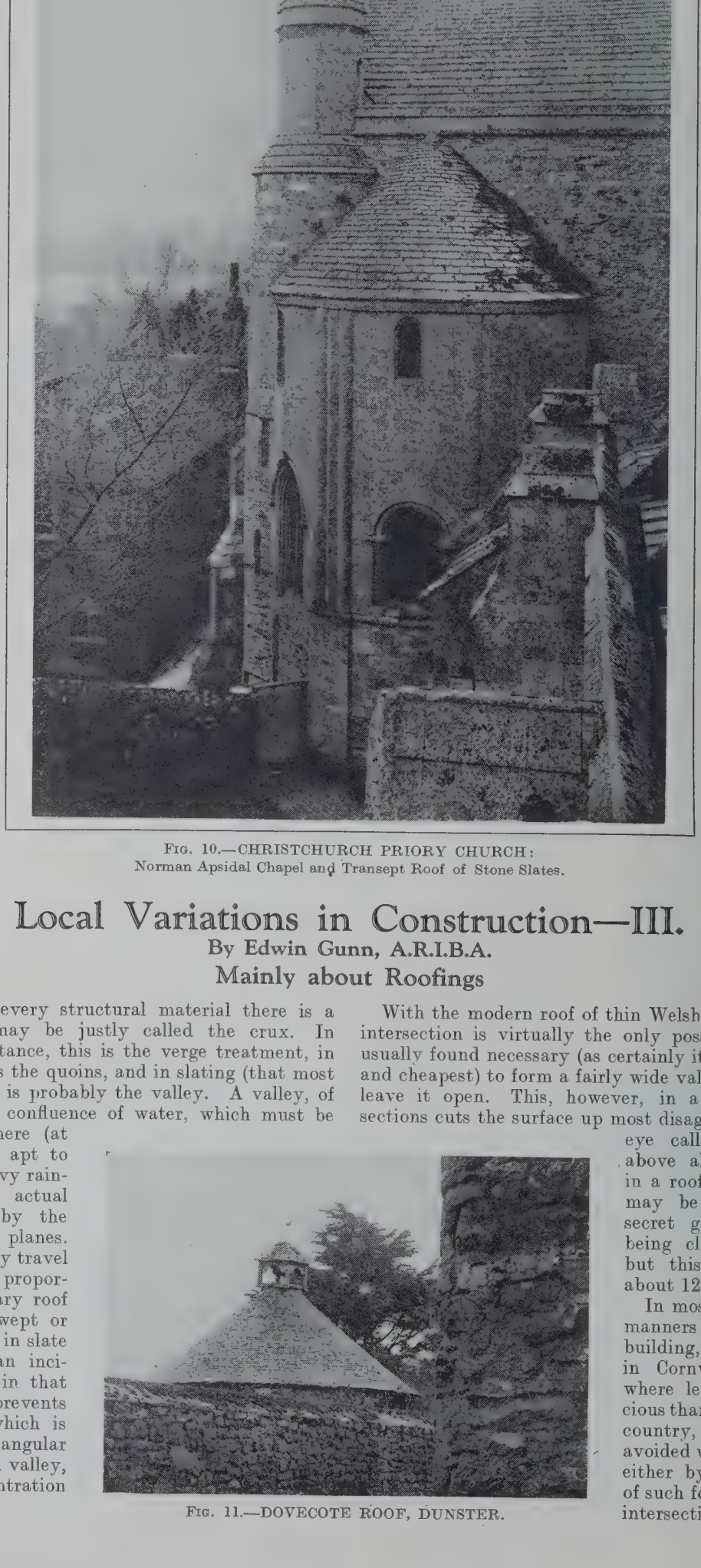


FIG. 10.—CHRISTCHURCH PRIORY CHURCH:
Norman Apsidal Chapel and Transept Roof of Stone Slates.

Local Variations in Construction—III.

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

Mainly about Roofings

In the use of every structural material there is a problem which may be justly called the crux. In thatching, for instance, this is the verge treatment, in rubble walling it is the quoins, and in slating (that most prosaic subject) it is probably the valley. A valley, of course, receives a confluence of water, which must be excluded even where (at the bottom) it is apt to spread during heavy rainfall beyond the actual channel formed by the intersecting roof planes. So much water may travel down a valley in proportion to the ordinary roof slopes that the swept or laced valley either in slate or tiles ensures an incidental advantage in that its wider surface prevents the darker tint which is apt to arise in the angular or slightly rounded valley, merely from concentration of usage.

FIG. 11.—DOVECOTE ROOF, DUNSTER.

With the modern roof of thin Welsh slates an angu intersection is virtually the only possibility, and it usually found necessary (as certainly it is most practi and cheapest) to form a fairly wide valley in lead and leave it open. This, however, in a roof with int sections cuts the surface up most disagreeably; and t eye calls for continu above all other qualit in a roof. A short val may be formed with secret gutter, the sla being close cut over but this is risky abo about 12 feet in length.

In most of the old lo manners of vernacu building, except possi in Cornwall and Wal where lead was less p cious than over most of t country, lead valleys w avoided wherever possib either by excluding ro of such form as to produ intersections or by the u

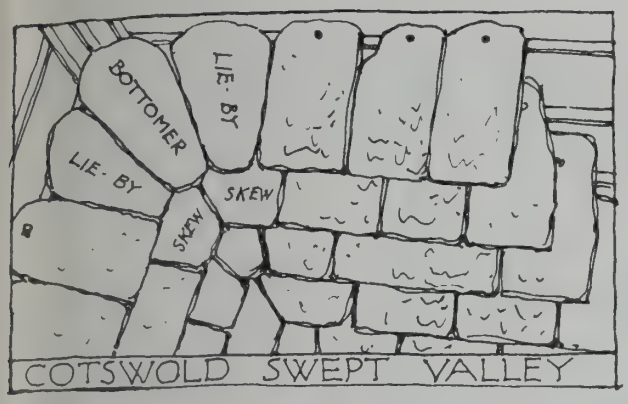


Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.

of the swept or laced valley where the local material permitted it. The Cotswold district, with its wonderfully complete building tradition (one could almost say formula), has had its methods made pretty well known by various writers. Mr. Guy Dawber's book on "Old Cottages, Farmhouses, etc.," is perhaps the most complete, with its fascinating catalogue of names—"cussomes, wivetts, becks, bachelors, movedays and cocks." The Cotswold valley is differently made to the Northamptonshire valley, consisting of taper slates alternating two and three in a course, the two being known as "skews" and the alternate course as "bottomer" and "lie-byes" (fig. 12). In the Collyweston area the tradition is to form valleys by sweeping courses up on the manner of old style tile valleys of the Home Counties, so that the margins of the slates lie against the sides of a line of square slates laid lapping lozenge-wise down the centre of the valley, equivalent to the tile and half similarly used in the tile roofing (fig. 13). Another feature common to old tile and slate roofs alike was the use of a length of ridging inverted and laid as a gutter across any intersecting ridge coming into the main roof. No doubt this spreads the flow of water from above and serves to direct it away from the valley so that is has not all to be received at once.

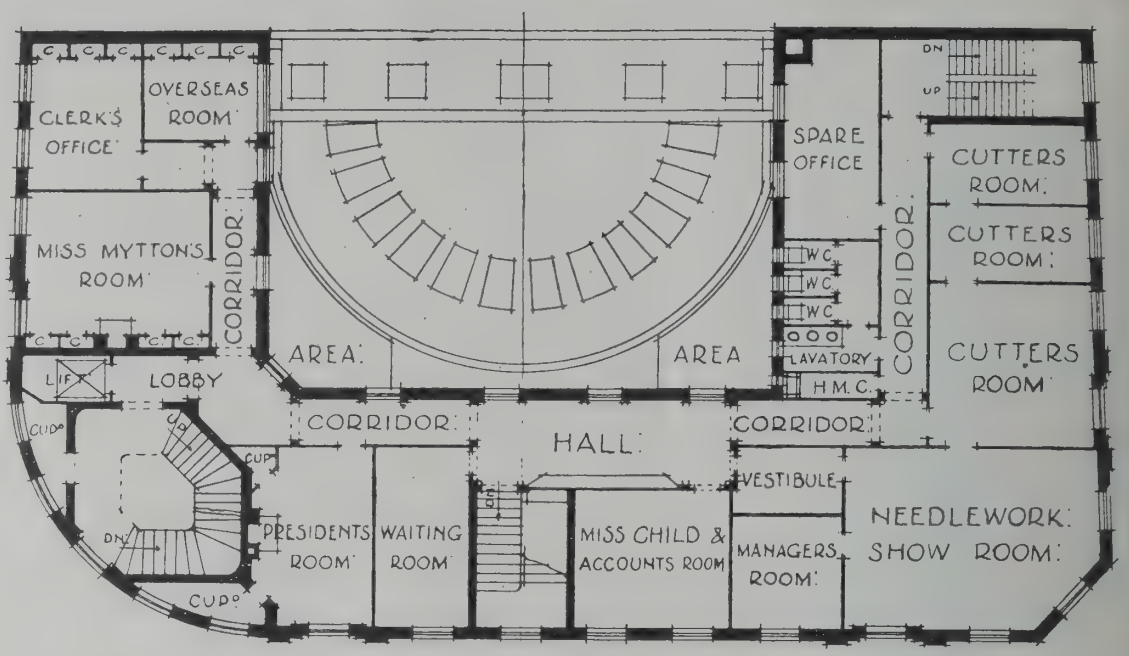
Beside the better known Cotswold and Northamptonshire stone slates which are still obtainable from Stonesfield, Guiting and Eyford Quarries in Gloucestershire, and from Easton and Collyweston on the borders of Northants and Rutland, there were formerly many other local slate quarries about the country, few of which are in active operation, though most of them can still produce. The Delabole slates of Cornwall are, of course, an exception—and a very active one. These delightful grey-green slates, which may be encountered on old buildings all over the south-western counties—often weathered and lichened to glorious golden yellow or rich velvety brown—were used formerly for slate-hanging as well as roofing, and wonderfully well they look in many a Cornish village. There is no more charming material, nor one more in key with the landscape, provided the small rough slates are used, as generally in old work. The old roofs of the exposed Cornish coast have latterly been afflicted with an epidemic of cement slurry—doubtless a cheap and effective way of waterproofing and preserving a leaky roof, but hardly beautiful to look on at first, though time works wonders. The persistence and force of Atlantic gales can, however, only be appreciated by experience. Nominally a roof of any pitch will receive the same amount of rainfall, but when rain is wind-swept almost horizontally a steep pitch gets more—so much more in Cornwall that the steep pitch was evidently taboo. It is no uncommon thing to find not only the exposed south and west faces of buildings saturated, but the leeside also, owing to water being forced across a roof slope and over the verge on that side. About Portreath a curious trick may be noticed which it is surmised is aimed against this: a series of bold cement fillets run from ridge to eaves at a distance of a foot or so, converting the roof into a series of channels similarly to corrugated iron. As well as the Delabole slate of Cornwall, Somerset has its quarries at Treborough, producing a slate of rather similar appearance but showing a slight tendency to laminate in some of the old buildings in which it is used—no serious detraction after some 300 years. The well-known Yarnmarket at Dunster is roofed with small Treborough slates, and not, as several guide books declare, with tiles, and many other buildings of the district also. Fig. 14 shows a row of old cottages known as "The Nunnery," where they are charmingly used for covering an old half-timber front, swept boldly out as a pentroof over the ground storey, which in gutterless and damp-courseless days must have been a valuable expedient. The delightful lozenge panels of tiny fish-scale slating can be seen in the illustration. All sorts of pleasant things were done with these small slates. The little dovecot roof shown in fig. 11 is an instance. In many an old village and small town these engaging objects survive, and are usually worthy of notice. They deserve a historian.



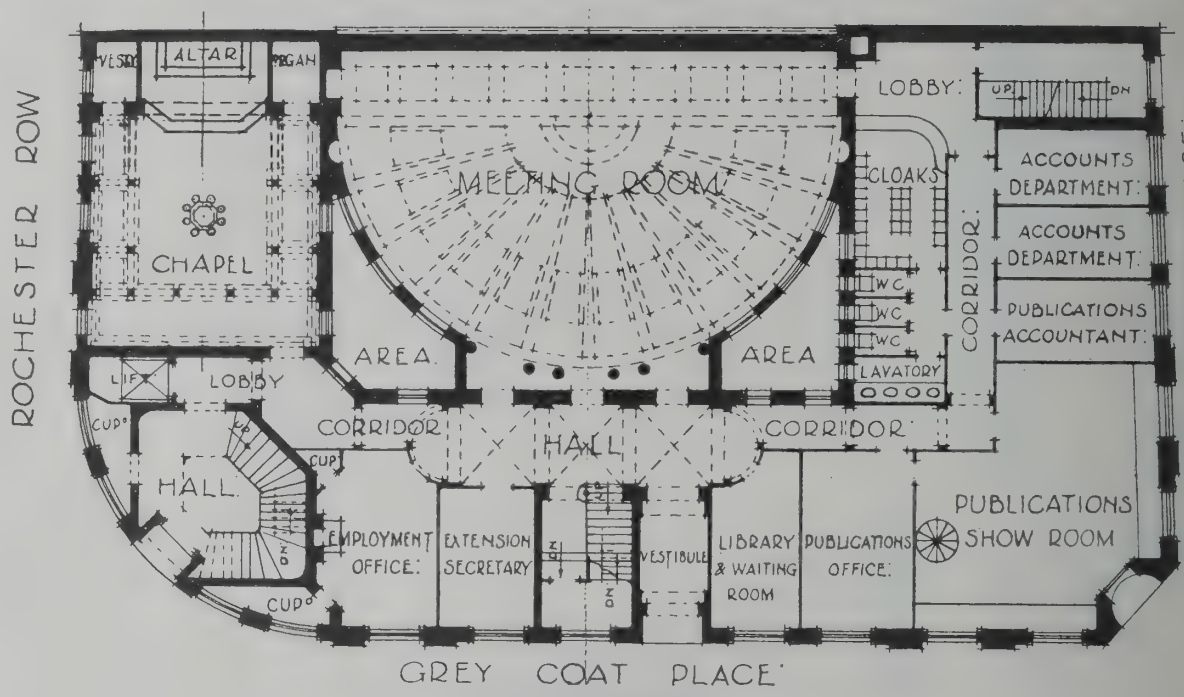
Fig. 14.—THE NUNNERY, DUNSTER.
(Local Slate-hanging with lozenge panels.)

Leicestershire formerly produced Swithland slates,

(*Continued on page* 395).



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

TOWNSEND HOUSE : HEADQUARTERS OF THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY, GREYCOAT PLACE, LONDON, S.W.
H. W. Wills & Kaula, Architects.

Townsend House

This building forms the headquarters of the Girls' Friendly Society, and its three sides front Greycoat Place, Greencoat Place and Rochester Row. The basement, ground and first floors will be used by the Girls' Friendly Society. The two upper floors are approached by a separate staircase and lift, and will for the present be let. The contractors are Messrs. Falkner & Sons, of Ossory Road, Old Kent Road, and the architects, Messrs. Wills & Kaula, of 3 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

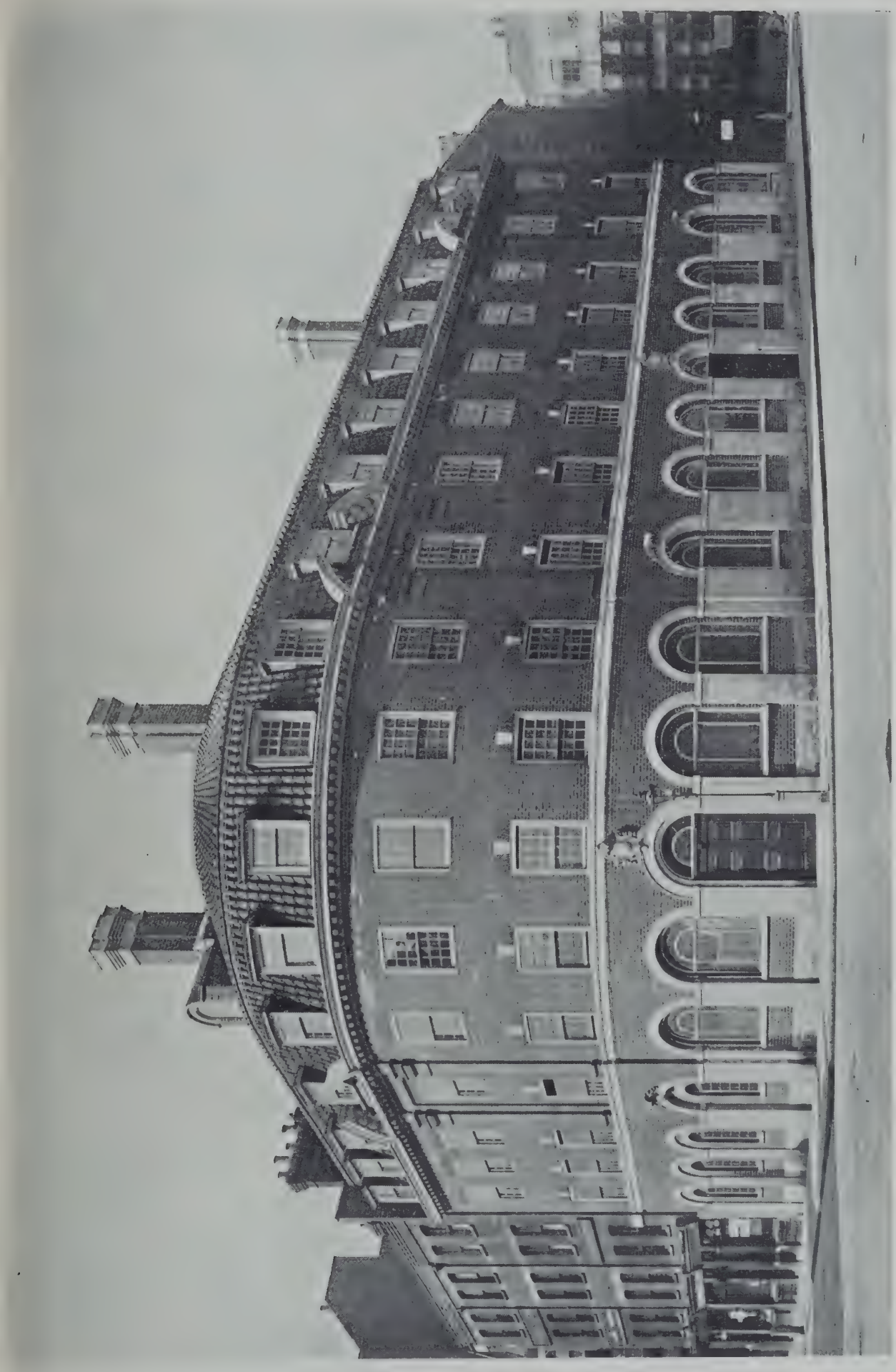
Mr. Reginald Sharman Wilshere, A.R.I.B.A., chief assistant architect under the Essex County Council, has been appointed architect to the Education Authority at Belfast, at a salary of £1,000 per annum. The appointment is a new one under the Marquess of Londonderry's scheme of educational reform.

Leeds School of Dentistry

The public appeal for financial support in connecti with the above scheme has resulted in some satisfacto contributions. Messrs. Kitson, Paris & Ledgard, Architec of Leeds, have designed a building which is to occupy a s on the north side of Blundell Street, adjacent to the Medi School and General Infirmary.

The principal façades have been designed in the Engl Renaissance style and are to be faced with pressed bri having facings of Portland stone.

On the ground floor are situated the main entrance a tradesmen's entrance, both approached from Blund Street, offices, wardens' room, library and museum, m and women students' common room, lecture room a histo-pathological laboratory. The upper floors are accommodate the usual offices consistent with such a scho and a hospital lift has been provided for stretcher cases.



TOWNSEND HOUSE: HEADQUARTERS OF THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY, GREYCOAT PLACE, LONDON, S.W. H. W. WILLS AND KAULA, Architects.



THE BRIDGE AT NYONS. Late 14th Century.

The Old Bridges of France*

At a time when the subject of bridge design is occupying much public attention, the very fine work on "Old French Bridges," translated and published by the American Institute of Architects, will be likely to be especially welcome. The drawings prepared for this work are now being shown at an exhibition held in the R.I.B.A. Galleries. Though we can not in these days build a bridge on the same lines that were adopted in past centuries, we can by the study of past examples note the manner and nature of their æsthetic appeal, and both our imagination and our efforts will be stimulated by the study of what is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful forms of construction. A beautiful bridge gives an added charm to its natural surroundings, giving effect to the heights of the banks it rises from and scale to the stream or river which it spans.

M. P. Séjoumé writes: "Let us respect our old bridges; some of them have been ruined by being widened. It is an evil deed to destroy a monument, the fruit of the labour of our fathers. It belittles us. We should respect those monuments that have endured through the ages, especially in our own land. Let us be faithful to the past, which is the foundation of the present and the guarantee of the future. Let us protect from the vandals our old bridges, our old churches, all of our old France. *Præteriti fides spes futuri.*" The great importance of the knowledge of the past is that those versed in it are best fitted to achieve those further creative efforts which successively mark each further stage of human progress in the direction of perfection of achievement.

The two architects who have compiled this most interesting and complete work are pupils of M. Victor Laloux, who emphasises the broad lines on which the work has been conceived, and the conscientious thoroughness of the information given. The writers point out that practical considerations are more exacting in bridge building than in other architectural problems, and that it is in satisfying these tyrannic requirements that the essence of the prob consists, and out of compliance with practical requireme beauty results. As civilisation becomes more comp the bridge ceases to become a mere means of carryin road from bank to bank, but becomes a means by wh two traffic currents may pass one another, that follow the roadway above and that by the river below. T total opening for the last is the controlling element of problem to which all else is subsidiary. If the farewa inadequate the bridge becomes an obstruction, if the fa way is excessive other inconveniences result. Construct becomes expensive, and an excessive fareway means sluggish current, resulting in a shallower river bed beca of the resulting deposits.

An exact knowledge of the maximum volume of wate



PONT DES BELLES FONTAINES, JUVISY. 18th Century

*"The Old Bridges of France." Preface by M. Victor Laloux, Membre de l'Institut. A series of historical examples from Roman times to the end of the eighteenth century. With an explanatory and descriptive text, 24 reproductions in colour from Pierre Vignal's water colours, 35 black and white drawings, and 44 measured drawings. Published by the Press of the American Institute of Architects. Messrs. B. T. Batsford, Ltd., English agents. £6 6s. net.



BRIDGE OVER THE LOIRE AT BLOIS, BY GABRIEL. 18TH CENTURY.

ood tide, together with data as to the swiftness of the rrent, will enable us to determine the required fareway id to decide the number of piers and arches which should mpose the bridge. From the point of view of navigation ily, the fewer the piers the better, but the arches have to made correspondingly higher, and with them the road-ay, which again is also affected by the height of the nks.

A semi-circular arch gives the pleasantest form, but has e disadvantage of decreasing the fairway as the water ses, and though many fine bridges exist in which the ointed or three centred arches are employed, the semi-rcular remains the form with which a monumental effect most easily obtained.

During a period of 2,000 years interest was centred on fferent features of the building problem. That of the reway was not studied with scientific thoroughness until ie eighteenth century, and the Renaissance brought few anges of note, and it was not until Perronet undertook full and final study of the subject that the needs of the fareway received full consideration. As late as 1832 the central arch of the Pont de la Concorde was referred to as the most daring construction of the time. When iron bridges were first employed it seemed that they were destined to replace the older masonry bridges, but with a recognition of the amazing possibilities afforded by ferro concrete the pendulum is swinging back, and there seems little likelihood that iron will be used to the exclusion of stone.

Chronologically the first period is the Roman one, the great work of which is the Pont du Gard, while the second period includes the thirteenth century, and some 25 years both before and after it. Some bridges, notably those at Espalion and Albi, are older, but the greater number of the best bridges fall within its limits. Avignon and Carcassonne belong to the earlier years, 1177 and 1184, Orthez dates from 125, while Cahors, Céret and Montauban belong to the fourteenth century.

The third division, 1540–1620, includes the bridges of Toulouse and Chatellault, and later the Pont Neuf and



THE BRIDGE OF CLAIX.
Mediæval in Appearance but Actually Built in the 17th Century.



PONT ST. BENEZET.
14th Century.

Pont Marie. The fourth begins with the Pont Royal in Paris, the bridges at Blois and Juvisy, and later those built by Gauthey in Burgundy and Perronet in the Seine valley. As to locality, the Roman bridges are to be found in the Pyrenees and south-west of France, those of the mediæval period in Languedoc and the south-east of France, including the valley of the Rhone and those of later epochs in Burgundy, the Vendee and valley of the Seine successively.

Among the most interesting features of the book are the plates of bridges dealt with in the text, shown in outline to a uniform scale, which afford evidence of both the great variety of forms and outline adopted in different bridges, and the comparatively small changes in general form when considered chronologically. As the authors have pointed out this is probably due to the small consideration given to the question of the fairway until a late date. The most exceptional feature in bridge design and that most strange to us is doubtless the form of the fortified mediæval bridge, such as those of Orthez, and Cahors with its defensive towers. One of the most remarkable of the mediæval bridges shown is that of Céret, close to the Spanish frontier over the river Tech. The great semi-circular arch here has a span of approximately over 125 feet across, the solid piers of the abutments being pierced with semi-circular openings to lighten them. It is said that this bridge was built on the site of a former Roman structure, but in any case it is remarkable for its boldness and the lightness of its construction.

Chatellault, over the river Vienne, is an excellent example of the sixteenth and seventeenth century period. Here the great gateway at one end of the bridge rather than the bridge itself forms the dominant note in design.

A fine series of the older Paris bridges of the later Renaissance period is given, including the Pont Neuf, begun in 1578 and finished in 1607. This represents in substance one of the two designs presented by a commission appointed for the purpose in 1578. The Pont Marie, a bridge of very graceful and simple outline, was built about 1614, the first stone being laid by Louis XIII and Marie de Medici. This was built under a royal authorisation to exploit the Ile St. Louis on condition that bridges should be built to the island from both sides. The Pont Royal was designed by Mansart and built by Gabriels' grandfather. It replaced two wooden bridges and cost 675,000 francs. Its extreme simplicity gives it an appearance of great elegance. Among the most picturesque of the later bridges shown is the Pont des Belles-Fontaines at Juvisy, consisting of three arches below the bridge proper and four on either side of it. As a spring of excellent water was discovered during the progress of the wo which threatened its security they were diverted to fo a couple of ornamental fountains from which the bri takes its title.

Village Halls

In the 12th annual report of the Carnegie United Kingd Trustees a summary of the five year programmes adopt in 1920 is issued. It is stated that work of a commun type is seriously hindered in many villages by the lack a suitable hall. The main weakness of the County Libra scheme and also of the County Community policy is t difficulty of applying it to industrial districts lying outs boroughs and yet unsuited to the machinery adequate villages. During the years 1915-1919, 19 schemes w established to provide a library service for rural areas the circulating basis. The trustees are less inclined assist in building schemes than previously and are m favourable to schemes for the furtherance of adult edu tion. Sadlers Wells Theatre has been acquired and in c course will be handed over to the Trustees to form association with the Old Vic a national centre for drama and opera. The Trust has provided £14,200 a about £40,000 must be obtained from other sources carry out plans.

Greater Birmingham

Most towns resemble the fiercer carnivora and are ke to absorb the districts round them and give them the f advantages of higher rates and greater amenities, sometim at once, but more often to come in the golden future. Lee and Bradford have been striving with one another as which should carry off the lion's share of the interveni districts, and some at least of those districts are passionat determined to preserve their autonomy. But Birmingha which under the order of November 11, 1911, beca the greatest municipality in the country, with a populati in 1921 of 9,191,444 persons, has the distinction of havi an outside district—Perry Bar—clamouring for admissi within its portals. True, it is rumoured that Perry B needs better drainage, but it is nevertheless a complime to greater Birmingham, for usually the outside distr objects to incorporation as much as the oysters did Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland," when they pla tively urged both Walrus and Carpenter to take less not of their merits.



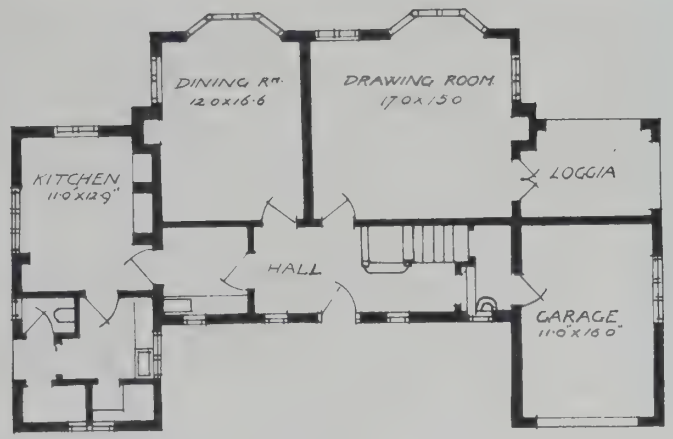
THE FORTIFIED BRIDGE AT CAHORS.
14th Century.



NORTH EAST ELEVATION.



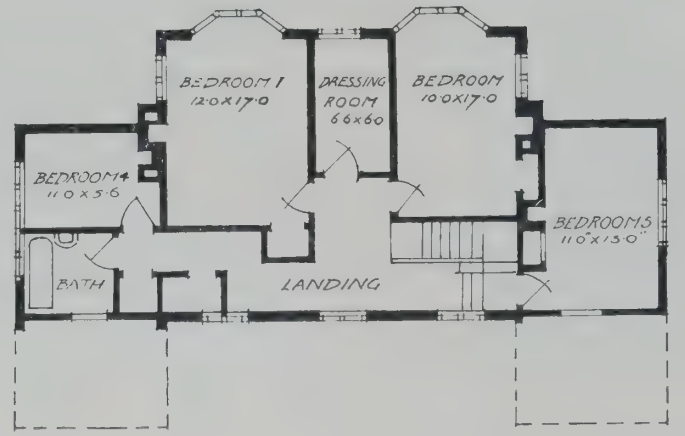
SOUTH WEST ELEVATION.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SOUTH EAST ELEVATION.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PROPOSED COTTAGE AT CHURT, SURREY, FOR MR. DOUGLAS McRAE. W. J. PALMER JONES, Architect.

Sculpture and Architecture

(*continued*)

described as the transitional class, but the third class, expressing the extreme subordination of sculpture to architecture, is not represented. His best known monumental statues are the Pitt statue for Washington to celebrate the hundred years' peace, the statue of Queen Victoria at Patiala, India, the equestrian statue of the Maharajah Jaekwar of Baroda, the statue of General Wolfe at Westerham, the Machine Gun War Memorial at Hyde Park Corner, and other war memorials at Bradford, Spenborough, Cleckheaton, Keswick and Ditchingham. His portrait busts include Joseph Chamberlain, Henry James, Walter Sickert, and Augustus John, and he has to his credit many works of symbolical sculpture and a large number of delicately modelled statuettes which are well represented in this exhibition. The monumental work is, of course, absent, but though only a fraction of his output is displayed, his versatility and resource are clearly brought out. As Lord Crawford points out in this introduction to the catalogue, as far as portraiture is concerned Derwent Wood's reputation stands very high. It is unfortunate that limitations of space prevent inclusion of more examples, for they would emphasise the qualities of the smaller bronzes which form so distinguished a group. The design in each asserts itself. There is nothing casual or haphazard in the formulation of the scheme or in its execution.

Derwent Wood devoted a good deal of attention to the pedestals of his statues, and in some of these he was extremely successful, contriving delicately shaped stands adorned with Classic detail. In a number of his bronze statuettes, however, he has contrived to create an unfortunate duality of interest by making his pedestal almost equal in size to the statue itself, so that one is left in the unfortunate position of not being quite sure which is the more important. It seems to be most obviously desirable that either the pedestal should represent little more than a decorative step, as it were, upon which the figure has established itself, or else it should be noticeably taller than the statue so that the latter become a decorative appendage of an architectural monument. The versatility of Derwent Wood is displayed in the series of water colours here shown, which, like Sargent's, were neither exhibited not sold during his lifetime, but represented a holiday occupation. All were done on the spot, so to speak, with no additions in the studios, and show his sureness of analysis. The Amberley Farms, the weathered surface of a chalk quarry, the structure of trees or their antiquity, as in the old Scotch firs in Devonshire, the fascinating "Lobster Pots," the panorama of cultivated down land, each and all are noteworthy, and illustrate his power to invest with personality and character the ordinary scene of our English countryside. Among the other exhibits here shown may be mentioned the twelve ambitious plates illustrating the Book of Job, which show very great technical confidence in the art of engraving, a series of still life paintings, which he used to call the "coffee stall" series. Derwent Wood was only fifty-four years old when he died a few weeks ago. This exhibition gives a very good idea of Derwent Wood's talent. No appreciation of it would be complete without a reference to the work which he did during the War when with infinite patience and great skill he devoted his services to surgical operations whereby the faces of wounded soldiers were restored as far as possible to their normal proportions. He himself proclaiming that his sculptural talents had never been put to better purpose.

New Showrooms: Gas Light and Coke Co.

At their head offices, Messrs. The Gas Light & Coke Co. entertained a representative company at luncheon on April 20.

After some interesting speeches by Mr. D. Milne Watson, governor of the company, Mr. Faulkner and Mr. Chesham, the guests inspected the new showrooms. In keeping with the general trend, the Gas Light & Coke Co. have arranged their new showrooms so as to appeal directly to the educated taste. The fittings are shown amid decorative surroundings and have been executed in harmony with many recognised styles.

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday, April* 21, 1926

Several questions directly affecting the building tr have been raised in the House of Commons during past week. Some feeling was aroused among memb when the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Tr (Sir Burton Chadwick) stated, in answer to inquiries, t there had been a huge increase in the amount of fore building material imported into this country during past year. The figures are :—

	In 1925.	In 1923.
	£	£
Foreign bricks ..	450,000	18,000
Foreign tiles ..	430,000	93,000
Foreign cement ..	540,000	395,000

State imports have risen from £46,000 in 1920 to £85, in the last quarter alone of 1925.

Pressed as to the Government's policy in this mat the Parliamentary Secretary referred his interrogators t reply which he gave a month ago. This was to the ef that the President of the Board of Trade and the Ministe Health had impressed upon local authorities and the pu generally the importance of using British material to fullest extent possible. Further than that they co recommend no action.

General Sir Henry Croft declared that it was intolera to have this enormous importation of foreign mate produced at lower wage prices than in this country, w there is so much unemployment at home. Why, as Mr. Jack Jones, should the 6,000,000,000 bricks in st in our brickfields not be used up before any were impor from abroad ?

The only supplementary answer given by Sir Bur Chadwick was that the importation of foreign bricks, la and increasing as it is, is small compared with home p duction, which has now reached about twice the volume pre-war production.

The remarkable progress made in house-building year, which was referred to by Sir Kingsley Wood when opened the Building Exhibition at Olympia, no do prompted the suggestions which have been put to Chamberlain, Minister of Health, as to the future of subsidy. The Housing Act of 1924 provides that, n October, the Minister shall take the question of the subs into consideration, and he is empowered to modify Exchequer contribution if he thinks fit. So far, howev Mr. Chamberlain has consistently refused to anticip the review which must be made six months hence. merely points out that he is required by Act to consult s associations of local authorities as appear to be concern and with any local authority with whom consultat appears to be desirable before reaching a decision. height of the buildings now in course of erection in Street (Regent Street) was referred to in the House Commons by Mr. Rye, who asked whether steps had n been taken to prevent similar buildings being erected Crown land which will restrict and diminish free access light and air. Mr. Guinness, the Minister of Agricultu who replied to this question, said the buildings formed p of the rebuilding scheme which had been carried out accordance with designs passed by the local authori concerned and approved by the Commissioners of Cro lands. The Commissioners, he said, have received complaints on account of the height of the buildings wh conform to the requirements of the London Building A

Attention was drawn by Viscount Loudon to the con tion of some of the historic abbeys in Shropshire, such Lillieshall and Haughmond, which, he pointed out, rapidly approaching a state when they will be beyo repair. The Office of Works, whose mouthpiece in House on this occasion was Captain Hocking, stated t they are in communication with the owner of Lilliesh Abbey. The old abbeys in the county, it was added, protected to the extent of being scheduled, and Buildw Abbey, which is perhaps the most important, has recen been taken into the Department's custody.



ST. MARTIN'S-IN-THE FIELDS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

The Reconstruction of London—XV

By W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., A.M.Inst.C.E., Vice-President Town Planning Institute.

Illustrations from the Photographic Exhibit by F. R. Yerbury at The Building Exhibition.

We conclude in this number the interesting series of articles the Reconstruction of London by Mr. W. R. Davidge, R.I.B.A., Vice-President of the Town Planning Institute. Our readers will be glad to know that the articles and illustions will shortly be published in book form, which should ake them readily available to the many thousands who are erested in all that concerns the future of London.

The Charm of London.

There is an irresistible charm in the eternal attraction London, not only for its citizens, but for all who come der the spell of the great city. For centuries London s been the magnet which has drawn to itself all that is st in the life of the nation. The wit and learning, the arts and the sciences of Britain have made London their age-long focus, and century after century has left its permanent mark on the outward appearance of London.

Every age has contributed something to the greatness of our capital city. Every great man in the history of our country has had a hand in London. Statesmen and soldiers, artists and playwrights, literary men and lawyers and men of science, all have walked these streets and lived for a time, at any rate, in London.

No other city in the world has ever had or can have the same attraction for the English-speaking race, no matter where they make their home.

London in itself embodies not only the history but the ideals of the English race. Its streets and stones are full

of memories, its buildings and beauties themselves reflect the ideals of the countless generations which have gone before us. We ourselves are all unconsciously building up a mirror of ourselves and of our times which shall stand as record and witness to those who come after.

But wherein lies the special charm of this city of cities ? Its great buildings are comparatively few ; its mean buildings are many. Its streets have none of them the spectacular grandeur of carefully planned vistas and architectural magnificence. Its most historical spots are hidden away and have little or nothing to mark them out as places of outstanding interest, unless someone will interpret them to us.

We each of us are our own interpreters of London. To everyone London has a different but undefinable appeal, which defies analysis, but deep in all our hearts is still the pride of London.

London's River.

First and foremost of all the glories of London is London's Thames, curving majestically for miles through the heart of the great city. A wide river, but not too wide, bearing on its moving tide the wealth of London and the Empire.

Ancient halls and noble buildings rise naturally along its course, and it is true to-day, no less than in the past, that London's proudest highway is the Thames.

The river has made London what it is, and the proudest possession of London is its river. The Thames is worthy of better treatment than it at present receives from our hands. We take pure water from the river in daily millions of gallons and pour our waste water back again into the lower reaches without proper purification.

We embank portions of the river here and there, but never for the beautification of the river or of London. The Thames Embankment itself was primarily constructed to provide a route for a low-level sewer. Surely it is time that we awoke to the value of beauty in hard cash and consciously planned a South side embankment, for beauty as well as for efficiency.

The Traditions of London.

The ancient history of this noble city is constantly being revealed to us by the pick and the shovel as well as by the studies of the archæologist and the historian. It is but a few weeks since the discovery of the site of the Roman Forum near Leadenhall aroused the greatest interest, and it is now clear to us why Lombard Street and Cornhill diverged from the straight line to pass each side of this great edifice. Roman remains and Roman pavements lie thick in the Eastern portion of the city. The old city wall, which lasted down to the middle of the eighteenth century, was primarily the work of the Romans. Their greatest and most lasting works—the six great trunk roads which converged on London—have for more than fifteen hundred years been the framework on which modern London has finally developed.

Of Saxon and Dane and of Norman London we have many records and of actual Norman buildings still a few, including the grand old Tower and the magnificent Priory of St. Bartholomew.

The " Smoothfield " of the ancient knights is become the Smithfield of the present day, but still Giltspur Street leads to the smoothfield outside the New Gate.

Away to the north lie the " Moorfields," to which we still gain access by the Moorgate. The monasteries of the Black Friars, the Grey Friars and the White Friars ; the precincts of St. Paul's with their quaint Paternoster Row, Creed Lane, Ave Maria Lane and Amen Corner ; and the ancient " Convent Garden," have still their memories for us.

The Ancient Temple and the Inns of Court, the innyards scattered along the entrances of the Old City, the great houses along " The Strand " of the river and in the distance the " West Minster." London is fortunate to have retained in its streets and place names so many reminders of its glorious past.

The Picturesqueness of London.

The oak timbered houses of Elizabethan days have mainly disappeared, but here and there one still finds in Staple Inn and Fleet Street traces of those picturesque buil which in their day must have made London a stout indeed.

The unexpected charms of London are, however, to be found in the accidental arrangement of parti buildings and features, and especially when these found in combination with a delightful old tree or ga The gardens of London and the trees which peep o odd places like that in Cheapside, add enormously t attractiveness of London. The London Squares unique among the city gardens of the world and it is in remarkable that so noteworthy an example of fore on the part of private landowners should have had so followers elsewhere in England, or indeed on the conti of Europe. There are hints that one or more of t open spaces may be taken from us and it behoves us t that these priceless treasures are not allowed to disappea

Much of London's picturesqueness is due to the stu individuality of its people and its buildings. Until a the Great Fire of 1666 there was no suggestion as to necessity for regulation or regularising of the elevations, it was only on the coming of the Stucco age in the e nineteenth century that uniformity was considere virtue.

There is room in a city so vast for both uniformity individuality and may both long continue to flourish !

Even the eccentricities of the winding lanes of the city have, many of them, a special reason for their tw and turns and these occasionally irregular lines undoubte add an additional charm to London's highways byways.

One of the charms of London is undoubtedly in irregularity of its outlines and in the unexpected picturesque effects of its varying skylines. London great areas laid out on regular lines but even in these tricts the added charm of a square or open space introdu into the hardest of lines a touch of nature which sets whole right. To Americanise London with straight l and rectangular streets would be to entirely ruin Lon and to destroy for ever the individuality which give London its peculiar charm.

No rectangular system of planning can be continued without the need for diagonal streets, and the first essen for London is that its main roads shall radiate in all di tions from the centre. It is true that many of our m outlets will have to be duplicated or enlarged, but distinctive characteristics of London must not be destro in the process.

London is a precious heritage, a casket full of treasures of every kind ; it has something attractive everyone and none can ever exhaust its delights.

Suburban London.

The unsatisfactory side of London is, quite fran its suburban development. There is hardly a sub which is not rapidly deteriorating, so far as external app ances are concerned. Old houses standing in their grounds are being pulled down to make way for row villas ; old residents are leaving, either to go further the country or to return to a comfortable flat in the in area of London.

The general improvement in the standard of living the coming of the motor car are responsible for a m wider spreading of London than at any time in its previ history. Unless this outward growth can be diverted properly placed and planned satellite towns at a dista from London, there is grave danger of the suburban expanding still further for mile on mile without a break.

A definite policy of encouraging the growth of suit centres at a distance of 30 miles or so from London, cou with the provision of efficient railway transit, is well wor of consideration.

The formation of new garden cities, self-contained each with their own industries, must perforce have limitations, and it will probably be found that the lin least resistance lies in the gradual expansion on gar city lines of existing centres at a sufficient distance f London.

Transit.

ll development must, however, primarily depend upon ient means of transit. No community in modern days be entirely self-contained and self-sufficient. Even he factory and its workers are both taken into the ntry, the raw material and the finished article will h require efficient means of distribution.

ransit is, therefore, the keynote to development. discomforts of suburban travel are proverbial, and the gestion which must inevitably result from large masses eople travelling the same way at the same times must ar as possible be eliminated.

here is ample room in the open country, and it is all he good if factories and workers can be attracted to the er centres.

he re-organisation of all means of transit must, there- , be one of our earliest considerations. It cannot be that the present suburban railways are efficient means ransport when an average journey of ten miles from r to door occupies the best part of an hour. Services t be more frequent and speedier. All unnecessary s must be eliminated, and non-stops runs the general

The Abolition of Slums.

he abolition of slums must be a definite part of our cy; but as we have seen, the problem is not so simple t may at first sight appear. The cure lies deep down he economic life of the nation. Poverty can only be oved when regularity of employment is ensured. lthy conditions and healthy surroundings for all can be secured by long continued and patient effort. re is no doubt, however, that conditions are steadily roving, and the education of the masses cannot but e a beneficial effect on the London of the future.

Greater London.

he world moves on, and London is but an epitome ie world. Even if we would, we cannot stop the natural ansion and development of this great city of ours.

is a different world to what it was even ten years ago— ore impatient world—impatient of slow moving methods, ther of commerce or administration.

Ve all know at least some of the inconveniences of the ormal growth of this abnormal city. Probably, for the last thousand years or so, London has been the largest community in this little island. Certainly, for the last three hundred years, it has been just a little larger than its inhabitants really wanted.



CHRIST CHURCH, SPITALFIELDS.



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: SOUTH TRANSEPT.

London will grow, whether we wish it or not, and London's municipal government must grow with it. London's population is larger than that of any one of the Colonies or self-governing Dominions—larger even than the whole Dominion of Canada or of the Commonwealth of Australia —is larger than that of Ireland, or of the whole of Scotland and Wales put together.

London is a State in itself—more ancient than any of the Dominions—a commonwealth of communities each independent so far as local government is concerned, and yet absolutely dependent for health and safety, not only upon its immediate neighbours, but upon the whole of the members of the same commonwealth, all of whom have a civic pride in London and affectionate dependence on London Town.

It is right and fitting that this commonwealth should have a status of its own; its own regional council. London is an Empire city, and Greater London should be the most efficient city in the Empire.

Local Variations in Construction *(continued)*

which may be seen on many an old building in this and adjoining counties, and are very lovely in colour and texture.

Westmoreland slates are, of course, in a class by themselves. They form a splendid roofing material, but look best in their own district, except perhaps for important town buildings. Valleys can be swept with these slates owing to their thickness and transverse strength.

The heavy stone slates (slabs rather) of Yorkshire, Horsham and Swanage will be reserved for more particular remark in conjunction with the general work of which their roofs form part, but a very lovely roof of, presumably, Swanage stone is shown in fig. 10, being one of the Norman chapels of Christchurch Priory. As this adjoins a private garden it is not often seen.

The Building Exhibition

As Seen by a Builder



THE COURTRAI-DU-NORD TILE CO., LTD.
(Stand No. 277, Row S.)

The value of building exhibitions lies in the welcome opportunities they give for seeing in a brief period a great variety of plant, tools, and specialities collected in a limited area. It is comparatively safe to say that many a builder will modify his working policy after looking round the present Exhibition at Olympia.

As an example, we may take the purchase of the plant. Capital is not always available for new plant, and, when it is, the best market has to be found. The Exhibition serves the builder well in this respect, for here he will find the latest type of light double jib hoist, combined power and hand concrete mixers with engine and motor power units. There are both portable and fixed types, large and small mixers suitable for *in situ* concrete on the building site and concrete unit block-making at the depot. Judging from the machinery and plant associated with cement products, there can be little doubt that cement is becoming one of the most prominent raw materials of the building industry. Other types of builders' plants that may be specially mentioned are the rope-sheaved blocks with a locking gear which make a valuable substitute for chain gear blocks for light load lifts or fixing stone ashlar on a narrow bed.

The adjustable stamped steel centring for use in casing stanchions, floor beams, concrete walls and the like is of quite a novel character. The photographs of tubular scaffolding, used in the construction of several London buildings, will interest the builder, the more so when he realises that he will be using single uprights and ledgers in place of double, with a consequent saving on his store plant space. A further point is that he will avoid the waste of cut scaffold poles.

Brick-making and pugging mills are in evidence, but are, perhaps, of less interest to the average builder than cement handling machinery. When purchasing concrete mixers it is well to keep in mind the life of same and their adaptability to the varied types of work it is proposed to undertake. An electrically driven mixer may be an admirable unit on a City job, but will not be as useful if wanted on a country job where electric power is not available.

The portable turntable for narrow gauge track that accommodates itself to any branch line angle is a useful plant unit, and should be seen by any builder who carries narrow gauge track in his plant equipment. Lamps served by gas cylinders for lighting, lead burning, cutting and other purposes will be found of interest when buildings are erected on a time schedule basis.

The units exhibited in the cement products groups are full of interest and very cosmopolitan in character. There is a combination of really good as well as inferior exhibits, but the practical builder should be able to eliminate any sections that do not show fair value.

Imitations of the real material are very patent on all sides, especially in the section of marble substitutes for wall and floor finishings. The unwary may think that such exhibits are marble, but there are very many that have a magnesite base; as regards wall slab and jointless floor finishings, most b are now fully alive to the advantages and disadvanta magnesite flooring. On the other hand, there are exhi jointless floors having a cement base with mineralised sa aggregate.

The specialities in clay, such as bricks, tiles, blocks a like, nearly all show an improved standard of productio the builder must feel that brick has the great merit of dura since even in the present year bricks made by the child Israel are being unearthed and can still be examined original walls erected in the time of their captivity.

In the Timber section the exhibits shown in the hard group are of a very high standard. English and Austria teak, French walnut, mahogany, as well as varieties of fully grained, polished and mitred ply-woods, are full of in and when coupled with the really fine examples of carpent joinery on several of the stands must make the old build how unfortunate it is that cement, steel and marble pr are now competing so severely with the woodworking There is in one exhibit a half space winder staircase co with strings, risers, tread, newels, balusters and handra in oak, well framed and of a very high order of craftsma The revolving doors of another joinery firm are well examination for good craftsmanship. Plain joinery fram housing schemes is much in evidence, and when compare some of the stamped steel, multiple assembled casement have nothing to fear either in durability or appearance. firm is showing a unique wall-bordering, among the claimed for this being freedom from movement, and harbouring of vermin of any kind. An exhibit of ne ceiling covering material, plain or figured, with a glass ba possibilities in suitable positions on account of its cheap

In the steel house the wood skeleton construction with th mastic sandwich between the outer steelframe and the inner is a means for overcoming the trouble from condensation. interesting to see plain, rolled-steel sections forming a p roof. Light steel sections of a novel character are also an e one especially interesting exhibit being a stamped shee angle-bead for attaching to brickwork that is to be pla The pattern slightly varies from that used commonly in Am This bead is new to this country, although it is very com used on varying types of buildings in the States. It wi strength to any vertical angle such as a chimney breast, w opening, etc., without the shrinkage crack, too often ap when a timber bead is used for this purpose.

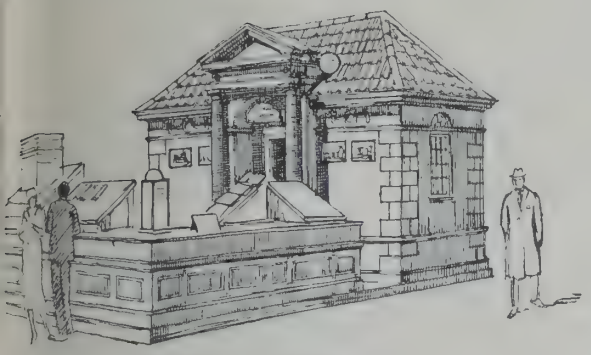
The Belgian type of 9 in. brick, with a centre hand-gr jection, is interesting; and the wall erected with them h reasonably good faces. This may be due to the fact th 9 in. blocks can be used throughout as stretchers provi bind through the full thickness of the wall with every bric

A number of bitumastic specialities for damp course r walling and other positions are also to be seen. Tennis models that will soak up the water as fast as it is poure the slab are of particular interest.

The exhibit of steel piling at one of the stalls will i many builders owing to the fact that, sooner or later, this n will oust out the old coffer-dam system. In this connecti light steel sections available in the form of gutters are com in the market with the cast iron sections, but the latter wil cease to hold their own in point of durability.



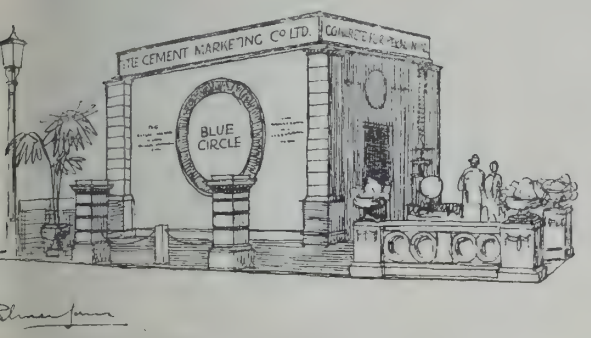
THE "PROGRES" BUILDING MATERIAL SUPPLY CO
(Stand No. 121, Row F.)



LANGLEY LONDON, LTD.
(Stand No. 148, Row H.)

Further Notes on the Exhibits

ESSRS. VULCANITE, LTD., Old Ford, London, are making a ial feature on Stand No. 99, Row E, of 3-ply patent ilcanite" roofing, and in this connection are showing a lel of a roof, while the floor of the stand is laid out to illustrate at roof covered with this roofing and finished with tar adam. 3-ply patent "Vulcanite" roofing is a system of e layers of "Vulcanite" mastic built up on three layers of t asphalte which, when completed, will give to any move- t in the boards or concrete without cracking. The tar adam illustrated on the floor of the stand is now being ly used, as it gives an asphalte surface. Other exhibits



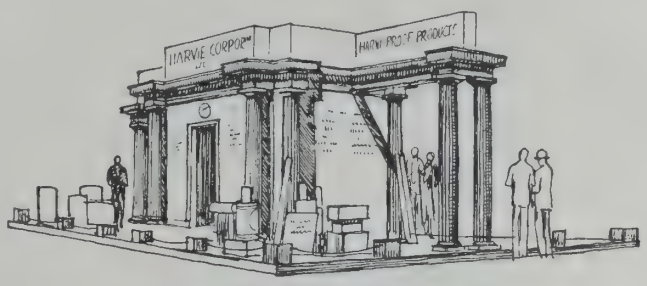
THE CEMENT MARKETING CO., LTD.
(Stand No. 111, Row F.)

ade the firm's various dampcourses, particularly their ance lead and bitumen dampcourse which is being adopted any cases in lieu of slates. This dampcourse is composed lead core coated with bitumen and sealed between two new rs of sheet asphalte for carrying purposes. There are ous qualities of roofing felts on view, and also "Kanfer" for under carpets, and "Corkoleum" for damp floors.

ESSRS. THE DRY ROT AND FIRE PREVENTION CO., LTD., King's Road, St. Pancras, N.W.1, are showing on Stand 161, H, a new preparation known as "Toritna," by which wood be rendered proof against dry rot, and the manufacturers n that wood treated with it can be finished in any manner ired. It can be painted, varnished, wax or French polished, sed as an ordinary wood stain, an almost unlimited range olours being available. The solution is also supplied fire- fed, and is odourless, non-toxic and permanent, and easily ied.

ESSRS. D. ANDERSON & Co., LTD., Park Road Works, chester, have erected on Stand No. 112, Row F, a framed ding covered with "Rok" roofing, the new "Rok" mineral ace roofing, and "Rok Flextile" shingles. The woodwork ne building is treated externally with green "Sidol" wood ervative (exterior quality), while the walls of the verandah office show panelling stained with various shades of "Sidol" rior quality). All classes of "Red Hand" roofings— ok," "Stoniflex," "Hipps," and the patent fire-resisting ropruf" are shown—as well as lining felts and damp- ses. Special exhibits are displayed in the forecourt. site" damp-proof course is shown in the forecourt walling, on the walling itself the recently patented stabilised bitumen Stablex"—is exhibited as a dressing for treating damp . The interior of the forecourt shows the construction of "Rok" covered roof, while round the edge of the flat is n the application of "Bondex" plastic compound. On the verandahs of the building are models of a "Belfast" roof and flat "Rok" roof. A brick tank lined with "Stablex" illustrates the use of this material as a vertical dampcourse and dressing for wet walls.

MESSRS. FRANCIS MORTON, JUNIOR, & Co., Napier House, 24-27 High Holborn, W.C.1, Stand No. 186, Row J, are showing a sample spring floor for dancing, also for racquet, badminton, squash and other similar courts, carried upon an installation of their patent "Valtor" system of steel springs and girders with locking gear for rendering the floor rigid or resilient as required. The specimen floor will be 20 feet by 10 feet. The tongued and grooved oak flooring is secretly nailed to timber batten, these battens being spiked to timber joists cut into short lengths and resting upon light steel "Valtor" girders. These "Valtor" girders are also cut into short lengths and are supported over the body of the floor upon their patent "Valtor" spring fitments, consisting of steel spiral springs in iron casings. The automatic locking gear, for rendering the floor rigid or resilient as required, consists of lines of steel bars having iron wedges bolted to them and connected at one end of the floor

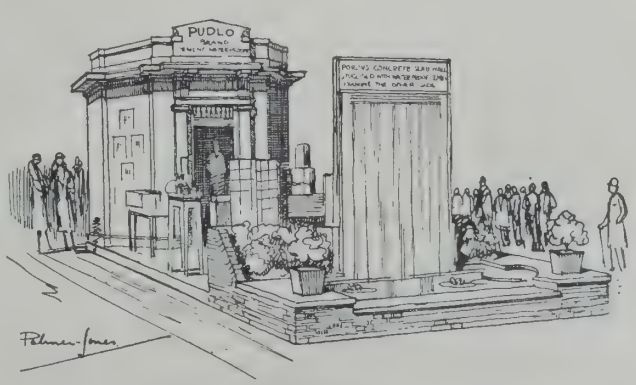


THE HARVIE CORPORATION, LTD.
(Stand No. 128, Row G.)

by a toothed quadrant mechanism. By turning the quadrant in one direction the wedges are drawn in underneath the "Valtor" girders, thus supporting the floor solidly off the wedges. By reversing the motion the wedges are released and the floor once more rests on the springs.

MESSRS. FERODO, LTD., Sovereign Mills, Chapel-en-le-Frith, are showing on Stand No. 55, Row D, specimens and models of Ferodo Patent Woven Stairtread, showing the different methods of fixing to various types of stairs. These treads are made of specially woven cotton treated by a process which gives them the durability of iron. They possess the frictional properties, they grip the sole of the boot so firmly that slipping without a deliberate effort is impossible. In appearance they are neat and can be supplied to fit any size of step, and in standard lengths with bound edges. They may be fitted to wood, stone, iron, or marble. A wide range of colours is provided and methods are shown of backing with linoleum. Of special interest on the stand is the white treads fixed to a pile carpet by means of rivets. This is suitable for hotels, but especially so for theatres and cinemas as it is visible in the dark. A dressing of pipeclay or tyre paint can be applied to it when necessary. The carpet can be taken up for cleaning and re-laid without the slightest difficulty.

MESSRS. ART DECORATIONS, LTD., 72-74 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1, are exhibiting on Stand No. 202, Row K, "Morvine" wall tiles which have the advantage of being suitable for exterior and interior use. Coloured dados illustrating these tiles are to be seen on the stand. Flooring tiles are represented by tesselated and vitreous tiles in mottle colours which do not easily show dirt.

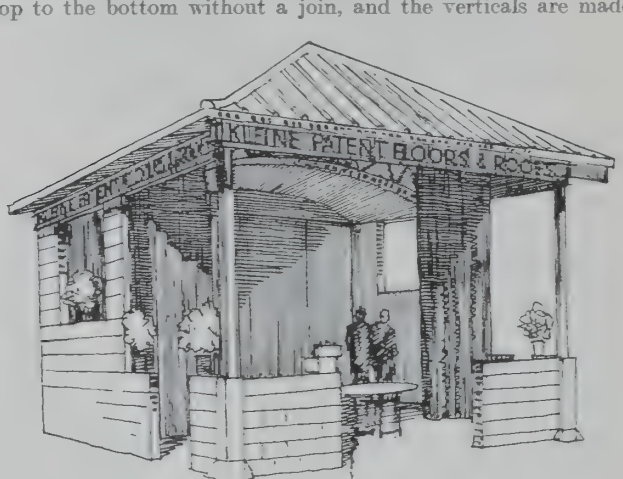


KERNER-GREENWOOD & CO., LTD.
(Stand No. 44, Row C.)

Messrs. J. Wippell & Co., Ltd., 4–5 Duncannon Street, Charing Cross, London, W.C., have an interesting display on Stand No. 59, Row D, showing examples of architectural and ecclesiastical work, including wood work, metal work, stained and leaded glass, and embroidery. Ecclesiastical silver work, leaded glass for domestic and church windows, enamelled tiles, wrought iron work and bronze work are also shown, together with an altar, complete with riddels and all appointments. Messrs. Wippell's activities are not confined to ecclesiastical work, and the firm proposes considerable development in the production of ordinary domestic and building metal work.

Interesting features in the exhibit of Messrs. G. Johnson Bros., architectural metal and shopfront specialists, 69–71 Old Street, London, E.C.1, are metal mouldings, drawn on hardwood cores, used in the manufacture of frames, sashes and doors, the wood being sheathed with bronze; castings, free from all sand holes; sheet bronze metal, engraved and filled with enamel; and illustrations of the application of ceramic enamel to bronze in opaque and iridescent colours. A practical demonstration of the art of engraving is given daily. The stand, No. 43, is situated in Row C.

On Stand No. 255, Row Q, Messrs. Penfold Chain Link Productions, 109 Kingsway, London, W.C.2, are showing examples of chain link fencing, and are demonstrating its advantages over wood fencing for housing schemes. The interlinked construction of "Penfold" chain link fencing ensures strength and reliability. Every vertical wire runs from the top to the bottom without a join, and the verticals are made



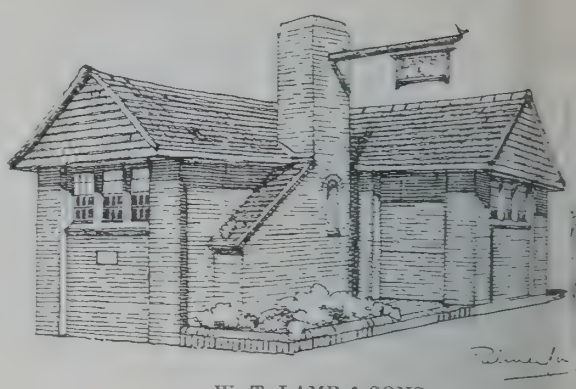
KLEINE FIRE RESISTING FLOORING SYNDICATE, LTD.
(Stand No. 110, Row F.)

into spirals, forming continuous links which ensure resiliency and rigidity when the fence is erected. This fencing can be manufactured without a join or break throughout its entire length, and is tested to a breaking strain of 67,200 lb. It can be supplied in every standard mesh from ½ in. up to 5 in.

Messrs. The Ripon Steel Co., Ltd., Ripon, Yorks, manufacture all classes of steel building frames—for warehouses, garages and lock-ups, pavilions, institutes, drill halls, &c.—and a speciality is made of cheap, light structural work mainly re-conditioned from War Office material. Among their exhibits on Stand No. 6, Row B, a feature is made of their newest production—a small garage for the owner-driver, with all-steel framing covered with asbestos sheeting, and fitted with patent sliding doors, easily erected and fire resisting. The larger steel frames can be supplied in any lengths of 21 ft., 25 ft. and 29 ft. span from stock, and other sizes to order. Samples are shown of various materials used in the covering of the "Standard" framing, including corrugated iron and asbestos sheeting, and also the fibrotile sheet. Another item of interest is the patent fast grip vice and stand. Pressed steel guttering, spouting and other rainwater fittings, valley gutters and samples of O.G. guttering may also be inspected at this stand.

Messrs. The Brilliant Sign Co., Ltd., 131 Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.12, occupy a large island site in the centre of the Main Hall. The Stand No. 176, Row J, displays a full range of brilliant signs and letters used for facias, stallplates, tablets, hanging signs, etc. They are also showing specimens of their new day and night double purpose letters, the new "Durasign" and a large range of shop front fittings.

A wide range of colonial and tropical woods are now available for joinery, and little but conservatism and lack of enterprise



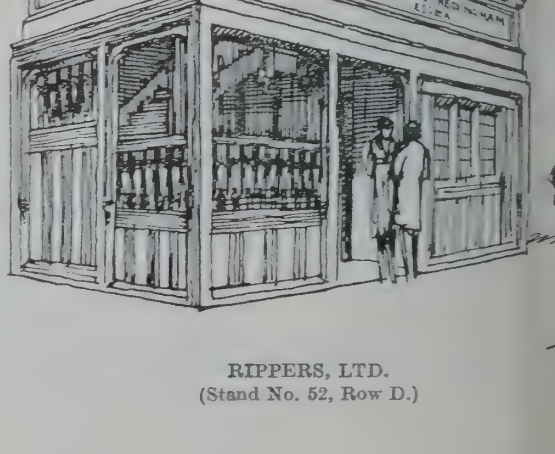
W. T. LAMB & SONS.
(Stand No. 94, Row E.)

should prevent a still wider use of many of the lesser which are exhibited by Messrs. James Latham, Ltd., lat merchants, of 124 Curtain Road, London, E.C.2, on No. 140, Row G, where a collection of French walnut (J Regia) in solid butts, and logs sawn to boards and p seasoned ready for every description of decorative joiner be inspected. They are also exhibiting figured veneers, ma and made up into panels for ship's saloons and kindred A large stack of Austrian wainscot, including solid tree among the exhibit of hardwoods. The facias of Ni walnut are a feature and introduce a comparative newco Colonial hardwoods of undoubted merit. Ply panels in woods offer great possibilities for the decorative treatm rooms and halls, and the firm are showing some inter examples of a plain, cheap description of oak faced ply panelling suitable for cottage property.

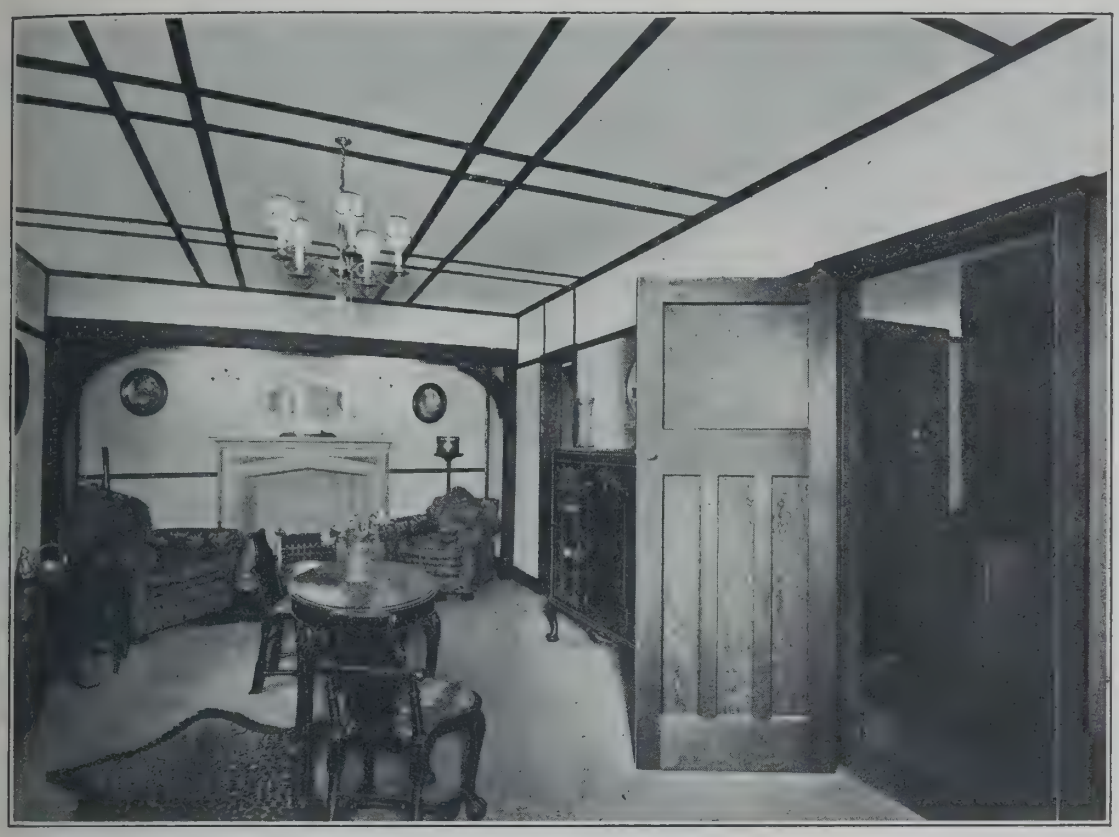
Messrs. The "Progres" Building Material Supply, 3 Tudor Street, London, E.C.4, are showing on Stand No Row F, examples of "Progres" patent double interl roofing tile (registered No. 707,394). The interlocking tile, either right or left, is effective. Wiring or nailing necessary even when the roof is situated in an exposed po Pointing or torching is not required. The design of the "l successfully prevents side or up drifts. The face channe so designed that rain water is rapidly carried off. "Pro tiles will give a weatherproof roof at as low a pitch as 26

Messrs. William Briggs & Sons, Ltd., 6 Lloyd's Av E.C.3, are showing on Stand 33, Row C, a display of minous specialties, including "Aqualite," "Plastique" "Challenge" bitumen dampcourses for foundation roofings, including "Challenge" roofing for permanent "Bituflex," a roofing felt for temporary or semi-perm structures; "Utex," a light-weight roof covering of excep durability, especially suited for all small structures. Spec and models are also shown which demonstrate the "Chall composite roofing system.

On Stand No. 41, Row C, Mr. Thomas Potterton, R wood Road, Balham, S.W.12, is showing a selection of dardised types of "Victor" gas boilers, giving a working ex of a system supplying hot water for general domestic u small installation for warming purposes, with circulating radiators heated by gas, controlled automatically, is in ope as an instance of supplementary heating equipment for res or offices.



RIPPERS, LTD.
(Stand No. 52, Row D.)

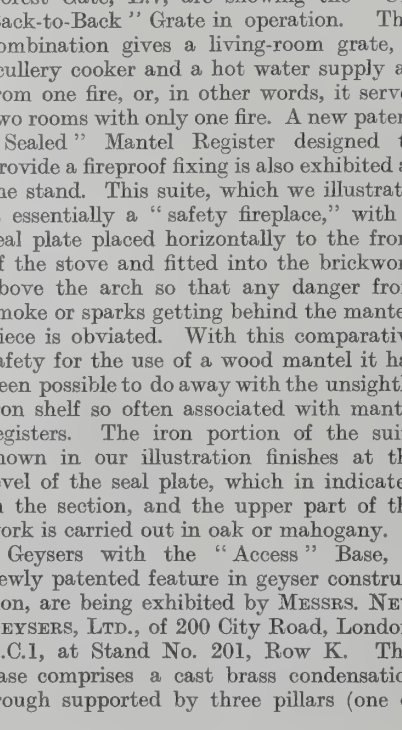


ONE OF MANY FINE INTERIORS
WHICH HAVE BEEN TREATED
THROUGHOUT WITH

SOLIGNUM

WOOD PRESERVATIVE AND STAIN
INTERIOR QUALITY
Solignum Depot:—205 Borough High Street, S.E.1

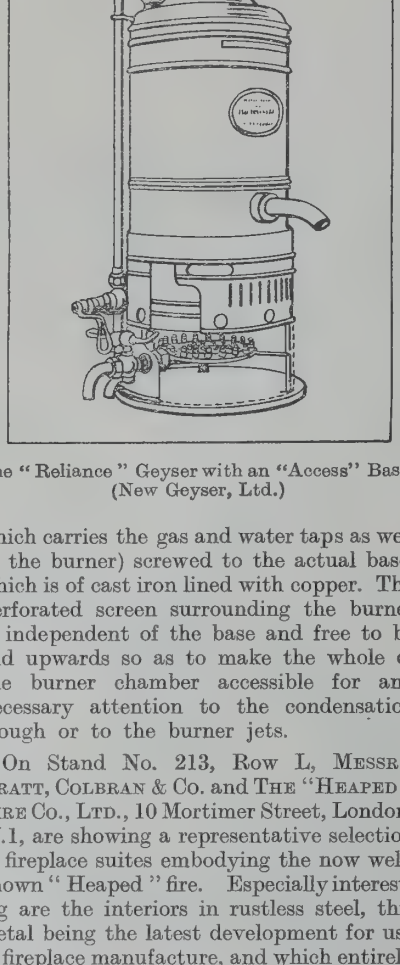
At Stand No. 257, Row Q, Messrs. Bell's Poilite and Everite Co., Ltd., of Asbestos House, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, are exhibiting a new rigid Rubber Flooring Tile made from a durable rubber composition keyed to an asbestos cement base. The latter has been incorporated in these tiles to overcome "lifting" or "creeping," which is the chief drawback attending the use of rubber as a flooring material. The rubber tread or facing is dovetailed round the edge of the tiles so that they can be laid with the necessary accuracy for a hair-line joint. At present these tiles are being supplied in various plain colours and mottled marble types, in sizes from 3 inches square up to 9 inches square, increasing by increments of 3 inches over either length or breadth. The thickness of the tile or of the rubber tread can be varied to meet any special requirements, but the standard tiles consist of a $\frac{3}{16}$ inch thickness of Bell's "Poilite" with $\frac{1}{16}$ inch of rubber. These tiles are therefore somewhat thinner than rubber tiles of the older type, where comparatively thick sheets of rubber had to be employed to give the necessary stability. They can be laid on concrete or a wood-boarded base with just the same ease as ordinary ceramic tiles, but a special cement is supplied to provide the necessary fixing.



The "Sealed" Mantel Register.
(Stooke & Sparkes, Ltd.)

At Stand No. 13, Row B, Messrs. Stooke and Sparkes, Ltd., of Stratford Ironworks, Forest Gate, E.7, are showing the "Ure Back-to-Back" Grate in operation. This combination gives a living-room grate, a scullery cooker and a hot water supply all from one fire, or, in other words, it serves two rooms with only one fire. A new patent "Sealed" Mantel Register designed to provide a fireproof fixing is also exhibited at the stand. This suite, which we illustrate, is essentially a "safety fireplace," with a seal plate placed horizontally to the front of the stove and fitted into the brickwork above the arch so that any danger from smoke or sparks getting behind the mantelpiece is obviated. With this comparative safety for the use of a wood mantel it has been possible to do away with the unsightly iron shelf so often associated with mantel registers. The iron portion of the suite shown in our illustration finishes at the level of the seal plate, which in indicated in the section, and the upper part of the work is carried out in oak or mahogany.

Geysers with the "Access" Base, a newly patented feature in geyser construction, are being exhibited by Messrs. New Geysers, Ltd., of 200 City Road, London, E.C.1, at Stand No. 201, Row K. This base comprises a cast brass condensation trough supported by three pillars (one of

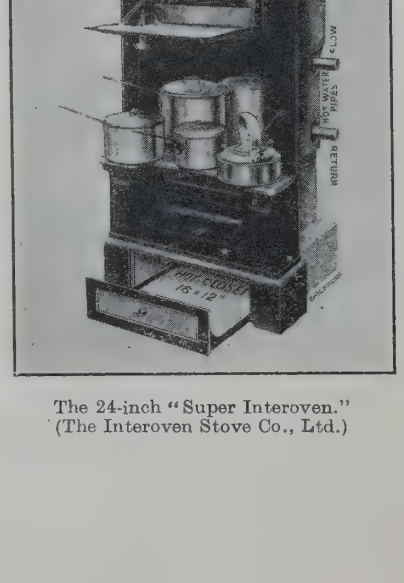


The "Reliance" Geyser with an "Access" Base.
(New Geyser, Ltd.)

which carries the gas and water taps as well as the burner) screwed to the actual base, which is of cast iron lined with copper. The perforated screen surrounding the burner is independent of the base and free to be slid upwards so as to make the whole of the burner chamber accessible for any necessary attention to the condensation trough or to the burner jets.

On Stand No. 213, Row L, Messrs. Bratt, Colbran & Co. and The "Heaped" Fire Co., Ltd., 10 Mortimer Street, London, W.1, are showing a representative selection of fireplace suites embodying the now well-known "Heaped" fire. Especially interesting are the interiors in rustless steel, this metal being the latest development for use in fireplace manufacture, and which entirely eliminates the troublesome cleaning hitherto associated with steel interiors.

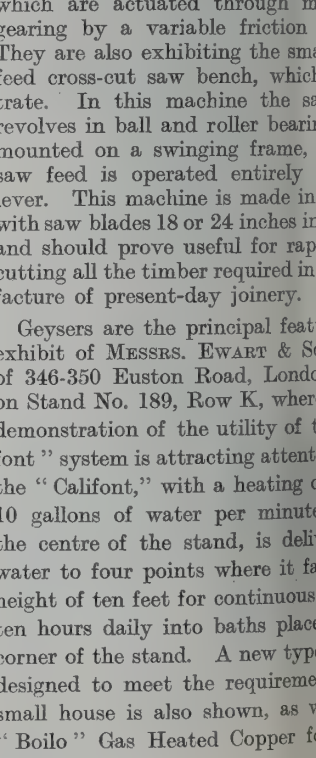
The original "Interoven" and the "Super Interoven" Convertible Cooking and Heating Stoves (Pascall's Patent), together with an entirely new model, are to be seen at Stand No. 222, Row L, occupied by Messrs. The Interoven Stove Co., Ltd., of 156 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2. The new 24 inch "Super Interoven" is especially suitable for narrow openings, and has been put out to meet the demand for a larger oven than the original 20-inch model, but one less costly than the 35-inch "Super." This new stove



The 24-inch "Super Interoven."
(The Interoven Stove Co., Ltd.)

is actually the central portion
inch "Super" without the side
and with less width of hot pla
boiler can be heated with an ope
fire and will work a 40-gallon
giving an ample supply of hot
the bathroom and domestic use
flues are self-contained and can
cleaned without removing the
our illustration, the stove is show
as in use for cooking purposes,
a hot closet or "under oven" wh
cooking temperature and also
stove to a more convenient heigh
The Interoven Stove Co., Ltd.
showing "Bewty" Expandin
Fire Fronts for modernising old
sitting-room and bedroom grates
in-One" Adjustable Stool Botto
and a range of wrought welded

On Stand No. 123, Row F, Mes
Pickles and Son (Engineers)
Hebden Bridge, are showing, an
exhibits, a new high-speed p
moulder, which has been designe
the demand for increased out
machine is of massive constructio



Treadle-feed Cross-cut Saw B
(John Pickles & Son, Ltd

frame being cast in one solid pi
rigidity for planing at high cut
and fast feeds. The feed is ob
means of four extra large diam
which are actuated through m
gearing by a variable friction
They are also exhibiting the sm
feed cross-cut saw bench, whic
trate. In this machine the sa
revolves in ball and roller bearin
mounted on a swinging frame,
saw feed is operated entirely
lever. This machine is made in
with saw blades 18 or 24 inches in
and should prove useful for rap
cutting all the timber required in
facture of present-day joinery.

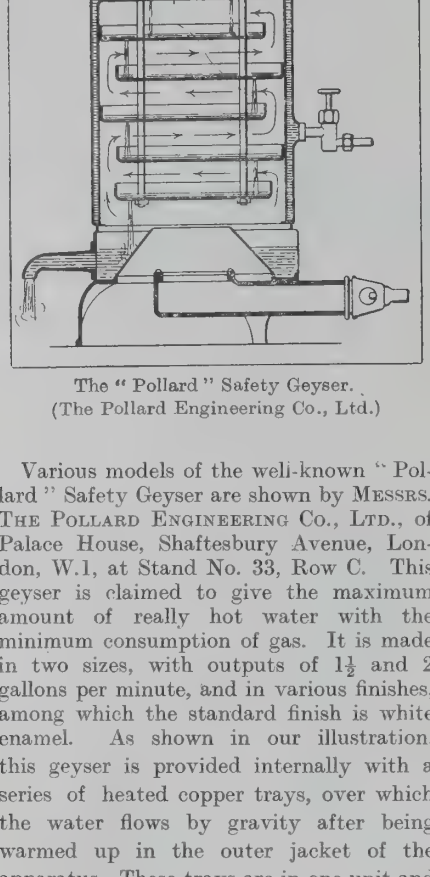
Geysers are the principal feat
exhibit of Messrs. Ewart & S
of 346-350 Euston Road, Londo
on Stand No. 189, Row K, wher
demonstration of the utility of
font" system is attracting attent
the "Califont," with a heating
10 gallons of water per minut
the centre of the stand, is deli
water to four points where it fa
height of ten feet for continuous
ten hours daily into baths place
corner of the stand. A new typ
designed to meet the requireme
small house is also shown, as
"Boilo" Gas Heated Copper f
schemes.



IN the accompanying photo we see a particularly attractive combination of Beauvais roof covering with rough cast walls in a bungalow at Hitchin, designed by S. B. Russell, Esq. This tile is well adapted for work of this character, and emphasizes the result of careful design in regard to scale and proportion.

LANGLEY LONDON
LIMITED
SOLE IMPORTERS
AND DISTRIBUTORS
One hundred and sixty-one
Borough High St., London
South East One

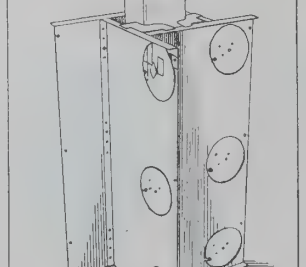
BEAUVAIS
ROOFING ❁ TILES



The "Pollard" Safety Geyser.
(The Pollard Engineering Co., Ltd.)

Various models of the well-known "Pollard" Safety Geyser are shown by MESSRS. THE POLLARD ENGINEERING CO., LTD., of Palace House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.1, at Stand No. 33, Row C. This geyser is claimed to give the maximum amount of really hot water with the minimum consumption of gas. It is made in two sizes, with outputs of 1½ and 2 gallons per minute, and in various finishes, among which the standard finish is white enamel. As shown in our illustration, this geyser is provided internally with a series of heated copper trays, over which the water flows by gravity after being warmed up in the outer jacket of the apparatus. These trays are in one unit and are so arranged that they can be easily removed for cleaning purposes when necessary. Heat is provided by means of a special burner giving a blue Bunsen flame and consuming two parts of air to one part of gas.

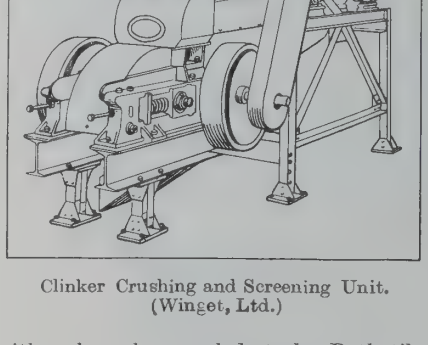
MESSRS. FAWCETT CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., are showing on their Stand No. 171, Row J, a section of their tubular floor demonstrating the application of the split tubes between steel joist ready for receiving concrete. A portion of the floor is also shown in its finished state. Fawcett's "Mon'-lithcrete" joist with twisted steel bar reinforcement is well known to our readers; a section of this floor can also be seen on their stand. "Edwardian" chimney pots in various finishes are also displayed in the exhibit.



"Conforms" Stamped Steel Shuttering.
(Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd.)

At Stand No. 51, Row D, MESSRS. SCAFFOLDING (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., of Lansdowne Road, Stockwell, S.W.8, are giving demonstrations showing the advantages of tubular scaffolding on their patented system. They are also showing a new type of stamped steel shuttering, which is adaptable for any size of stanchion rising by increments of one inch in any one direction from 12 inches square to 20 inches square, the necessary adjustment to fraction of an inch being made by means of a plug plate and a T-headed bolt. The working principles of this shuttering may be gathered from our illustration, which shows a self-supported and self-contained frame suitable for casting mass concrete columns of any section with the use of angle cores.

MESSRS. SUPERGLAZE, LTD., 25 Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.4, are showing on Stand No. 223, Row M, examples of glazed tiles in a variety of colours, finished at a percentage of the cost of ordinary tiles. These tiles cannot craze, and any number of colours may be blended in the same tile without additional cost. Concrete is employed in their manufacture, in conjunction with a process of cold glazing, which glazing has been in use on the Continent for a number of years. A special feature on this stand is a display of fireplace surrounds cast in one piece, thus eliminating the possibility of tiles becoming loose, the surrounds being reinforced both



Clinker Crushing and Screening Unit.
(Winget, Ltd.)

with rods and expanded steel. Both tiles and surrounds are displayed in a large variety of attractive colours and shades and in different patterns to suit many tastes, while they are of British materials and manufacture throughout.

MESSRS. THE KLEINE PATENT FIRE RESISTING FLOORING SYNDICATE, LTD., of 133-136 High Holborn, London, W.C.1 (Stand No. 110, Row F), are exhibiting a roof constructed with their patent reinforced hollow bricks. This roof is only three inches thick, and can be constructed in spans up to eight feet between the purlins, either in the form of an ordinary pitched roof, or as an arched one. It seems to be eminently suitable for sheds and dock warehouses, and since the hollow bricks themselves are claimed to form an almost watertight construction, any special waterproofing surface could be dispensed with. Staircases of reinforced hollow bricks are also shown at their stand.

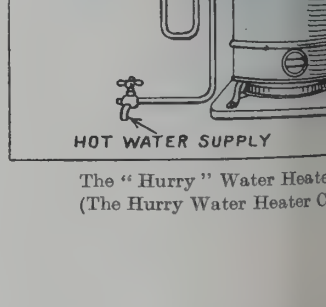
MESSRS. THE "HURRY" WATER HEATER CO., of 39 Broad Street, Birmingham, are showing at Stand No. 190, Row K, a No. 10 pattern cylinder. This cylinder, which is illustrated, is fitted with an automatic cold feed tank and is capable of providing a continuous supply of hot water to a bath, wash basin and, if necessary, to a kitchen sink.



The "Easy Clean" Casement H
(Skylux, Ltd.)

A new patent "Easy Clean" hinge, which combines stay and one fitting, is shown by MESSRS. LTD., of 22 Great St. Andrew Shaftesbury Avenue, London, Stand No. 20, Row B. This hin we illustrate, is designed to a cleaning of the outside of casem within, and the drawing shows th of the hinge placed at a sufficien from the frame to permit an out arm reaching the end of the sash w With a few turns of the screw th raised clear of the slot in which pressing back in its upward move rail loosely resting in the upper held in position by two woo passing through spiral springs. being pivot hung, can be set and any angle to the wind, thus secu ventilation combined with the comfort.

At Stand No. 92, Row E, MES LONDON SAND BLAST DECORATI WORKS, LTD., Burdett Road, Lon are showing embossed and decora glass panels and mirrors, togeth series of facias, stallboards and made in permanently vitrified ena illuminated signs and interior refl shop windows. This firm is demo the importance of the vitreous e process in respect of colouring or c to be applied to glass. By this p colouring, which consists of a m fusible earths, metallic oxides a is heated in contact with the g temperature at which it fuses the becomes an integral part of surface. Vitreous enamelling sequently resist water and the heat and light. A new form of g work made to represent antique also shown; these tablets are m



The "Hurry" Water Heate
(The Hurry Water Heater C



WET BUILDINGS

FOR structures built in water, or that are subject to floods or dampness, the greatest safeguard is to build or render with cement and

'PUDLO'

BRAND WATERPROOFER.

That this well known Waterproofer is regularly specified by the most eminent Architects and Engineers, is a sure warranty of its unfailing reliability. Such confidence is not easily earned and no effort is spared to retain it.

The Handbook of Cement Waterproofing is sent post free on request. It contains model specifications and much valuable data.

ERNER-GREENWOOD & Co. LTD., Ann's Fort, KING'S LYNN
st
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

The word 'PUDLO' is the registered Trade Brand of Kerner-Greenwood & Co. Ltd., by whom all articles bearing that Brand are manufactured or guaranteed.

SEE OUR EXHIBIT AT OLYMPIA, LONDON, APRIL 14-28, STAND 44, ROW C.



The Hall Mark of Your Craftsmanship

ANY Product that has—by its sheer merit—attained prominent distinction in the industries of to-day reflects the sincere craftsmanship of its makers in all things. Henceforth all further products of theirs are established upon the confidence that the first has won.

◆ ◆ ◆

The position that the "Crabtree" Switch occupies to-day needs little comment. That the same lofty standards of sincere Craftsmanship are embodied in every "Crabtree" Accessory are only too apparent to all who have handled them.

◆ ◆ ◆

Such Quality in detail is to be found in even the smallest Crabtree Accessory. Such care in detai that proves forethought in design and scrupulous accuracy of workmanship throughout.

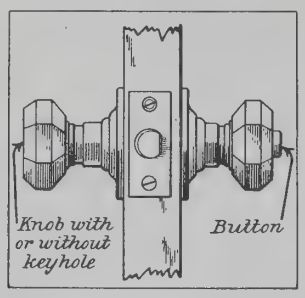
"Craftsmen in Electrical Switches."

J.A. CRABTREE & CO. LTD.
Phone. 802-803 Walsall — LINCOLN WORKS WALSALL — Grams: Quality Walsall
LONDON OFFICE & STORES: 116 CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.2
Phone: 7424 Gerrard — Grams: Kwicmake Phone London
"CRABTREE" Registered Trade Mark.

$\frac{5}{16}$ inch thickness of glass, and so closely resemble bronze metal that they are constantly being mistaken for it. The lettering on these tablets is indestructible and has a much cleaner appearance and is also much cheaper than bronze.

MESSRS. LEE AND FOURACRE, Steventon Engineering Works, Berks, are exhibiting on Stand No. 66, Row D, their "Lee Magnum" concrete moulding machines, which have been designed with the object of enabling the builder to produce, quickly and cheaply, concrete or breeze blocks, each of which will be to a standard size in all three dimensions. The normal size of the block is 18 in. × 9 in. × 4½ in., but by the use of a division plate half-size blocks—9 × 9 × 4½ inches can be produced, and, by the use of an angle palette, quarter and three-quarter size blocks. Machines can be built for various size blocks to suit customers' requirements and the standard model can be adapted for making six ordinary size bricks at one operation.

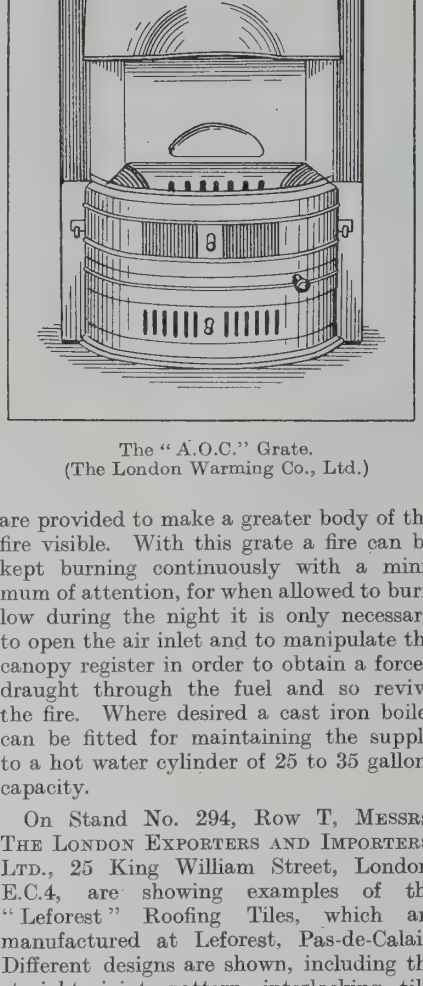
The "Schlage" Button Lock which is shown by MESSRS. THE PRESTO LOCK CO., of Sentinel House, Southampton Row, London, W.1 (Stand No. 116, Row F), is something of a novelty in door furniture, since it has a locking control embodied in the handle in the form of a press button at the centre of one of the knobs. To lock the



The "Schlage" Button Lock.
(The Presto Lock Co.)

door from the inside of the room you press the button; to unlock it you merely turn the handle. The lock is self contained and self adjusting. It has no ugly keyhole and no screws in the escutcheon plate, and undoubtedly it is a very attractive fitting for bedroom and bathroom doors, in hotels and in private houses. It can be installed quite easily, the necessary housing being made by boring one hole in the face of the style to intercept a second hole bored from the edge of the door, the relative centres of which are determined with the aid of a gauge.

A comprehensive range of anthracite stoves, together with the "Kooksjoie" Continuous-Burning Anthracite Range, is exhibited by MESSRS. THE LONDON WARMING CO., LTD., of 18-19 Upper Rathbone Place, Oxford Street, London, W.1, at Stand No. 219, Row L. The new "LoCo Co." (low coal consumption) Combination Grate, for housing schemes, the "Everbrite" Boiler Grate and the "A.O.C." (anthracite or coke) Florence Grate should be especially noticed. The latter, which we illustrate, has been designed for burning anthracite, coke or other smokeless fuels, in the open grate. The front of the fire is built up in the form of a closed wall in order to promote a draught through the fuel, and the draught is regulated by means of a hit-and-miss ventilator in front of the ash pan. The interior is of the basket type and rests on a shaking bottom to facilitate the removal of the ash, whilst mica windows



The "A.O.C." Grate.
(The London Warming Co., Ltd.)

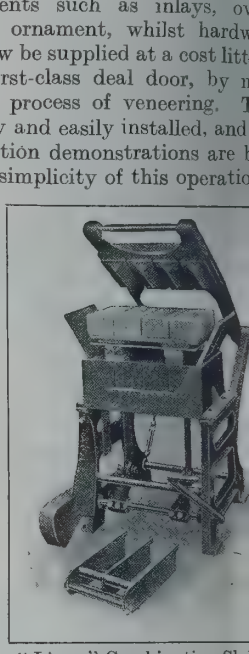
are provided to make a greater body of the fire visible. With this grate a fire can be kept burning continuously with a minimum of attention, for when allowed to burn low during the night it is only necessary to open the air inlet and to manipulate the canopy register in order to obtain a forced draught through the fuel and so revive the fire. Where desired a cast iron boiler can be fitted for maintaining the supply to a hot water cylinder of 25 to 35 gallons capacity.

On Stand No. 294, Row T, MESSRS. THE LONDON EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS, LTD., 25 King William Street, London, E.C.4, are showing examples of the "Leforest" Roofing Tiles, which are manufactured at Leforest, Pas-de-Calais. Different designs are shown, including the straight joint pattern interlocking tile, and the break joint tile. The latter is the more efficient for keeping out driving rain and snow, and, as is demonstrated on the stand, the continuous rain-water channel from the ridges to the eave, which is a feature of the straight-joint tile, is avoided. A special tiling for gable ends is also exhibited on this stand.



The "Leforest" Tile for Gable Ends.
(The London Exporters and Importers, Ltd.)

The "Dyke" Patent Door Uni
Stand No. 85, Row E, by MESSRS.
UNIT CO., LTD., of Park Royal
N.W.10, comprises a door hin
frame, completely fitted wit
lock, furniture and one set of a
the other set tongued, grooved a
ready for fixing as a comp
This door, which is designed sp
housing work, is built up with
boards with specially jointed
is braced together with steel tu
edgeways through the boards.
has been made for keeping the t
tension. These door are guara
to shrink, warp or twist, and
dropped cornerways twenty fe
any rack or visible sign of
beyond a bruised corner. In a
ordinary housing work, the
be adapted to other requiremen
itself to a large variety of
treatments such as inlays, o
compo ornament, whilst hardw
can now be supplied at a cost litt
of a first-class deal door, by
special process of veneering.
quickly and easily installed, and
Exhibition demonstrations are
of the simplicity of this operatio



The "Liner" Combination Sla
and Brick Machine.
(The Liner Concrete Machine

Among their exhibits on Sta
Row S, MESSRS. THE LINER
MACHINERY COMPANY, of Ne
Tyne, are showing their "Li
bination Slab, Block and Bric
This machine, which we ill
made in two standard sizes-
9 in. and 24 in. × 12 in.—and
plain slabs of different thickne
tongued and grooved, or gro
rock-faced building blocks a
frogged or plain bricks; an
rock-faced hollow blocks.
has a high output and is simple
and, as the moulding-box is o
once, a definite amount of conc
for each slab, the various thi
stones being made of the same
a simple adjustment to the tam
MESSRS. THE KEY ENGINE
LTD., 4 Queen Victoria Stree
E.C.4, are showing on their S
Row C, asbestos felt roofi
mineral and fire-resisting roofin
very similar to that of rigid a
supplied in rolls ready to lay
way as a "bitumen felt."

We regret that in our issue
we referred to Messrs. The Th
Mills, Ltd., of Purfleet, Essex, as
Paper Co., Ltd., whereas the fi
trading under the former title

THE TRUSCON FLOOR

IN REINFORCED CONCRETE.



DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, PICCADILLY, W.
for Devonshire House, Ltd.
rchitects: Carrère & Hastings with C. H. Reilly, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.



NEW OFFICE BUILDINGS, BERKELEY ST., W.
for Thos. Cook & Sons, Ltd.
Architect: Arnold Mitchell.

These Buildings contain **50,000** square yards of Truscon Floor.

Although price is such an important factor in building construction to-day it is not enough. For work in large cities, where ground rents are high, speed of construction has an important bearing on the ultimate cost. The floor constructor must have the capacity for big and speedy work.

The Truscon Floors in Devonshire House and Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son's new premises on the Devonshire House site, amounting in total to **50,000** square yards, were carried out practically concurrently in about 23 weeks each, or at the average rate of over **2,000** square yards per week.

This is an achievement rendered possible by the employment of our special organization and equipment which is always at the disposal of our clients.

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Building Finance in the City

Our Financial Correspondent will be glad to answer any inquiries which may be addressed to him c/o the Editor

The improved outlook in the coal industry has had a beneficial effect on all sections of the Stock Exchange, and provided there are no untoward developments in other directions, business should steadily broaden once the Budget is disposed of.

It is difficult to trace any real accentuation of strength in the brick and cement share market to the fine exhibition at Olympia, and yet the reflex of it is bound to be felt sooner or later. Take London Brick and Forders as an instance. Here the shares continue a quiet market around 48s., and yet at Addison Road we find a splendidly equipped stand with the chief officers of the company feeling thoroughly content with business. They are working to capacity, and it may not be known generally that the new Lloyd's Building in Leadenhall Street will use flettons from the London Brick Co.'s kilns for this, the biggest current construction in the Metropolis. Last year 20 per cent. was paid, and the first interim is due towards the end of next month. Labour conditions are good, bricks are supplied at a low cost and the works are fully occupied; these factors are favourable in raising the reasonable anticipation that the pending interim will be at least 5 per cent., and possibly more. At around 48s. the shares are a cheap purchase, with possibilities.

Window frames, of artistic design and for all purposes, of iron, give the Crittall Manufacturing Co. something good to work upon. Not only for villas but for big city buildings with windows counted by the hundred, the Crittall product finds a market, and this leads one to look for a prosperous career for a company made public as recently as October, 1924. For the year to May, 1925, a profit of £70,160 was made. After placing £3,565 to general reserve and £9,650 to depreciation, a dividend of 10 per cent. was paid upon £176,650 of ordinary capital. The cumulative preference shares, after receiving their fixed 8 per cent., also participated as to an extra 2 per cent., quite a good showing. The sum of £6,380 was carried forward into the current accounts, and as we hear of good trading, both preference and ordinary are worth attention. An additional issue of £250,000 8 per cent. preferences was made last October at 25s., and they were well taken.

Peterborough is very much in the limelight just now as the centre of the brick-making industry. Having an eye to the future, Itter's Brick Co., Ltd., has been formed to acquire four brick properties in several counties. Of the issue of 7½ per cent. preferences for £200,000, half was applied for by the directors and their friends, as also £150,000 of the ordinaries. The preference shares, it should be noted, carry a fixed cumulative dividend of 7½ per cent. and an additional participation as to one-quarter of any profits after 7½ per cent. has been paid in any year on the ordinaries not exceeding 2½ per cent. If the preference shares should be on the market at any small discount they may be worth attention to a moderate extent for mixing purposes.

The passing of the dividend on English Electric Ordinary had prepared shareholders for a poor report; but the actual accounts for 1925 make a better showing than generally expected, though the net profit figure of £59,196 barely covers the service on the 6 per cent. preference shares, which calls for £59,013, and is less than half that obtained in the preceding year. The setback is attributed to acute competition in the electrical engineering world and the unsettled conditions of certain foreign markets. It is, however, reassuring to learn that unexecuted orders at present in hand already exceed the whole of the output for last year. The accounts on this occasion are presented in a different form, owing to the liquidation of four of the undertakings which were embraced in the 1918 amalgamation, and now shown in a consolidated balance sheet, which includes the remaining subsidiary Williams and Robinson. Goodwill and patents, including premiums on acc shares, are now shown separately for £391,408. ments are valued at £424,586, but no details are Stock and work in progress shows the satisfactory ir of £186,600 at £1,353,279. Debtors at £1,752,9 against creditors, including secured bank loans, for £1,2 Although the outlook is improving, the ordinary must be regarded as a speculative holding.

Although the accounts of the Tayside Floorclot Ltd., show a further falling off in earning power, profit of £67,893 for the twelve months to Febru last, it is ample to pay the usual 20 per cent. di and repeat the bonus of 3s. per share. The allo to reserve is £4,000 less on this occasion at £10,000, raises that fund to £80,000; the carry forward reduced to the extent of £6,000, at £64,570. To provision for certain extensions and improvements works, the capital is to be increased by the creation additional 80,000 shares of £1 each to be issued fro to time and offered to members in proportion to thei ings. Any shares offered to existing holders will, no be promptly taken.

Some Active Securities

	Present price.	A week ago.	A
	s. d.	s. d.	s.
Eastwoods	37 3	37 9	2
Armstrongs	9 6	9 3	1
Baldwins	8 3	8 3	1
Cammel Laird	7 6	7 0	
Consett Iron	15 3	15 3	2
Dorman Long	9 9	9 6	1
Guest Keen	32 0	32 0	3
Stewarts&Lloyds(def.)xd	26 3	26 3	3
Weardale 6 % Prfd. ..	19 6	19 6	2
Assd. Cement xd	18 0	17 6	1
Brit. Port. Cement	36 3	35 9	2
Wallpaper (Def.)	31 0	31 3	2
English Electric	15 6	14 3	1
Johnson & Phillips ...	59 6	57 9	3
Brit. Insulated xd. & b	62 0	63 0	6
Callenders.....	75 0	76 0	6
Henleys	75 0	75 0	6
Siemens	32 0	32 0	2
Edison Swan	8 0	7 9	
Brit. Glues 8% Pref. ..	14 6	14 9	1
General Electric	28 0	28 0	2
Limmer.....	57 0	56 6	6
Val de Travers	22 6	22 6	2
Zinc	51 6	50 6	3
Burma	15 3	15 0	1
Neuchatel	21 3	21 3	1
Maidenhead Brick.....	3 9	3 9	

Coming Events

April

23.—Town Planning Institute: "Differences in t blem of Planning Built-upon and Unbuilt-upo from the Point of View of a Local Authorit Mr. Harold Swan, at 6 p.m.

23.—The Royal Sanitary Institute: "Rehousing o Dispossessed from Slum Areas." Discussion opened in the Guildhall, Hull, by Mr. Syd Kelly, F.S.I.

26.—Architectural Association: "London Develop by Mr. W. R. Davidge, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.

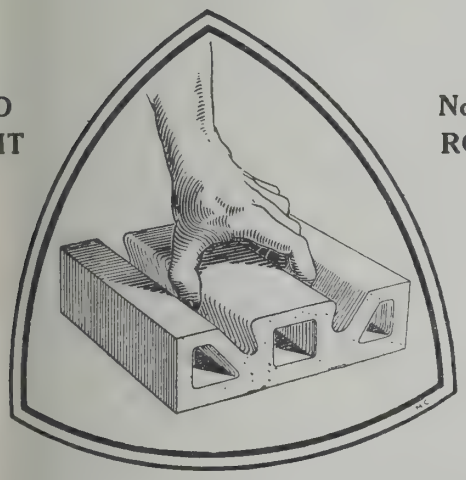
26.—Royal Society of Arts: "Ornament in Britai by Mr. Charles Reed Peers, C.B.E., M.A., at 8

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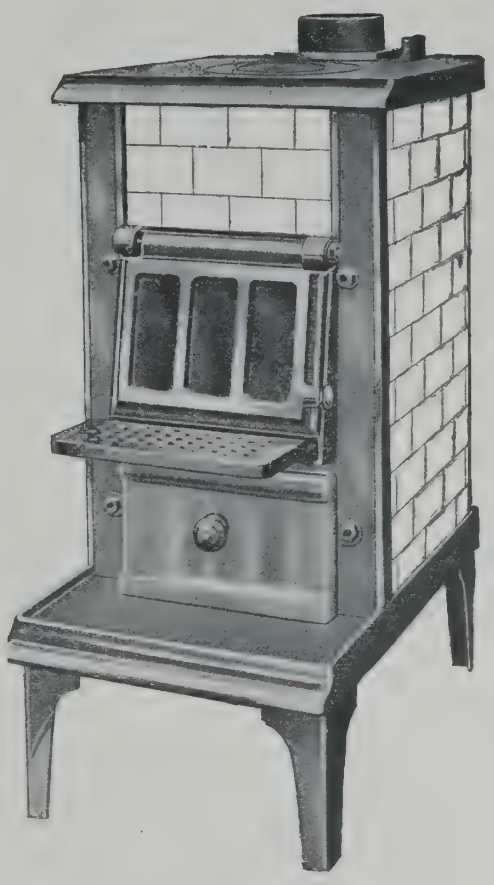
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The Week's Building News

London and Home Counties

CHELMSFORD.—The Y.M.C.A. Committee are building a new hall to cost £5,400 inclusive. Mr. H. Potter, of Chelmsford, has secured the contract and work will commence at once.

EAST HAM.—A sub-committee are considering alternative plans prepared by the Borough Engineer for increasing the office accommodation at the municipal buildings. Another 60 housing subsidies are to be granted.

ESHER.—The U.D.C. have instructed the Surveyor to prepare a scheme for the erection of dwellings on the Greenwood Lodge Estate, Thames Ditton.

KENSINGTON.—Buildings are to be erected on the site abutting on Kensington Road, Warwick Gardens, and Warwick Road.

LIMEHOUSE.—The generating station is to be enlarged at an estimated cost of £400,000.

ROCHFORD.—The Guardians have decided to increase the male hospital accommodation at their institution by the provision of two extra wards and usual domestic offices.

WOOLWICH.—The B.C. are calling a conference to consider the erection of a high-level bridge across the Thames.

Midlands

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—The Town Council have accepted the tenders of six local firms for building 192 houses at a total cost of over £118,000. The scheme for the building of a new high school for girls at a cost of £50,000 is to be proceeded with immediately.

CHESTERFIELD.—The Town Council have approved plans prepared by Mr. C. Jackson, architect, for the erection of a new Baptist Chapel in Cross Street.

OSWESTRY.—A new church is to be erected at Gobowen, near Oswestry, and the estimated cost of building the chancel, vestry, heating chamber, and nave up to the tower is £5,000.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—The Staffordshire Mental Hospital's Board propose that an admission hospital for 25 males and 25 females should be erected at each of their three asylums at Stafford, Cheddleton, and Burntwood to cope with the present shortage of accommodation.

TAMWORTH.—Plans have been approved for new buildings estimated to cost £5,400 to replace the condemned schools in St. John's Parish.

Yorkshire

BRADFORD.—Approval has been given to plans for a new secondary school to be erected at Bolling Hall at an estimated cost of £76,000.

BRADFORD.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned the scheme for the erection of 482 houses on the Lower Grange estate.

BRADFORD.—The City Engineer has submitted to the Special Public Hall Committee plans and particulars of sites suitable for the erection of a public hall. The City Architect has submitted preliminary plans showing a scheme for utilising one site, and the officers concerned have been asked to prepare a general report on the commercial possibilities of a site in the central area of the city.

DEWSBURY.—The Education Committee have passed plans for the conversion of Highfield House into a hostel for the blind. Additions are to be made comprising the erection of new workshops for men and women, a new lecture room and social rooms, at a total estimated cost of £11,700. Tenders for this work will be invited shortly.

HULL.—It is proposed to extend the Hull Royal Infirmary at a cost of about £100,000.

HULL.—Plans have been approved by the Corporation for the erection of 16 houses at the Lake View Estate, Holderness Road, and 14 houses in Summergangs Road.

LEEDS.—Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., have commenced the erection of 200 houses on a site fronting the York Road, near the junction of Selby Road, and it is hoped to have some of the houses ready for occupation before the end of May.

LEEDS.—The University Works Committee are to carry out alterations and improvements at Westwood Hall in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Messrs. Chorley, Cribben & Friggit, architects, Park Place, Leeds, and the contract has been placed with Messrs. Armitage & Hodgson.

LEEDS.—Messrs. Kitson, Parish & Ledgard, architects, Vicar Lane, Leeds, have been appointed to prepare plans for the erection of a new church in the parish of St. Aidens, Harehill. Seating accommodation is to be provided for about 650, and the estimated cost is about £12,000.

LEEDS.—The Housing Committee are to erect 72 more ho 18 on each of the four housing estates at Middleton, Meano Wyther Park and Hawkesworth Wood. In each group 6 are to be "all gas," 6 "all electric" and 6 "ordinary houses. Plans and specifications have been prepared b City Engineer's Department. Messrs. J. Broderick & Sc Leeds, are to carry out the Wyther and Hawkesworth sc at a cost of £9,469 and £2,289 respectively, while Messrs. Pa Rhodes, Ltd., Cardigan View Road, Leeds, those at Mid and Meanwood for £9,714 and £9,378.

North Eastern Counties

BIRTLEY.—The Parish Council have requested the Ches Street Rural Council to consider the question of the erti of 500 houses. The matter has been referred to the Ho Committee to be appointed at the annual meeting.

SUNDERLAND.—The Town Council are to apply to the istry of Health for sanction to borrow £3,600 for the con tion of a shelter on the promenade at Roker.

North Western Counties

BURNLEY.—The Town Council have been recommend proceed with a new housing scheme. To meet the cost site the Housing Committee recommend that an appli should be made to the Minister of Health for sanction to b £6,350, and, in addition, it is proposed that a loan shou sought for a total sum of £62,181, for the construction houses and streets and sewage works. The all-in cost fo erection of each house is estimated at £510, as against £52 house for the Harold Street site.

MANCHESTER.—The City Council have received sancti borrow £8,605 for the erection of a school clinic at Newton H Plans for the proposed new school at Boyle Street, Cheet have been submitted to the Board of Education for appro

NANTWICH.—A site is to be acquired for the erection of Post Office, and the building will have a frontage of 50 feet superficial area of about 1,000 sq. yards.

ORRELL.—The District Council propose to erect 16 hou Park Road.

PRESTON.—The Board of Management of the Queen Vic Royal Infirmary are to erect a new wing containing three w with 80 beds, an additional operating theatre, consulting r additional rooms for nurses and domestic staff, maternity rooms, enlargement of certain technical rooms, artificial sun treatment room, and heating and lighting, estimated to £47,000.

ROYTON.—Messrs. Thomas Bros., builders, are to ere houses on Springfield Lane and Thornham Lane.

WIGAN.—The Baths Committee are preparing schemes fo erection of wash-houses, swimming bath and slipper baths cent to the site of the proposed new elementary school in L Street, Pemberton. Plans are being prepared by the bor engineer, Mr. R. B. Donald.

Scotland

FALKIRK.—Plans have been passed for the erection of blocks, each of four houses of three apartments, and one blo four houses of two apartments, for the Falkirk Iron Comp Ltd., at a cost of £9,500.

FALKIRK.—Plans for the erection of 114 houses, at an mated cost of £44,000, have been approved by the local of Guild Court. The houses are to be erected on the Carn Merchiston and Thornhill sites.

GLASGOW.—The Scottish National Housing Company, have secured a new site at Shettleston for the erection further 100 steel houses of the Weir type.

JEDBURGH.—The Town Council have approved plans subm by a local firm, Messrs. Walter Bell & Sons, builders, for erection of houses on the Bongate site. This will com the scheme begun there some six years ago. The houses a be built of bricks at an inclusive price of £460 each.

Wales

CAERPHILLY.—The Council have approved plans for erection of 48 bungalows and 100 workmen's houses.

CARDIFF.—The Glamorgan County Council are asking grant towards the cost—estimated at £50,000—of comple the entrance hall and superstructure of the museum buildin Cathays Park.

NEWPORT.—The Corporation Housing Committee have ap to the Minister of Health for approval to an extension of Corporation's scheme for the assistance of private enterpri the erection of houses, by a further 100 houses.

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Building Contracts Open

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.*4, *not later than* 2 P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

ABERSYCHAN.—May 1.—For the erection of 104 parlour-type houses on the Penygarn Housing Site, for the Urban Council. Persons tendering are required to tender for the erection of the whole number of houses, and alternatively for blocks of 28, 32, and 44 respectively. Apply to the architect, Mr. O. P. Bevan, Station Road, Bargoed. Deposit 2s. 2s.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.—May 1.—For the erection of twelve non-parlour houses at Chinley, for the Rural Council. Apply to Mr. T. Dinsdale, inspector and surveyor, Council offices, Chapel-en-le-Frith.

COLEFORD.—May 3.—For the erection of 6 non-parlour type houses (3 blocks) and 6 parlour-type houses (3 blocks), in Albert Road and Victoria Road, for the Urban Council. Apply to the surveyor, Mr. H. Vaughan, Coleford. Deposit 10s. 6d.

COVENTRY.—April 30.—For extensions to Bablake secondary school. Apply to Mr. H. W. Chattaway, architect, Trinity Churchyard, Coventry. Deposit £2 2s.

DURHAM.—April 27.—For general builder's work required in the alterations, extensions, and improvements to Thornby Council School. Apply to Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

DURHAM.—May 25.—Tenders are invited in connection with the erection of Easington Lane New Council School, for the County Council, Education Department. Apply to Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

EDLINGTON.—April 27.—For the erection of a police station at Edlington, near Doncaster, for the West Riding Standing Joint Committee. Apply to Mr. P. O. Platts, county architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

LEEDS.—For the erection of 26 type "B" houses on the Crossgates Housing Estate, for the Corporation.

LLANTARNAM.—April 28.—For the erection of 8 houses at Wesley Street, Cwmbran. Apply to Mr. A. E. Viney, surveyor to the Council, Llantarnam.

LYE.—May 3.—For the erection of 50 houses on the Hodge Hill site, Wollescote, together with the construction of sewers and the formation of roads, etc., for the Urban Council. Apply to the office of the architect, Mr. Hugh E. Folkes, Waterloo Buildings, Stourbridge.

POPLAR.—April 28.—For the erection of Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic in Wellington Road, Bow. Apply to Mr. Harley Heckford, M.Inst.C.E., borough surveyor, Council offices, Poplar. Deposit £3 3s.

PERTH.—For mason, carpenter, plumber, slater, plaster work, &c., in connection with the proposed reconstruction of the McLaren High School, Callenden, for the Education Authority. Apply to Mr. A. Watt Allison, Master of Works, Education Offices, Perth.

SHEFFIELD.—May 7.—For the erection of a public hall at Barker's Pool, Sheffield, for the City Council. Apply to the Town Clerk, Town Hall. Architect, Mr. E. Vincent Harris, 29 St. James's Square, Pall Mall, London.

SHEFFIELD.—For the erection of 217 houses at the Manor Estate Intake, for the Estates Committee of the Corporation. Apply to the City Architect. Deposit £2 2s.

STIRLING.—For the various works in connection with the erection of the new infirmary at Liviland, Stirling. Apply to the architect, Mr. James Miller, A.R.S.A., 15 Blythswood Square, Glasgow, and Mr. James Dobbie, secretary, 3 Port Street, Stirling.

TAMWORTH.—April 27.—For the erection of 40 houses, non-parlour type, in pairs, at Wigginton Road; also for the construction of 250 yards of roadway, with grass verges and kerbing, and 1,000 feet of stoneware sewer, etc. Apply to Mr. A. Oswald Marshall, borough engineer and surveyor, Tamworth.

UPHOLLAND.—April 30.—For the erection of two blocks of four houses on the Newgate Housing Site, Upholland, for the Council. Apply to A. Hunt, Clerk to the Council, Council offices, Upholland. Deposit £1 1s.

WALLASEY.—April 26.—For the erection of 38 semi-detached houses on the Belvedere Road site, for the Corporation. Apply to the office of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Wallasey. Deposit £1 1s.

WELLS.—April 26.—For the erection of 22 houses, in pairs, for the Corporation. Apply to Messrs. Fry, Paterson and Jones, architects, either at 28 Waterloo Street, Weston-super-Mare, or at 25 Market Place, Wells.

WINCANTON.—April 28.—For the erection of 20 ho Milborne Port. Apply to the architects, Messrs. P Warren, F.R.I.B.A., "Old Sarum," Yeovil.

Building Tenders Accepted

ANDOVER.—For the erection of 24 houses, in pairs, Andover Town Council: Messrs. F. Sainsbury & S houses, north block, for £5,295, and a similar number south block for £5,250 (accepted).

BALHAM.—For extensions to the Pavilion Picture T Balham, comprising re-roofing and the reconstruction circle to accommodate 400 to 500 seats. (Architects, Frank Matcham & Co., 9 Warwick Court, London, Accepted tenders: Messrs. Kirk & Kirk, Ltd., in conj with Messrs. Smith Walker, Ltd. (steelwork), and Kleine's Patent Fire Resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd. and floors).

BILSBORROW.—For the erection of a new church north side of Bilsborrow Lane. (Architects, Messrs. A Paley, 34 Castle Hill, Lancaster.) Messrs. R. S. Wright £11,490 (accepted).

HANWELL.—For the erection of 30 houses on the H Estate (£15,430). Messrs. the Lansdowne Building Co. mended).

HECKMONDWIKE.—For the erection of houses Council's Stubley Farm estate. Masons, J. B. Allat & S W. & H. Oldroyd; joiner, J. B. Brooke & Sons; plum Gooder; slater, J. M. Thornton & Sons; plasterer, A. Idle painter, J. W. Bennett; electricity, Crosland & H (accepted).

HOYLAKE.—For the erection of new church for the Catholic authorities (Messrs. E. Kirby & Son, architects, Street, Liverpool.) Messrs. Smith Bros., Hoylake, (accepted).

HUDDERSFIELD.—For the erection of 45 houses blocks at Town End, Almondbury, for the Corporation. Graham & Jessop, Ltd., Moldgreen; joiners, H. Hamer, Road, Huddersfield; plumbers, T. Allison, Ltd., Milnsb plasterers, Messrs. J. C. Brooke & Son, Lockwood; pa T. Robinson & Son, Marsden; electricians, J. Marsden Huddersfield; slaters, Messrs. G. H. Day & Son, Milns Huddersfield; concreter, J. Hinchcliffe, Bradley Mills Huddersfield (accepted).

LICHFIELD.—For the erection in Hobshole Lane non-parlour houses in two blocks of four houses each, a centre block of six houses complete with paths, fenc branch drains. Mr. Hamar Dickenson, Station Road, Li £6,434 (accepted).

LONDON.—For the erection of dwellings to accomm 600 people on a site in Shepherdess Walk under a reb scheme, for the City of London Corporation, at £82,987. Hall, Beddall & Co., Ltd. (accepted).

MANCHESTER.—For the construction of general mess room, etc., at the Partington Gas Works for the Corpo (Mr. William Newbigging, consulting engineer, 5 Street.) Messrs. Fram Reinforced Concrete Co., Ltd. (acc

NORMANTON.—For the erection of 34 houses on the housing estate and the construction of the necessary ro sewers, for the Council. Messrs. Paul Rhodes, Ltd., Ca View Road, Leeds, at £15,309 (accepted).

OXFORD.—For the erection of 75 Dennis-Wild type on the Weirs Lane estate at £549 per house, for the Corpo Messrs. W. H. Jones & Son, Coventry (recommended).

ROYTON.—For the erection of new branch bank on dale Road and Middleton Road, for the Midland Bank Li London, Messrs. Taylor & Simister, architects, 29 Queen Oldham, Whitworth Whittaker, Ltd., Oldham (accepted

SALFORD.—For the erection of slipper baths and wash at Hodge Lane, for the Corporation, at £31,716. Messrs. Fe & Sons, Ltd., of Salford (recommended).

STALYBRIDGE.—For the erection of 18 houses on the site, for the Corporation. Mr. W. N. Warner, Ashton- Lyne (accepted).

WATFORD.—For the erection of 26 houses on the Wigg estate, at £13,070, for the Corporation. Mr. S. E. M Southend (recommended).

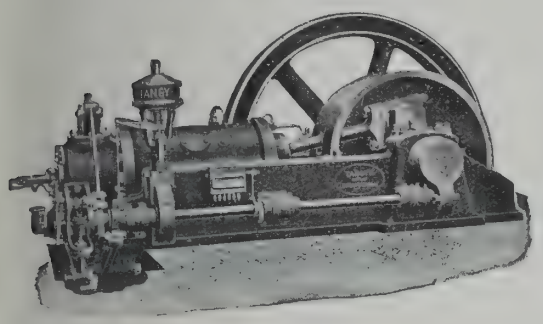
WORCESTER.—For the erection of five pairs of thre room houses for £4,200 (less £50 for old material), Aston; four pairs of parlour houses and eight pairs of bedroom houses, for £11,160, Mr. E. Woodward, of R For the Mayfield Road site: six pairs of three-bedroom and five pairs of two-bedroom houses at £9,600, Mr. Woodw

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Failures and Arrangements

WILLIAM JOHNSON, Greenland Drive, Humberstone, Leicestershire. Builder and joiner.

The adjourned public examination of this debtor was held on April 9 at the Castle, Leicester. The statement of affairs showed a deficiency of £1,397. Debtor attributed his failure to cost of carting building materials and to lack of capital. The examination was closed.

JAMES WILLIAM RODGERS, 72 Psalter Lane, Sheffield. Building contractor.

The first meeting of the creditors of the above was held on April 9 at the Official Receiver's Offices, Sheffield. The statement of affairs showed a deficiency of £18,266. Debtor attributed his failure to losses sustained through the liquidation of a company of which he was a director, and liabilities under guarantee entered into on behalf of the company. The creditors decided to appoint a trustee of the estate.

ALFRED WARD, 13 Barrett Street, Silsden, Yorkshire. Builder and contractor.

The public examination of this debtor was held on April 12 at the County Court, Bradford. According to the statement of affairs there were gross liabilities of £1,374, of which £1,371 was expected to rank, and there was a deficiency of £1,209. Debtor attributed his failure to lack of capital, inability to obtain full contract price for half a dozen houses, the rise in prices of materials and labour and incidental expenses in laying out a scheme for twenty houses. The examination was closed.

FRANK BREAR, trading as THOMAS BREAR & SON, Sharp Street, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, Slater.

The public examination of this debtor was held on April 15 at the County Court House, Dewsbury. According to the statement of affairs there was a deficiency of £1,213. Debtor attributed his failure to damages and costs in connection with a motor accident, losses on contracts, and heavy office expenses. The examination was adjourned.

HENRY GEORGE GILL, 73 Shaftesbury Road, Reading, Berks. Builder and decorator.

The receiving order in this matter was made on debtor's own petition. The statement of affairs shows liabilities of £2,468, while the assets are estimated at £793, from which preferential claims of £60 9s. 11d. have to be deducted, leaving net assets of £732, or a deficiency of £1,736. Debtor attributes his failure to losses on building contracts.

The following are the principal creditors:—Allum, F., Reading, £100; Cottrill, J., & Son, Reading, £225; Bunce, A., Reading, £115; Drew, Davis & Herridge, Reading, £215; Miggs, Sons & Co., Ltd., Reading, £135; Warwick Bros., Reading, £275.

FREDERICK CHARLES GOWER and WILLIAM FREDERICK GOWER, trading as W. GOWER & SON, 530 High Road, Leytonstone, and 138 London Wall, London, E.C. Builders and decorators.

A meeting of the creditors of the above was held recently, when a statement of affairs was submitted which disclosed liabilities of £1,227. In addition there were fully secured creditors for £1,593 14s. 8d., who held security valued at £2,500. The assets totalled £1,286, from which had to be deducted execution and preferential creditors, leaving net assets of £1,154, or a deficiency of £73. It was decided that the estate should be dealt with under a deed of assignment, together with a committee of inspection.

Recent Wills

BRIG.-GEN. SIR JOHN BARNSLEY, T.D., D.L., J.P., of 16 St. Augustine's Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, who commanded the Reserve Gloucester and Worcester Brigade during the War, builder and contractor, of Messrs. John Barnsley & Sons, who died on January 19 last, aged 67 years, left estate of the gross value of £27,290.

MR. JOSEPH HOWARD MOORE, Park House, Cradley, Worcs, fire brick manufacturer, who died on January 31, aged 57 years, left £10,707.

MR. JOHN RAVENSCROFT GOULDEN, of 18 Underwood Lane, Crewe, Cheshire, builder, a former Mayor of Crewe, who died on February 8, left £19,318.

MR. WILLIAM WINDEBANK, of Silwood, Derby Road, Sutton, Surrey, builder, who died on February 15, aged 65 years, left £18,469.

MR. PRYCE WEAVER, of 39 Burlington Road, Blackpool, Lancs, retired builder, who died on October 23 last, left £28,748.

MR. THOMAS POTTERTON, of 15 Ravenslea Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., senior partner in Thomas Potterton, heating engineers, Cavendish Works, Balham, who died on January 26, aged 78 years, left £20,692.

New Companies

RUSSELL BUILDING AND CONTRACTING CO., LTD. (212,973).—Private company. Registered April 3. Capital, £10,000. Objects: To carry on the business of construct[ional] engineers, general contractors, etc. Subscribers: T. E. Russell, Whaley Bridge, Derbyshire; R. K. Maclean, Tigh Beag, Craley, Warrington. Solicitors: A. & G. W. Fox, 53 Princess Street, Manchester.

WEST LANCASHIRE BRICK CO., LTD. (213,048).—Private company. Registered April 8. Capital, £30,000. Objects: To carry on the business of brick and tile makers, contractors, etc., and specialists in concrete construction. Directors: E. Harman, 5 Corporation Street, Southport; F. R. Haley-Jones, 3 Albany Road, Southport. Solicitors: Simpson, North, Harley & Co., 1 Water Street, Liverpool.

HANCOCK & SONS, LTD. (213,089).—Private company. Registered April 10. Capital, £5,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a sculptor, monumental mason, builder and contractor now carried on as Samuel Hancock & Sons. Directors: S. Hancock, 3 Silver Birch Avenue, Fulwood, Sheffield, and J. P. Evans, 59 Headland Road, Crosspool, Sheffield. Secretary: H. Tyler.

GEORGE BROWELL, LTD. (213,088).—Private company. Registered April 10. Capital, £3,000. Objects: To acquire the business of builders and contractors now carried on at 1[0]1 Edward Street, Blaydon-on-Tyne. Directors: G. Browell, [S]ummerhill, Blaydon-on-Tyne, and E. Ryle, 22 Highfry, Monkseaton.

HORACE TEANBY, LTD. (213,098).—Private company. Registered April 12. Capital, £4,000. Objects: To carry on the business of contractors, builders, etc. Directors: H. Teanby and Mrs. K. Teanby, 25 Bannerdale Road, Sheffield. Solicitors: Wake & Sons, Sheffield. Registered office: Woodseats Road, Sheffield.

JOHN ARMSTRONG (ST. ANNES), LTD. (213,099).—Private company. Registered April 12. Capital, £2,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a plasterer and builder now carried on by J. Armstrong at St. Annes-on-Sea and elsewhere. Subscribers: J. Armstrong, 8 Cross Street, St. Annes-on-Sea; J. E. Preston, 32 St. Alban's Road, St. Annes-on-Sea. Solicitors: Jobling & Jobling, St. Annes-on-Sea. Registered office: Ivy Glen, Eldon Road, St. Annes-on-Sea.

SHAW & EVANS, LTD. (213,169).—Private company. Registered April 14. Capital, £2,500. Objects: To carry on the business of general contractors and builders, etc. Subscribers: E. H. Pulford, 86 Halsbury Road, Liverpool; E. Shacklady, 10 Harrison Road, Liverpool. Solicitor: T. J. Benjamin, 60 Castle Street, Liverpool. Registered office: 7 Lime Street, Liverpool.

Mortgages and Charges

ESSEX BUILDING CO., LTD.—Mortgage dated March [2]6, 1926, to secure £4,500, and further advances not exceeding £5,000 in all, charged on certain properties in Leyton. Holder: E. R. Stoneham, Crayford.

DONALD G. UNDERDOWN, LTD.—Charge on certain properties in Great Yarmouth, dated April 6, 1926, to secure £4,500. Holder: N. A. Suffling, Brundall, Norfolk.

E. McCREANOR & SONS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £5,[0]00 debentures authorised March 11, 1926, charged on the company's undertaking and property.

WALTER JONES & SONS, LTD.—Charge on certain moneys, dated March 26, 1926, to secure £5,000. Holder: F. Noy, 41, Hugh Street, Westminster.

DIPHWYS SLATE QUARRY CO., LTD.—Particulars filed of £8,500 debentures authorised March 29, 1926, charged on the company's undertaking and property.

Satisfactions

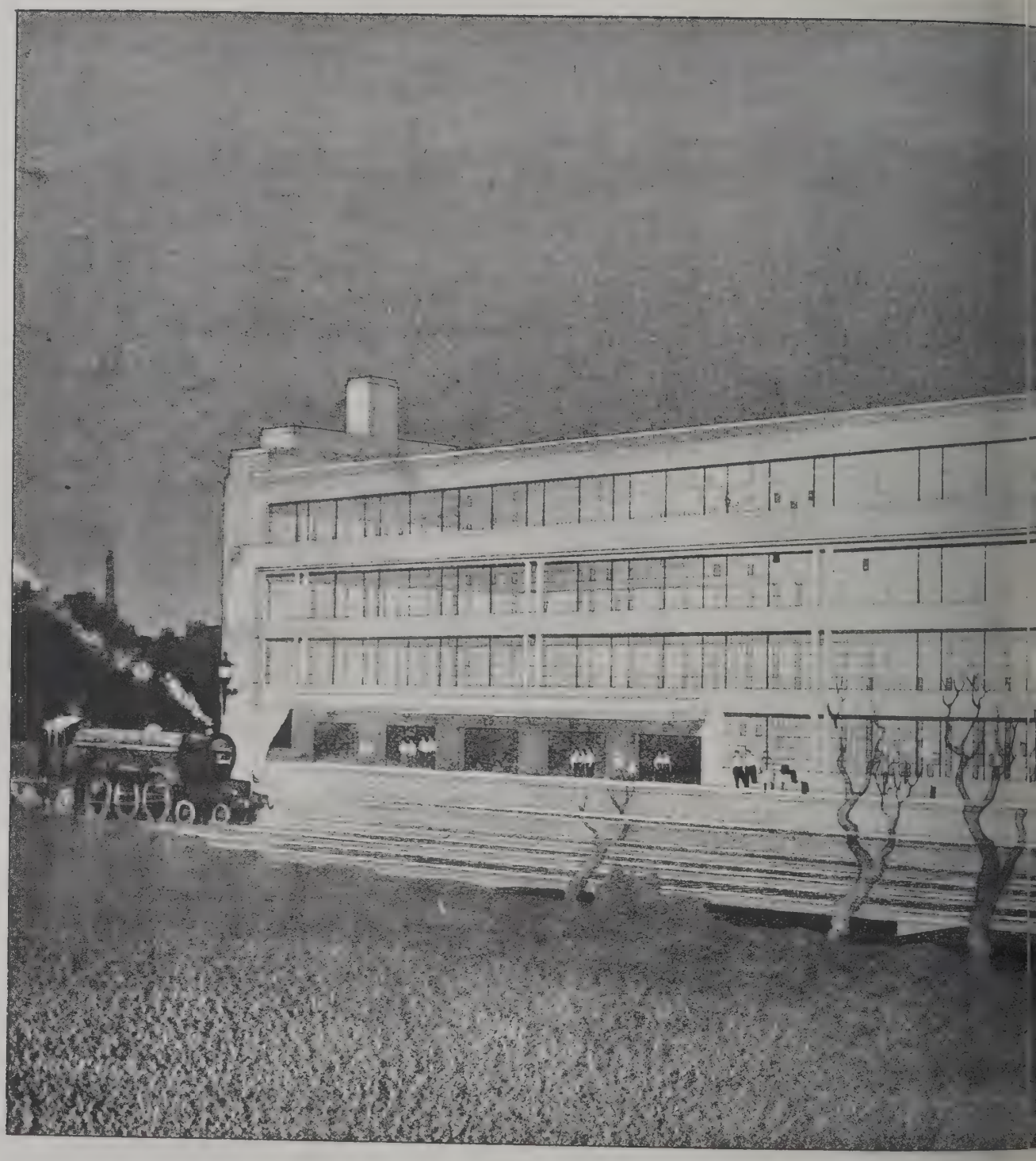
MONNOYER BRITISH CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. Satisfaction in full on February 26, 1926, of debenture dated November 1, 1924, securing the payment of money guaranteed by Alfred James Davis.

ADAMS (DENHAM), LTD., formerly ADAMS' HOUSE SYNDICATE, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on March 15, 1926, of mortgage dated March 17, 1925, securing not more than £2,000.

SHIP CANAL PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURERS, LTD.—Satisfaction to the further extent of £20,000 on January 4, 1926, of debentures created by trust deed dated September 26, 1922, securing £600,000.

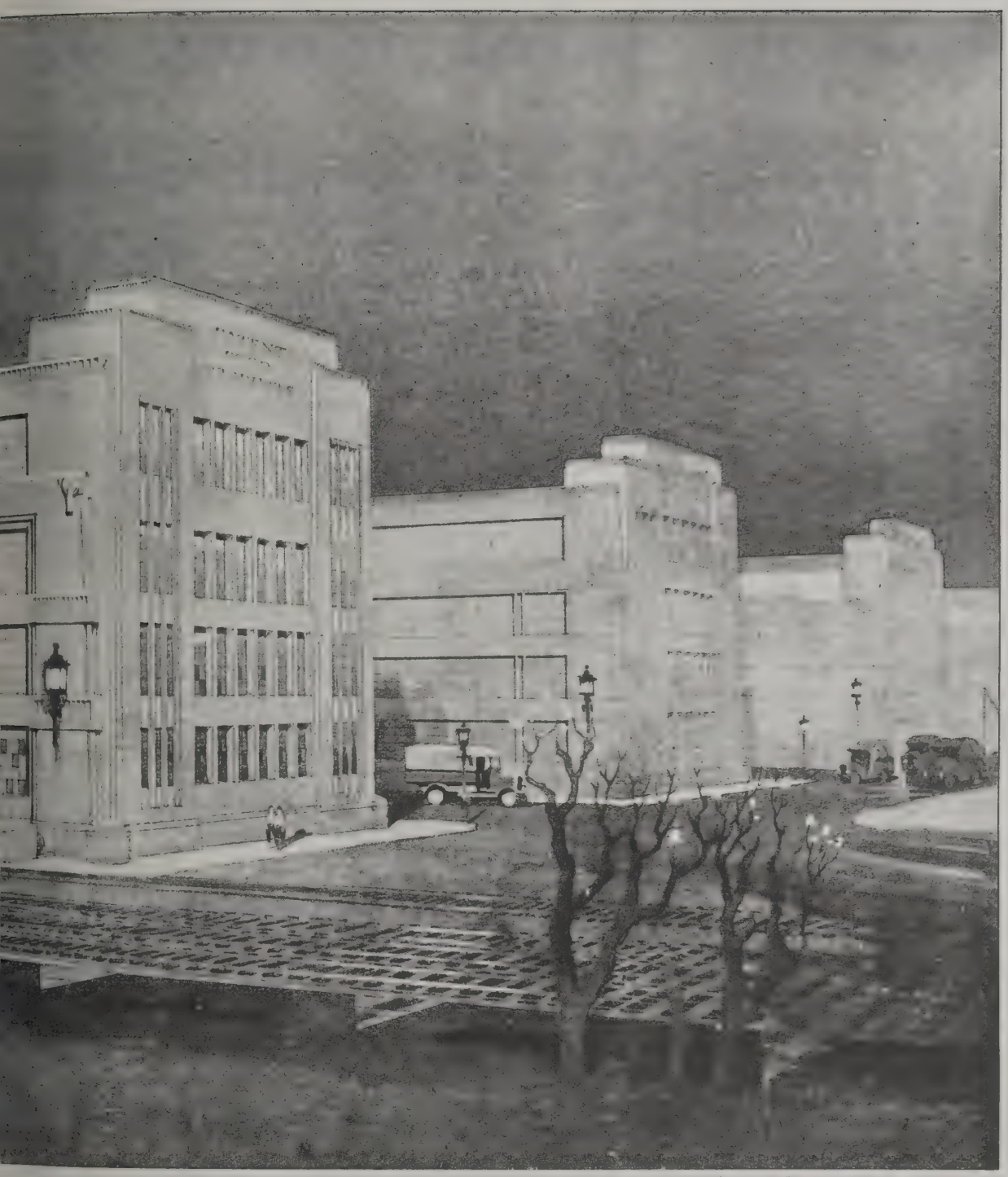
FRAM (LONDON), LTD.—Satisfaction in full on September 9, 1925, of debentures dated September 25, 1924, securing £2,100.

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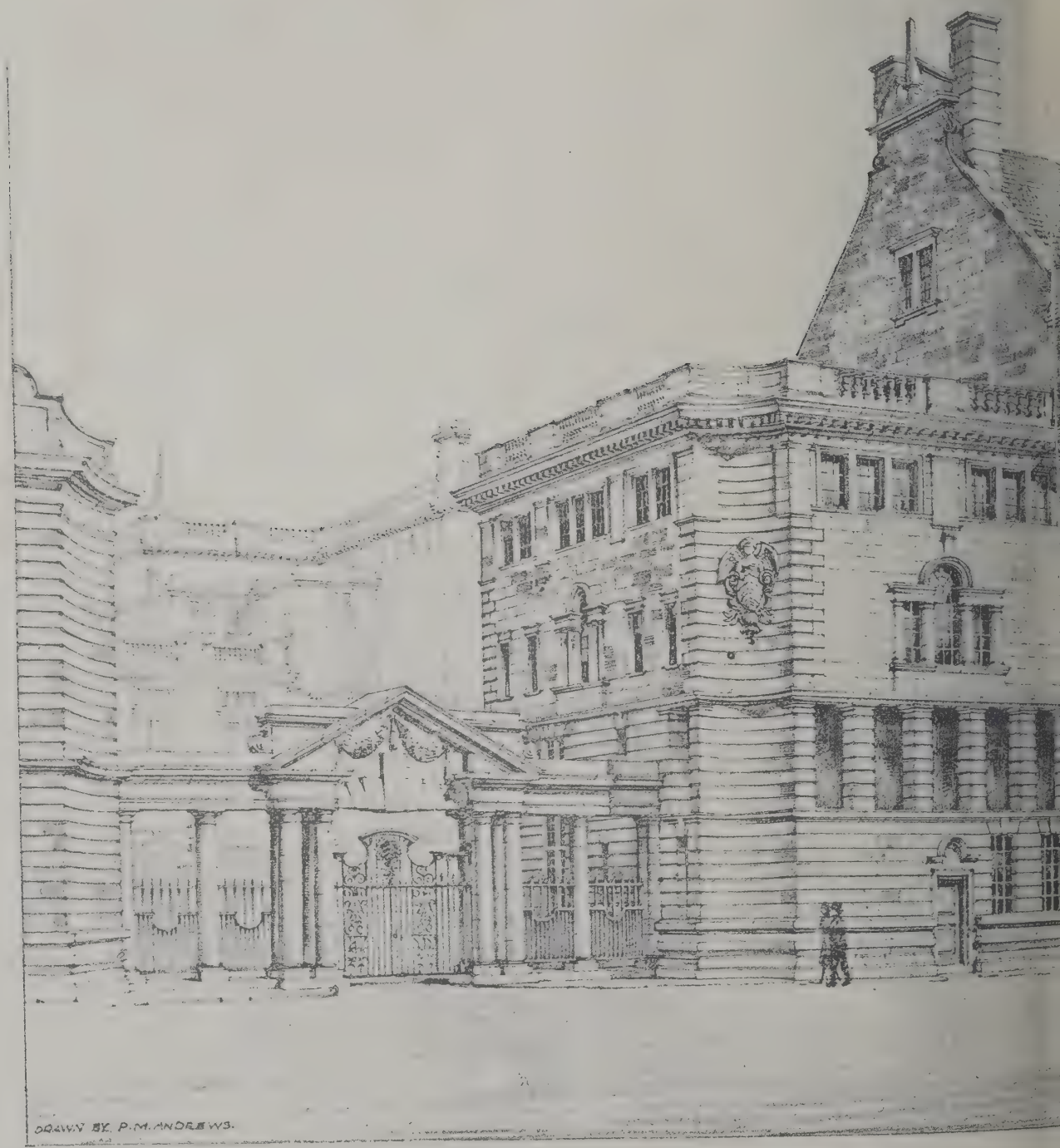
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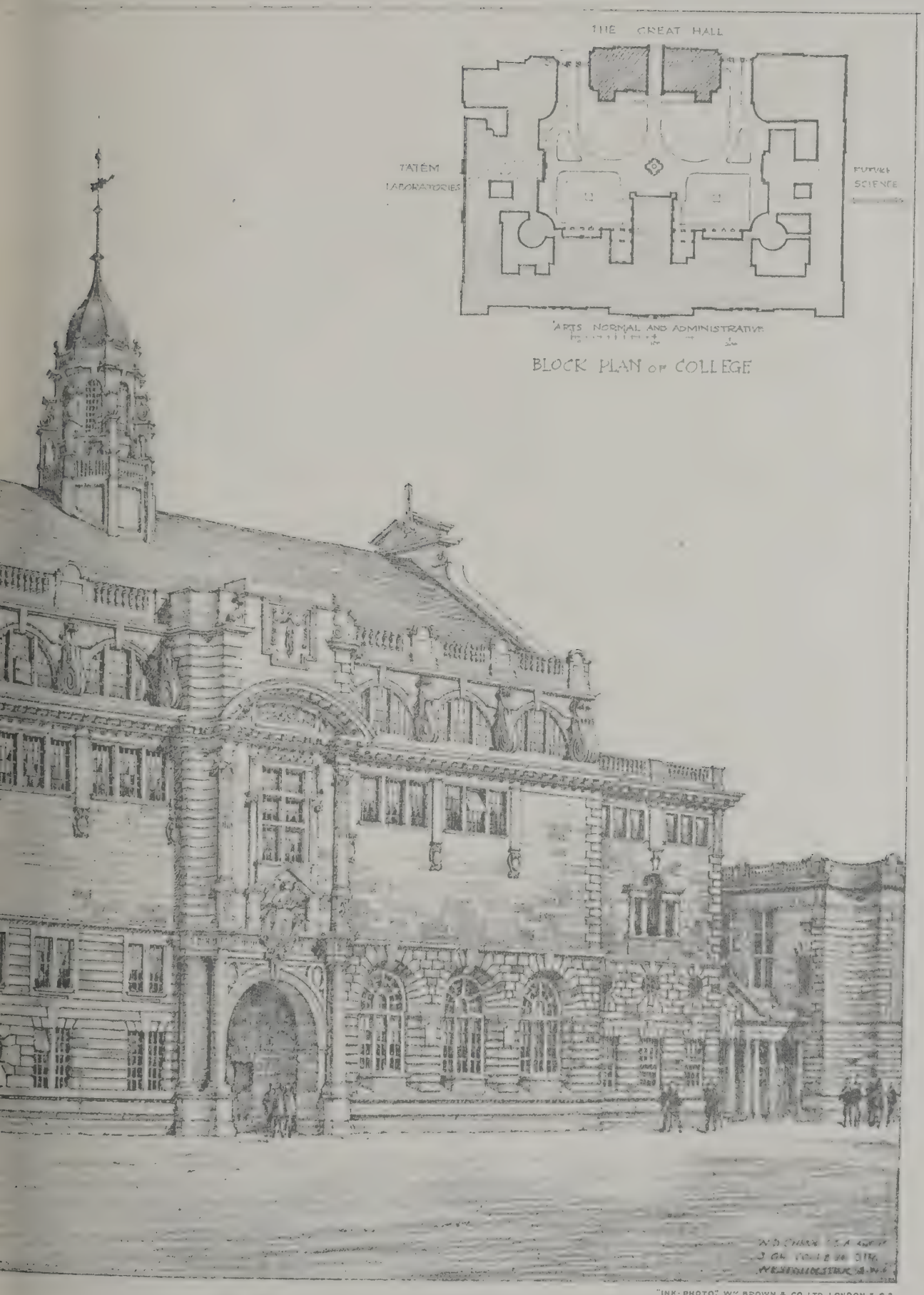
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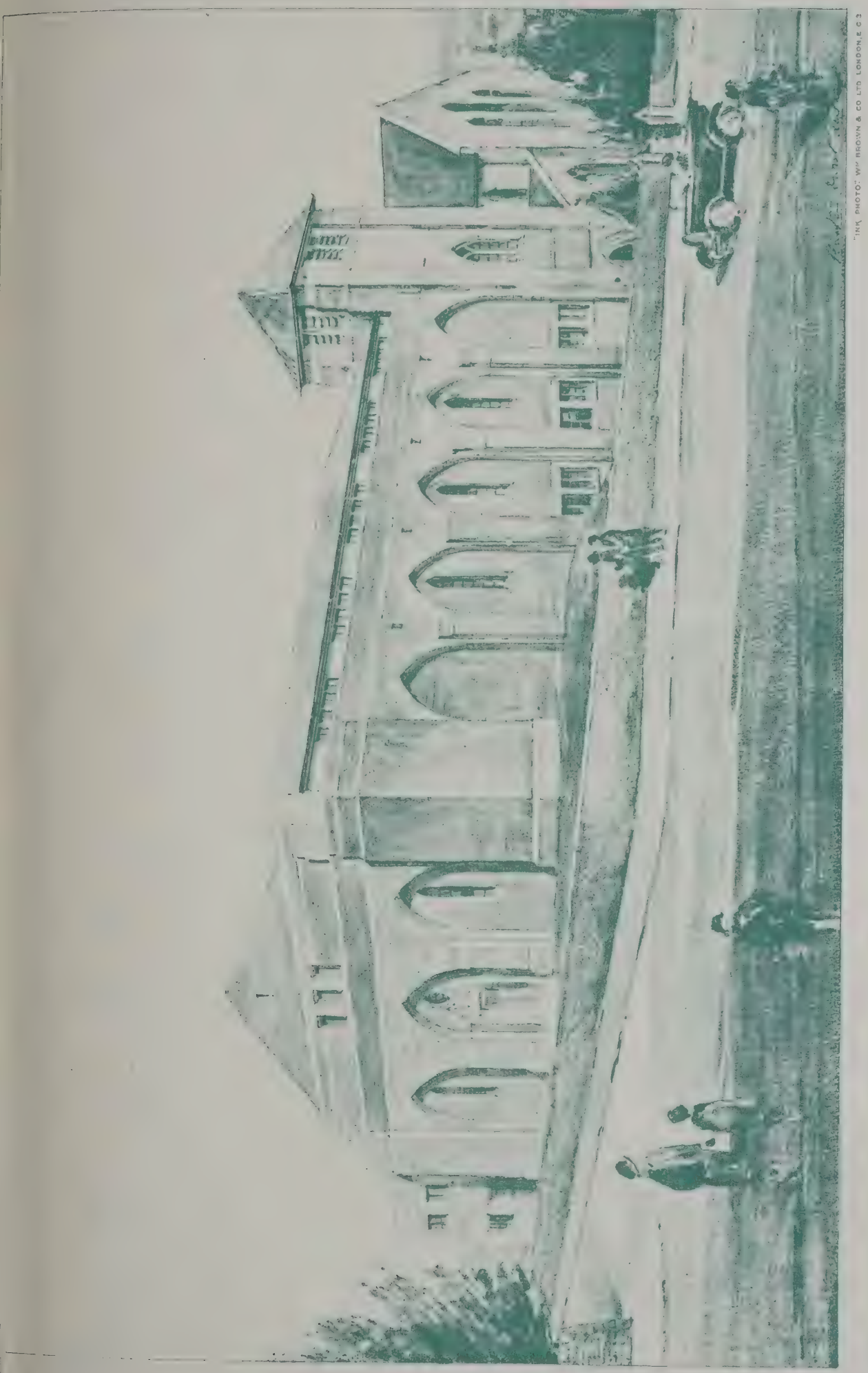
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AUSTIN DURST, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT

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The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

April 30, 1926

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CHURCH HALL AND CLUB ROOMS FOR ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH, SHEFFIELD. AUSTIN DURST, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Castles in Spain

The various exhortations of recent days "to live ngerously," if they caused one of our mentors to fall ul of the "Safety First" propaganda, have had at ast the effect of turning some of our politicians to lventurous speech. And among dangerous utter-nces we should place some of Mr. Ramsay Mac-onald's remarks at the dinner last Saturday of the ssociation of Architects', Surveyors' and Technical ssistants. The ex-Premier's belief in good archi-cture as a beneficient social influence is well known; is a little unfortunate, therefore, that in pleading for ouses that were not merely shelters but homes, he ould have asked his hearers to detest *utilitarianism* in ouse-building. This seems not only to controvert e spirit of the mediæval builders, whose work he voked in support, but also to inveigh against the very ievance of the housewife that it was his purpose to vance. For it is the constant claim of the house-ves that few of the houses erected show any attempt meet the utilitarian requirements of the ordinary ousehold. The home, after all, is the housewife's orkshop, and in ordinary circumstances, one would ink, it should be as adequately fitted for the work e has to perform as that in which her husband earns e money for the upkeep of their home. In adjuring em "to provide beautiful streets and beautiful tas; beautiful houses with rooms that spoke to the ul; walls, corners and firesides from which that ll small voice of high aspiration and of chaste beauty ispered," Mr. Macdonald soared away into those dim ions of high finance, whose inhabitants think in llions, where his technical audience, hampered by fficulties of minimum floor areas, increased costs building and other mundane considerations, could t hope to follow. We think Mr. Macdonald has der-estimated the difficulty of designing rooms that l speak to any particular soul, and that difficulty ist be greatly accentuated in trying to design rooms t in the nature of things, will be inhabited by a cession of souls of varying psychology. Even in the her realms of domestic architecture, the trained igner has found differences of opinion among clients as to what a house should be. For the housing of the masses, the architect's skill has been invoked since the war for the first time, and then mainly because the speculative builder, who has usually catered for this demand, found the problem too uncertain to tackle. In the present economic situation, it has only been possible to provide houses of seemly appearance, simple lines and good proportion; but with things as they are, it is idle to condemn mass production. The most that we can do at present is to continue to erect seemly-looking houses, designed and fitted to minimise, as far as possible, the incessant labour of cleaning and upkeep in homes that must, necessarily, be servantless. The ex-Premier might look up in his Kipling that poem which tells us "That we shall lighten the curse of Adam when we lighten the curse of Eve."

The Birmingham Town Hall Controversy

Our contemporary "Building," in its first number, gives an article on the Birmingham Town Hall entitled "The Architect and the Decorator," in which Professor Reilly's criticism of the Birmingham Corporation's action is attacked. We are not greatly concerned with the merits or faults of Sir Charles Allom's scheme, and no question can be raised as to the standing of his firm, which is undoubted, but the issue raised is whether a municipality having architectural work to do should employ an architect or a decorative firm to do it.

The work usually given to a firm of decorators may be defined as consisting in the clothing more or less complete of a structural skeleton which has been designed by an architect. In the majority of cases the architect employed for the structure either entirely designs the decoration or settles its main lines. Where a decorator is employed for such work it is usually because the architect does not think that the contractor employed can carry out the decorative scheme as well as a contracting firm of specialists. Where no architect is employed a firm of decorators will draw up a complete scheme acting as advisers as well as

contractors. But it must be borne in mind that the decorator is not often called in to deal with what is primarily a constructional matter. We understand that at the Birmingham Town Hall the main points were to secure the safety of the roof and to rearrange the seating accommodation in accordance with requirements of safety. These are surely matters directly within the architect's scope, having little to do with a decorator's functions. But there is another and more important issue.

Architects have, ever since the disappearance of the master builder, been employed for the design of public buildings, and a Town Hall is pre-eminently a public building. Moreover, in Birmingham architects have formed a useful Civic Society with the object of giving consideration and advice on matters affecting architecture and town planning. They have in this manner shown their exceptional wish to perform public and gratuitous work in the service of the community. Their services have been acknowledged, and yet it is the Birmingham Corporation which has taken an exceptional course, and one which is very naturally considered as casting a slur on the exponents of a profession. It would be easy to nominate half a dozen architects in the Birmingham area any one of whom would be acknowledged as being competent to advise the Corporation on far more important issues, and yet that Corporation go to a London firm of decorators.

If decorators are more competent to carry ... architectural work than architects, how is it that t... do not take part in our great public competitions ... secure such work at the outset?

Is it because they have too much to do, or is it ... because, though many of them employ architectu... assistants and skilful colourists, they recognise t... they have not at their command men of sufficie... ability to make the experiment worth trying?

Sir Charles Allom may for anything we kn... be an excellent architect, but if so we imagine the Bi... mingham architects would be better pleased were ... to be employed directly in that capacity and not ... that of the head of a contracting firm which has it... supplied the scheme for which he estimates. ... architect when employed checks and supervises ... contractor to safeguard his clients, but who in a c... like this is to supervise Sir Charles Allom's wor... A firm of contractors may have so high a standing t... no check is necessary, but it is not usually co... sidered good business to act on this assumption ... important matters any more than we should assu... that a firm was of such exceptional standing that ... accounts need not be audited. For these reasons ... consider the action of the Birmingham Corporati... not only to be an undeserved slight on an importa... body of men, but also as being bad business—a co... sideration which should have weight in a practi... world.

Notes and Comments

The Late Joseph Pennell

We regret to record the death of Joseph Pennell whose name and work will long be remembered. Pennell, whom we first recall in connection with his presentations of the beauties of Greek architecture, was in later years chiefly attracted by the "Wonder of Work." "Work to-day," he said, "is the greatest thing in the world and the artist who best records it will be best remembered." With this in view he has sought inspiration in factories, shipyards and industrial districts. The energy and thoroughness of German industry greatly appealed to him, while the world-war and its outcome of destruction was abhorrent to his Quaker traditions. His favoured medium was lithography, of the advantages of which he was a great exponent, and much of his work takes the form of lithographs, many of which have unusual force and character.

He was a great admirer of Whistler, though he was never a pupil of his, and it is largely by the influence of Whistler that much of the later work he did was influenced, though like all great artists he was intensely individualistic. Together with Mrs. Pennell he has given us books whose illustrations and letterpress afford us insight into the revelations of beauty and interest with which the world is full.

Bristol Housing

At a meeting in Bristol Councillor Walter Bryant stated that the authorities of the Ministry of Health had stated that Bristol was a pattern to the country in matters of housing. They had shown that it could be carried out cheaply without employing trashy materials or methods. The Corporation had erected 3,009 houses and there were houses under contract which raised that total to nearly 4,000. Most of the old estates such as Fishponds, Knowle and Speedwell would soon be built over, and during the last few months the authorities had been looking for further land, but it was difficult to obtain it at economical rates. Housing accounted for 1½d. in the pound increase on rates, but he did not think that it would be grudged. He hoped that legislation would be instituted which would enable them to deal with the difficulties of clearing away slums.

Thames Bridges

At the London County Council meeting on Tuesda... Mr. Herbert Morrison's motion that the Council shou... open negotiations with the Government, City Corporati... and Southern Railway, with the object of erecting a n... bridge at Charing Cross, was defeated. The probab... expense of the proposed bridge appeared to be the decidi... factor. From statements made in the course of debat... the Council appears to be committed to new bridges ... St. Paul's, Waterloo and Lambeth, and in regard to t... two first bridges they are proceeding on the advice a... approval of the London and Home Counties Traf... Advisory Committee. The proposed competition for ... new Waterloo Bridge was formally approved.

Bridgewater Square

The chairman of the Bridgewater Square Preservatio... Committee states that there is at this moment an oppo... tunity of securing what is probably one of the last ope... spaces in the City of London. Bridgewater Square is ne... the northern boundary of the City in the Ward of Cripple... gate Without and close to Aldersgate Street station. ... is the property of the Governors of the Cripplegate Schoo... Foundation. The lease has fallen in and the square wa... to be advertised for letting as a building site. The owne... are willing to accept £5,000, towards which £2,000 ... already promised, and as the square is the centre of a larg... industrial district its preservation is particularly desirabl... Donations towards this object should be paid to the Bridg... water Square Preservation Society, at the National Pro... vincial Bank, 116 Fore Street, London, E.C.2.

Roman Antiquities at York

At a meeting of the York Roman Excavation Societ... authority was given for the start of further excavations ... The object of this is to link up with what has already bee... done and to test more or less provisional results. It i... proposed to complete the excavation of the north-easter... tower in the rampart at the back of the Merchant Taylor... Hall where it is anticipated that results of great value wil...



THE STAIRCASE, WELCOMBE, HARPENDEN. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

btained. Further trenches are to be dug at the end he wall towards Monk's Bar which would uncover a iderable length of Roman wall 15½ feet high with the wall rising above it. It is also proposed to dig a ch in the museum gardens near the Multangular Tower, h would give a section of a wall of later date than that he Monk's Bar side, together with a section of the n near the Roman floor level. By these and other vations it was hoped to get a clue to the succession eriods of Roman occupation which would be most il if any work was done in the interior of the fortress. n appeal is to be made for £500 to meet the expenses ie year's work. Several members expressed the wish the excavations made might be left open which, gh interesting to the investigator, is rather analogous aving the secrets of a graveyard disclosed !

The Sphinx

ie Egyptian Department of Antiquities has been pied for many months with the clearance of sand , and repair of the Sphinx, the paws of which are disclosed. One result of the work of M. Baraize has to prove that the Sphinx was actually restored by hmes IV. A legend related that this king, when a ce, fell asleep under the shadow of the Sphinx and med that it complained of the weight of sand over it. kewise foretold that he would become king. But it is known for the first time that the legendary history e incident is true in the same way that modern research has proved the authenticity of much that Herodotus records and has proved the early kings of Rome to be historical and not mythical characters.

The Sphinx has been neglected for centuries. Much of the limestone facing has been taken away for building or lime burning and damage has been caused by wind-driven sand. The work which is being carried out under the direction of M. Baraize is firstly to clear away the sand and then execute repair work without altering the original design. A Roman wall built to protect the Sphinx from drifting sand has also been discovered.

Land Values in a London Suburb

During the examination of a debtor in the Edmonton Bankruptcy Court it transpired that Mr. Frederic Durant's wife and sisters had bought a site of 11½ acres known as Harringay Dump for £4,000 five years ago. He and his partner had subsequently purchased it for £16,000. About three-fourths of an acre of the site had been let on a lease and an offer to purchase it for £27,000 had been received. Already the lessee had an option to purchase the three-fourths of an acre for £32,000, which option would soon expire. On the assumption that the remainder of the site is worth anything like the price to be obtained for a portion of it, Mr. Durant possesses a gold mine rather than a dump. The figures quoted, if substantiated, are phenomenal and show the opportunities which remain for the fortunate speculator in land values.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Notes

Annual General Meeting

The ninety-second annual general meeting will be held on Monday, May 3, 1926, at 8 p.m., for the following purposes :—

To read the minutes of the ordinary general meeting held on April 19, 1926; formally to admit members attending for the first time since their election or transfer.

To receive the annual report of the Council and Standing Committees for the official year 1925-26. Copies of the report will be available for members at the meeting.

To nominate candidates (two members) for the office of hon. auditor for the ensuing year.

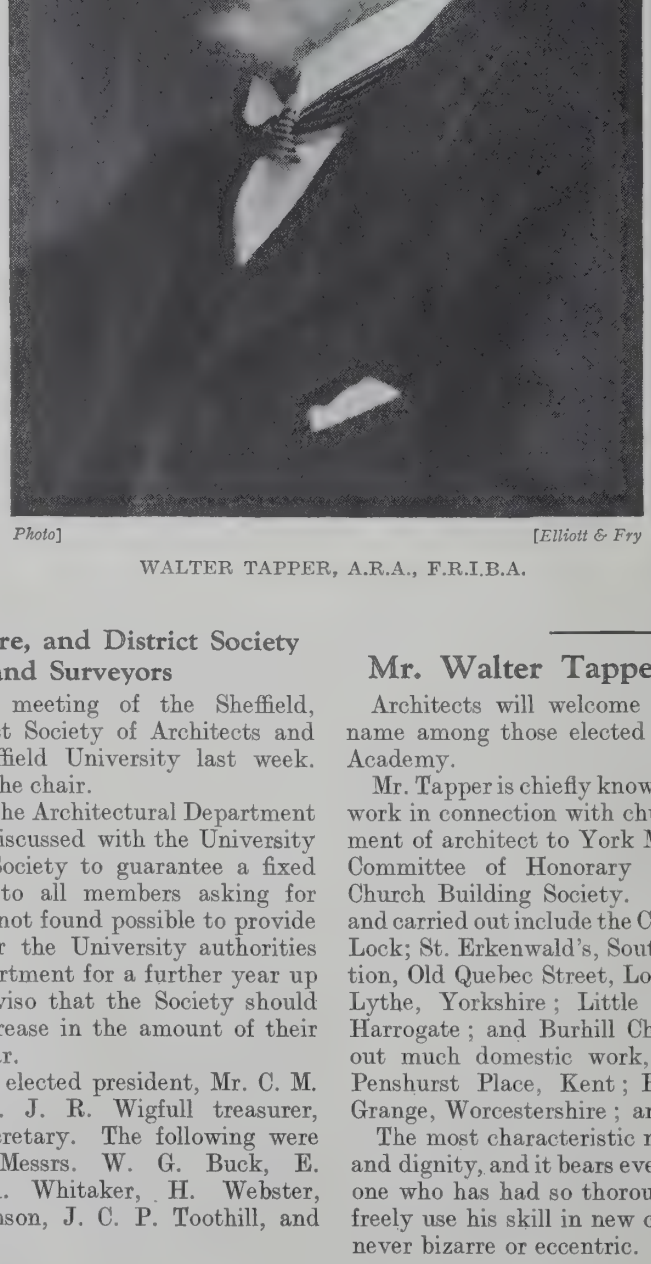
To receive the list of attendances at the Council and Standing Committees during the Session.

R.I.B.A. Sessional Papers

Members are requested to note that at the general meeting on Monday, May 17, 1926, at 8 p.m., Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel [*F.*] will read a paper on "The Work of the late Sir Thomas Graham Jackson, R.A., Royal Gold Medallist."

R.I.B.A. Registration Committee

Meetings of the R.I.B.A. Registration Committee are now being held at No. 28 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, the premises lately occupied by the Society of Architects. All communications in connection with the Committee should be addressed to Mr. C. McArthur Butler, secretary to the Registration Committee, at that address.



Photo] [*Elliott & Fry*

WALTER TAPPER, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Sheffield, South Yorkshire, and District Society of Architects and Surveyors

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Sheffield, South Yorkshire, and District Society of Architects and Surveyors was held at Sheffield University last week. Mr. F. E. P. Edwards was in the chair.

The question of continuing the Architectural Department at the University had been discussed with the University authorities, who asked the Society to guarantee a fixed sum. An appeal was sent to all members asking for support, and although it was not found possible to provide the full guarantee asked for the University authorities decided to carry on the Department for a further year up to June, 1927, with the proviso that the Society should agree to provide a slight increase in the amount of their guarantee of the previous year.

Mr. F. E. P. Edwards was elected president, Mr. C. M. Hadfield vice-president, Mr. J. R. Wigfull treasurer, and Mr. H. B. S. Gibbs secretary. The following were elected to the Council: Messrs. W. G. Buck, E. Holmes, H. J. Potter, A. Whitaker, H. Webster, J. A. Teather, J. M. Jenkinson, J. C. P. Toothill, and F. H. Wrench.

Surveyors' Institution: Gloucester, Somerset and North Wilts Branch

The annual general meeting of the junior members of the Gloucester, Somerset and North Wilts branch of the Surveyors' Institution was held at the Red House, Bath, on April 21, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chairman, Mr. C. H. Pritchard, B.Sc. P.A.S.I., A.A.I.; treasurer, Mr. F. C. Gibaud, P.A.S.I. hon. secretary, Mr. C. F. Coleman, P.A.S.I., A.A.I. The programme for the winter months was discussed and arranged.

Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association

At the sixth annual general meeting of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association, held in the Election Hall, Eton College, last Saturday, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Harold S. Rogers, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Vice-presidents, E. J. Dixon, A.R.I.B.A. (Bucks); G. T. F. Gardner, L.R.I.B.A. (Oxon); J. G. T. West, F.R.I.B.A. (Berks); Hon. Auditor, R. A. Rix, A.R.I.B.A.

Competitions

The following is a list of the competitions already announced, together with the dates, where available, by which all designs, etc., are to be submitted: Competition for Conference Hall, Geneva; The Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales (July 12); New Elementary School, Oldbury (May 21); Third Annual Competition of the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce (June); Aberdeen Beach Improvement Scheme (June 28); Leicester Cemetery Layout (July 12).

Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Architects will welcome the inclusion of Mr. Tapper's name among those elected at last week's meeting of the Academy.

Mr. Tapper is chiefly known for his excellent and scholarly work in connection with churches. He holds the appointment of architect to York Minster and is a member of the Committee of Honorary Consulting Architects to the Church Building Society. The churches he has designed and carried out include the Church of the Ascension, Malvern Lock; St. Erkenwald's, Southend; Church of the Annunciation, Old Quebec Street, London; St. Stephen's, Grimsby; Lythe, Yorkshire; Little Coates, Grimsby; St. Mary's, Harrogate; and Burhill Church, Surrey. He has carried out much domestic work, including the restorations at Penshurst Place, Kent; Bicton Hall, Devon; Easthan Grange, Worcestershire; and Shipley Hall, Derbyshire.

The most characteristic note in his design is its quietness and dignity, and it bears every evidence of being the work of one who has had so thorough a knowledge of detail as to freely use his skill in new combinations of form which are never bizarre or eccentric.



CASA SENHOR E. DE ANCHORENA EL BOQUIRON, MAR DEL PLATA: INTERIOR.
STANLEY HAMP, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Mr. Corbett on American Architecture

The phenomenon of modern American architecture is ne of ceaseless interest to inhabitants of the Old World. hat the people of the United States have had unexampled pportunities to erect large and costly buildings would ot in itself impress us. What excites our admiration s not the quantity of building which stands to their credit, ut to its quality.

In that entertaining and up-to-date periodical, the Saturday Evening Post," Mr. Harvey Wiley Corbett nds it necessary to instruct his countrymen concerning he virtues of this same architecture which he considers not fully appreciated by them. He complains that lthough America has produced a body of architects econd to none in the world, yet " women's club art com- ittees and museum lecturers are for ever setting up a owl because art is neglected in America. The greed for old—they always capitalise these appalling abstractions -is trampling the Finer Feelings underfoot. The trouble , the architect is too busy with the thousand complexities f his profession to indulge in any gilt-edge ballyhoo in ne public prints. He sends descriptions and pictures f his work to the staid technical journals; they are ublished with much encomiastic comment by the editors nd read by other architects. It is high time the American rchitect found a Barnum to put him on the front pages f the daily Press." And he goes on to complain that Our national inferiority complex is such that we simply on't allow ourselves to take a place in the artistic sun. Ve know we can beat the Old World to it on quantity roduction of corned beef, but we simply refuse to admit hat Helen Carr, of Jamesburg, Texas, has any voice t all until she comes back from Europe to sing at the letropolitan as Hélène Carrière." It is certainly distressing find that the Americans are suffering from a national nferiority complex, and one may hope that a suitable sycho-analyst, or other medium, will be found who an rid them of this spiritual complaint. Yet Mr. orbett shatters an illusion with regard to American rchitecture which has been allowed to find lodgment in ne minds of architects in this country, namely, that in ne more fortunate United States the architectural pro- ession has a prestige and popularity far greater than it enjoys in England. In America, we supposed architects were among the leaders of society, that men of commerce bowed before them and hastened to execute their wishes, and that their style and status resembled those which appertain to princes. And now we are told by Mr. Corbett that they suffer a great grievance in that they are insufficiently mentioned in the public Press. It is unfortunate that they should feel this pea beneath the seven mattresses of their prosperity, but Mr. Corbett has surely robbed the situation of some of its harshness by his brilliant article in the " Saturday Evening Post," in which he gives in the sprightliest of American styles an account of the recent achievements of his professional confrères.

Mr. Corbett asks the questions: " What is an architect? is he an engineer? is he a building contractor? or is he a sort of artist who is called when the steelworkers and masons and carpenters have completed the substantial part of the buildings to slap on a few scrolls and cornices and suchlike trimmings, a kind of fancy confectioner who squirts pink ribbons and white roses all over the icing when the baker has finished the wedding cake? And what is architecture, is it an art or a science? a profession or a business? a necessity or a luxury? Above all, what is this thing called " American architecture," how does it differ from what has gone before? Should we be proud of it as our outstanding contribution to the arts or just a little ashamed of its commercial aspects, its bizarre masses, its fantastic outlines?" Before attempting to answer these queries he finds it necessary to justify architecture from the commercial point of view. " Architecture as a business asset," that is his slogan, and a very successful slogan this has been for the whole of the architectural profession in America. The result of this particular kind of propaganda has been that a far larger proportion of business men in America employ architects for their new buildings than is the case in England. Mr. Corbett relates a very significant story of the birth of the Bush Building in New York. He tells us that when he was discussing with his associates the plans for the Bush Terminal Sales Building there were no real skyscrapers in Times Square district. The problem before them was to design a thirty-storey building with a very narrow frontage on 42nd Street

between Sixth Street and Broadway. They were determined that it should be a thing complete in itself with fine clean upright lines. Part of their scheme was an appropriate finish to the top which should give the building the appearance of a soaring cathedral tower. This meant of course, sacrificing a certain amount of floor space which would have been available if the vertical lines were carried straight up to the usual flat corniced roof. When the sketches and model were complete and handed to Mr. Bush he examined them with great care, then turning to Mr. Corbett he said: "Can you tell me just what I would lose a year in rentals if you sacrifice that space." Mr. Corbett had anticipated the question, and gave the figures. "But you must remember," he added, "that what is lost in dollars and cents for a year is gained in duty for all time." The argument appealed to Mr. Bush's æsthetic side, and the point was won. As it happened, however, the experiment turned out to have more than æsthetic value, for, to use Mr. Corbett's own words, "the illuminated clock of the Bush Building was publicity of the most convincing sort, the sort that can be reckoned in good round numerals on the asset side of the ledger." This description is accompanied by a charming photograph of the building which does indeed resemble "a soaring cathedral tower," for its design seems to have been inspired by that of Boston Stump, in Lincolnshire. The sight of it prompts me to ask the question: "What would an American cathedral do if it also entertained the ambition to have 'a soaring cathedral tower.'" Would it not find that it had been preceded by the Bush Building and, to put in colloquial language, would not the style of the cathedral be a little "cramped" by the knowledge of that forestalment? But let us proceed with Mr. Corbett to an examination of the American Radiator Building, designed by Mr. Raymond M. Hood. Mr. Corbett informs us "that the president of the American Radiator Company claims that their new building in New York has been worth one hundred thousand cool round dollars in free publicity. No wonder. It verily shouts for attention. Suppose you should return from the office at night and your wife, whose pearly teeth have always been your pride and joy, should flash you a loving smile which revealed a new golded incisor and a blank space where the eyetooth had been, you could hardly fail to notice it, could you? Well, it would be just as difficult to approach the vicinity of Bryant Park for the first time and not see that golden crown shaft of jet black masonry standing out from the grey white buildings that surround it."

That men of business should consider architecture as an aid to advertisement is but natural, but one is perhaps justified in entertaining the misgiving that all is not well with architecture if architects themselves accept the same valuation. Mr. Corbett, however, although in the last-quoted sentence he appears to approve of the sensationalism of the Radiator Building, is careful to justify the design on other grounds. He tells us that the Radiator Building was by no means the whim of a clever publicity man seeking "to put over" a sensational stunt, for in his opinion it was an experiment based on sound architectural logic. He starts by praising the Radiator Building because its blackness provides a sharp contrast with its architectural neighbours, but recognising that this argument is, perhaps, too great a cession to the advertising instincts of the man of business, he proceeds to a justification of black buildings in general. As the problem raised is an interesting one and rather novel, let us follow his argument a little further. He maintains that from its very nature American architecture must depend largely on mass for its effect. A massive office building broken up with a lot of finicky detail loses in architectural effectiveness a proportion to an elaboration of that detail, but unfortunately offices must have plenty of natural light for obvious economic reasons. This means a great many windows and skeleton steel construction does not permit much variety in window spacing. Those geometrical rows of windows become, so runs the argument, a species of architectural detail. What is the poor architect to do, his building must have plenty of light, yet the dark window spots make it look like a nutmeg grater. The architect of the Radiator Building hit upon a novel idea, why not treat it frankly as a mass? If we have to have windows, at least we can try to hide them as much as possible, so by using a dark material instead of a light one we make the windows blend into the mass of the building and compel the eye to see it as a solid silhouette.

Mr. Corbett's article is accompanied by a photograph of this same American Radiator building, but what do we see? So far from there being a dark mass in which the windows disappear altogether through their tone being similar to that of the wallage, the photographer has devised his picture so that the windows appear as light as possible against the dark background of the facade, and it must be confessed at once that the building would entirely lose interest if this were not the case, for, after all, what other symbol is there of the human usage of the building except the windows? If it was the object of the architect to disguise the windows as much as possible, this is tantamount to saying that as far as the architectural effect was concerned he would have welcomed the opportunity to exclude the windows altogether and to build a skyscraper with four blind walls. One has only to use one's imagination to blot out the pale reflections of the panes of windows shown in a photograph of the Radiator building to realise what an architectural monstrosity would result if we had a great towering black mass of stone, without the fenestration which alone can give it meaning.

Mr. Corbett has some interesting things to say of the relation between architecture and civilisation. In the Middle Ages, he tells us, when religion was the paramount factor of life, the people expressed themselves in cathedrals. They were typical of the age and they endured. Nowadays the central parts of American cities down comes a church and up goes an office building. Where the money goes there goes architecture. The more money there is the better the architecture, so says Mr. Corbett. "A newspaper reaches a million circulation and up goes a beautiful skyscraper. Architecture changes in character, but it manages always to keep in the Social Register with an A rating in Bradstreet." Of course, this is a truism, buildings can only be built by those who can afford to pay for them and it is useless to kick against this condition. The extraordinary energy displayed by American architects is now being devoted largely to the individual business man and it must be confessed that many beautiful buildings are being erected for him The erection of beautiful buildings, however, is only the minor part of architecture. The major part must ever be related to civic ideal and can only be manifested when we have not only beautiful buildings but beautiful cities also. How far the architectural ambitions of the American business man militate against the possibility of beautiful cities is a question which Mr. Corbett does not consider in the present article in the "Saturday Evening Post;" but as, however, this article is to be followed by two others, we may perhaps look forward to obtaining his opinion upon this important subject in one of the subsequent issues.

Coming Events

May

1.—R.I.B.A. Visit to Stowe School, Bucks.

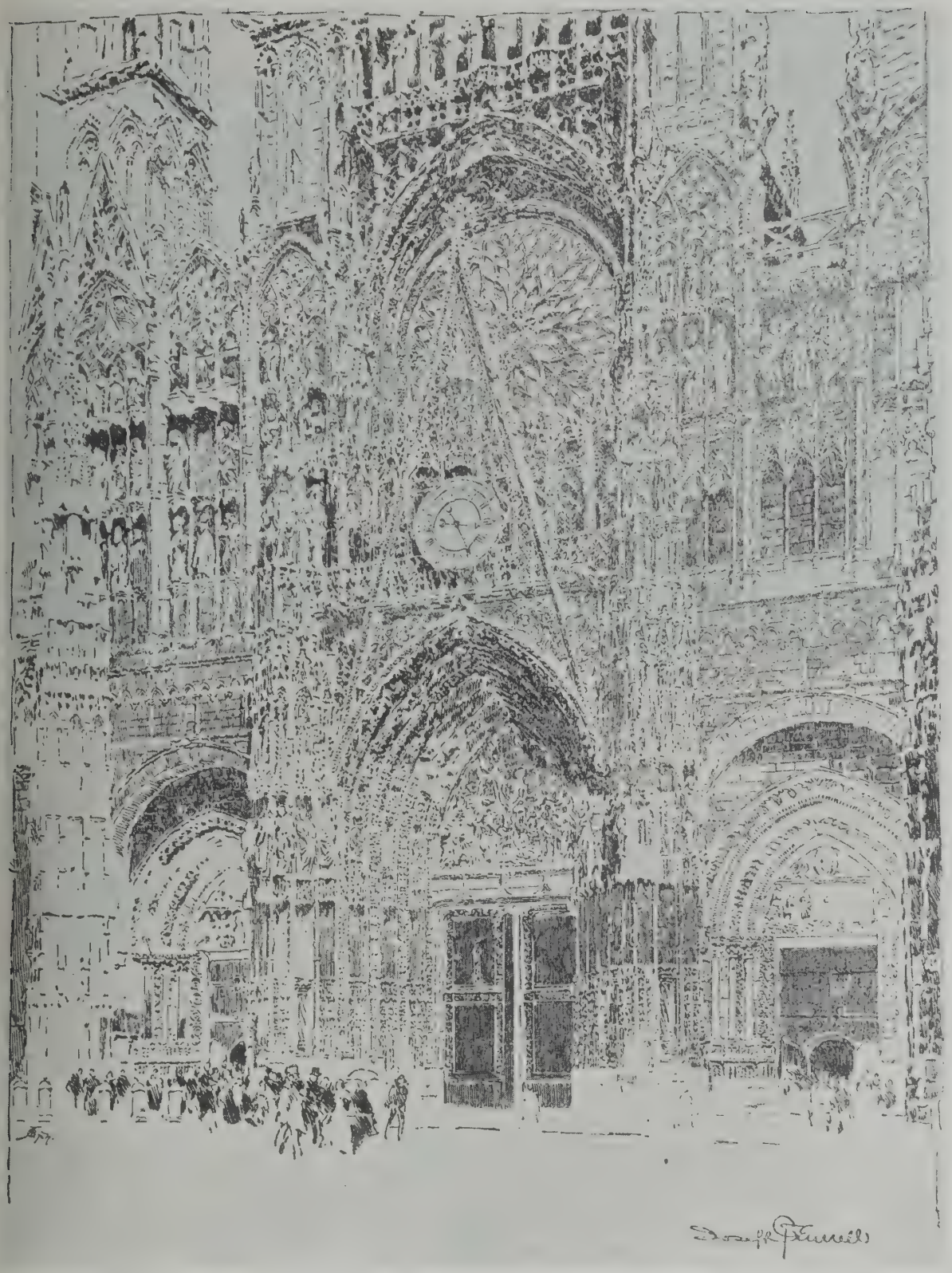
3.—Royal Society of Arts: "Ornament in Britain—III" by Charles Reed Peers, C.B.E., M.A., at 8 p.m.

3.—R.I.B.A. Annual General Meeting.

4.—Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings Annual Meeting at 9 Conduit Street, W.1. Mr. John Leighton in the chair.

6.—Royal Society of Arts: "The Preservation of Ancient Cottages," by Sir Frank Baines, C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., at 4.30 p.m.

7.—Royal Society of Arts: "The New Delhi," by Mr. Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., at 4.30 p.m.



THE GREAT DOOR, ROUEN CATHEDRAL. From a Drawing by the late JOSEPH PENNELL.

"The Six Cylinder House"

Under the title of the "Six Cylinder House with Streamline Body," Mr. Henry Wright, in an article in the Journal of the American Institute, suggests that had the same thought and ingenuity been displayed in the design of houses that has been exercised in that of motor cars, the housing problem would have been solved. We neither understand the application of his title nor the comparison between car and house, but Mr. Wright makes out a good case for what are practically working class flats as compared with the ordinary terrace house, and emphasises the ease with which accommodation of the flat type can be expanded or contracted by division between two or more tenants on a floor. But he omits two points which tell against such small flats here, the want of separate yards for each flat which could be used for the tenants' children, and the difficulty of dealing satisfactorily with the ground floor which always, in a block of flats, is the least desirable position. In the case of the small flat-like buildings under discussion, this disadvantage would be relatively greater since the ground floor flat would form at least a third of the whole accommodation provided. Even if advertised as "Six Cylinder Houses with Streamline Bodies" they would often fail to attract here, but we should much like to have an explanation of the title!



Fig. 15.—A WEATHERBOARDED GEORGIAN HOUSE AT HENDON, MIDDLESEX (Laced valleys).

Local Variations in Construction—IV.

On Tiling

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

It is practically certain that clay tiles are the latest of the common rural methods of roofing to be brought into use. Thatch is primitive, slates as a covering must have suggested themselves in very early time since in favourable districts they form themselves almost ready for use by lamination of blocks having thin cleavage planes under frost, but tiles are manufactured articles requiring some skill in making. The plain tile as an object is as nearly standard by custom as the common brick—its size varies little from district to district, 10 in. by 6 in. to 11 in. by 7 in. are about the limits, and though thickness, colour and regularity of shape differ according to local material there is, generally speaking, one type common to the whole country. Old tiles were always nibless and were fixed similarly to the early thick slates by driving oak tile-pins into holes formed at the head of each tile and lodging them over laths or battens. Boarded roofs were seldom or never formed, but tiles were usually bedded at the heads, either in hair mortar, or quite often in hay or moss. Very many old roofs now tiled for some hundreds of years past, were undoubtedly originally thatched and owe their form to that fact.

The old country builder did almost everything possible with the common plain tile—such "fittings" as tile-and-half-valley tiles, and eaves tiles seem to be of comparatively modern introduction. The granny bonnet hip, angle tile for vertical tiling, and half-round ridge seem to have been the only departures usual, and even the "granny-bonnet" is doubtful away from the Home Counties. The precise ti when "purpose made" valleys were introduced is diffi to determine—in many roofs which are quite obvious old tiles they are used, but appear of different texture, it is probable that the tiling has been relaid, whe in many houses of comparatively late date, such as h weatherboarded Georgian house at Hendon, Mid sex, shewn in Fig. 15, the old-style laced valley occ This was the general method of forming a valley in work. It requires considerable skill and judgment execution and for a workmanlike finish it is necessary t one roof shall be higher, so that the intersecting ridge die out against the slope as the courses sweep upwa In any case this is a very good canon of design, the unif effect of a dominant roof mass being invaluable. The of a length of inverted ridging above each intersecting m roof is shewn in Fig. 16—a pleasant and very typical l Buckinghamshire Inn.

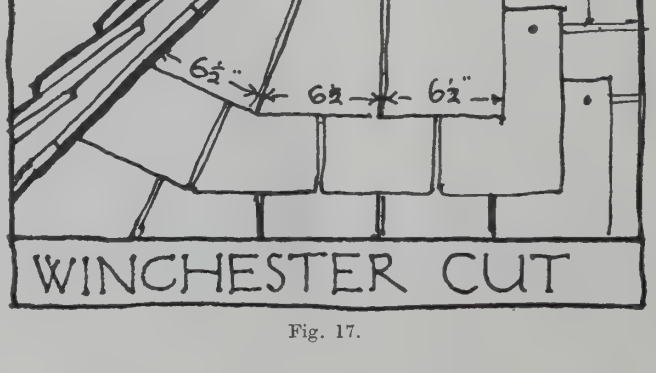


Fig. 17.

The Home counti Middlesex, Essex, K Surrey, Sussex, Berksh Bucks and Hertfords —have a distinct dominance in tiling. neighbouring counties Hampshire, Wilts, O and Suffolk share to s extent this excellence display local discrepan —Hampshire, for exam seems the home of pleasant and sensible fi of vertical wall-tiling be a gable, known to ti as the "Winchester c (Fig. 17), which enabl sound fixing to be obtai for the gusset tile (to ad a dressmaker's term) e ing each course. Wi



Fig. 16.—THE INN AT PRINCES RISBOROUGH, BUCKS. (Inverted ridge tiles to small gables.)

tile districts border on stone slate one also, the agreeable custom of starting roofs with a few courses of large stone slates at the eaves obtains fairly frequently.

The south-eastern tiler is, however, the master—he makes no bones about tiling a mansard and working his tiles over the change of pitch without line of demarcation, or of sweeping any sort of valley, weather-tiling anything, in fact, doing all that is humanly possible with his material.

Extending up the Eastern shores of England, facing Flanders, is the pantile area. Pantiling, of course, occurs practically everywhere in this country—the Bridgewater district seems to have taken it up at a fairly early date, but along the Norfolk, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire coasts it is at home, and is laid with understanding of its possibilities and weaknesses. Pantiling suits a simple roof without intersections. It is weak at the verge and very liable to be stripped by high winds, particularly if laid on a steep pitch. Owing to its ridge and furrow formation large spaces require filling under ridge tiling or hips. Furthermore, the tiles having no fixing are apt to rock in high winds and so become slightly displaced, allowing water to blow through. All these points must be faced and overcome if roofs are to fulfil their function.

Norfolk custom protects the verge by a low gable parapet, or in lesser buildings by a large board with capping which overlies the tiling (Fig. 18). The furrows below the ridge finish are filled with pieces of plain tile set in mortar and forming a richly attractive and workmanlike job (Fig. 19). Three methods exist for overcoming the tendency to displacement and slight leakage. Norfolk favours "reeding and bedding"; the spaces between the tiles battens being filled with reeds laid in flush and held in position by short strips of cleft lath sprung in under the battens. Upon this base the tiles are bedded in hair mortar. The roof is thus made windproof. Rain usually does not penetrate unless the wind takes it but should a few drops do so, the reeding acts as blotting paper. Yorkshire favours bedding under each tile roll with a mortar fillet formed on three rows of plasterer's lath laid on the tile battens from eaves to ridge—a very neat and workmanlike method. The third way is sheet lathing between the battens and plastering the space between rafters from below, after laying tiles, known in Norfolk as "sparkling."

Incidentally, it may be said that the various local names for similar objects and processes, which can often be picked up in conversation with workmen, ought to be recorded. Torching, the London name for pointing up the joints of a slated or tiled roof from below, is called "toaching" in Gloucester, and "pin-pointing" in Somerset; probably other variants exist.

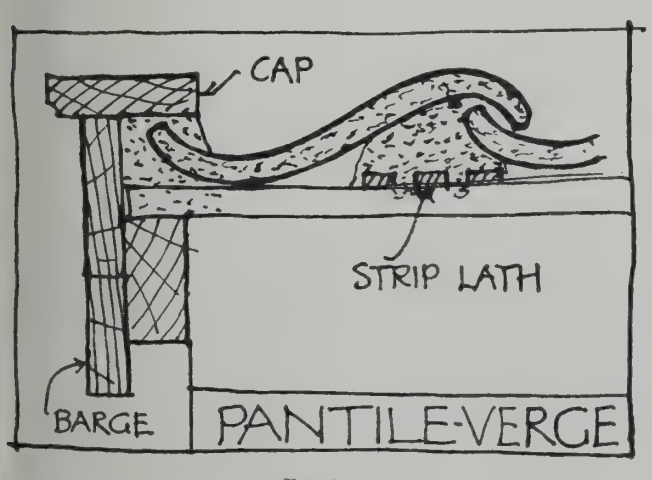
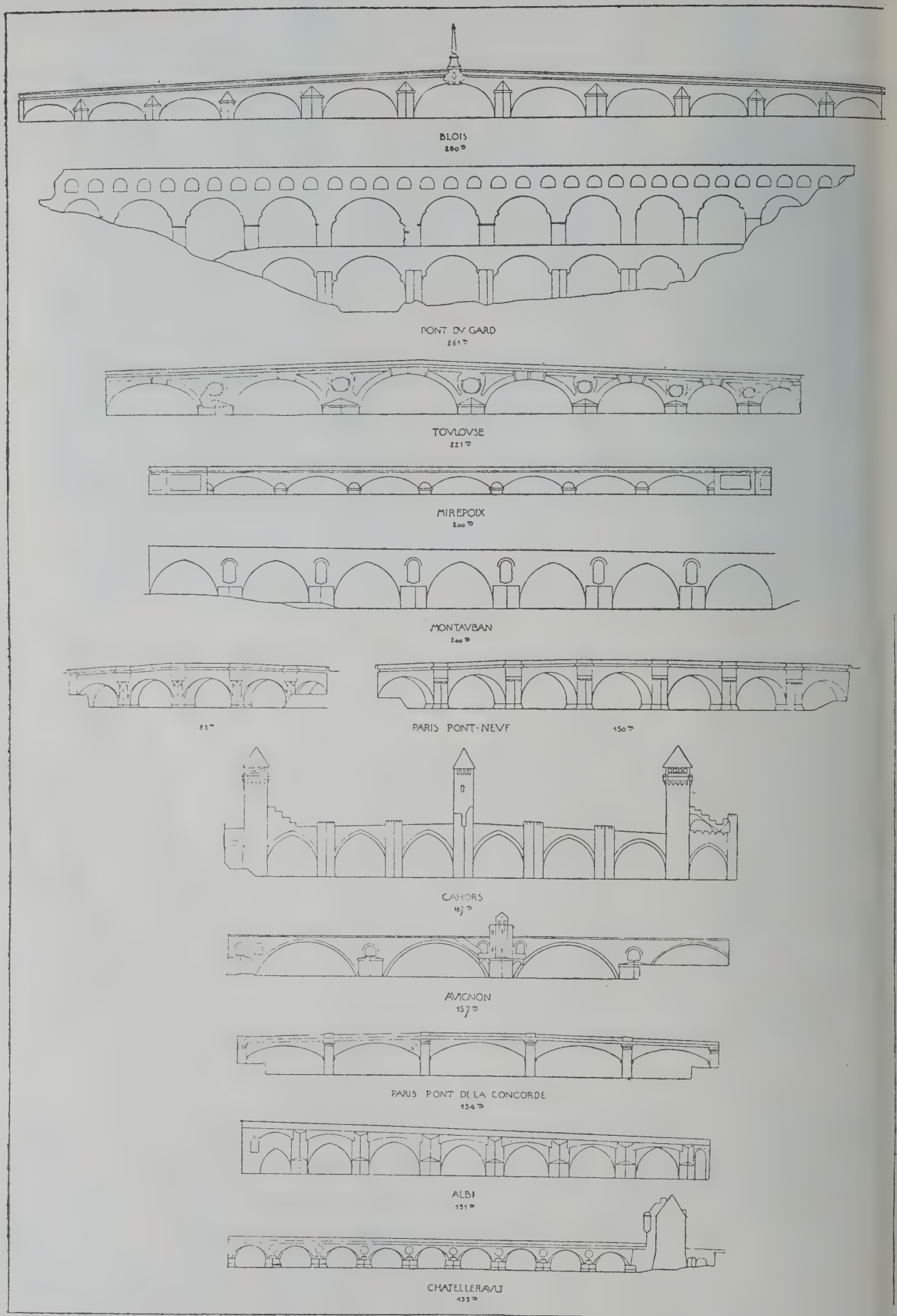


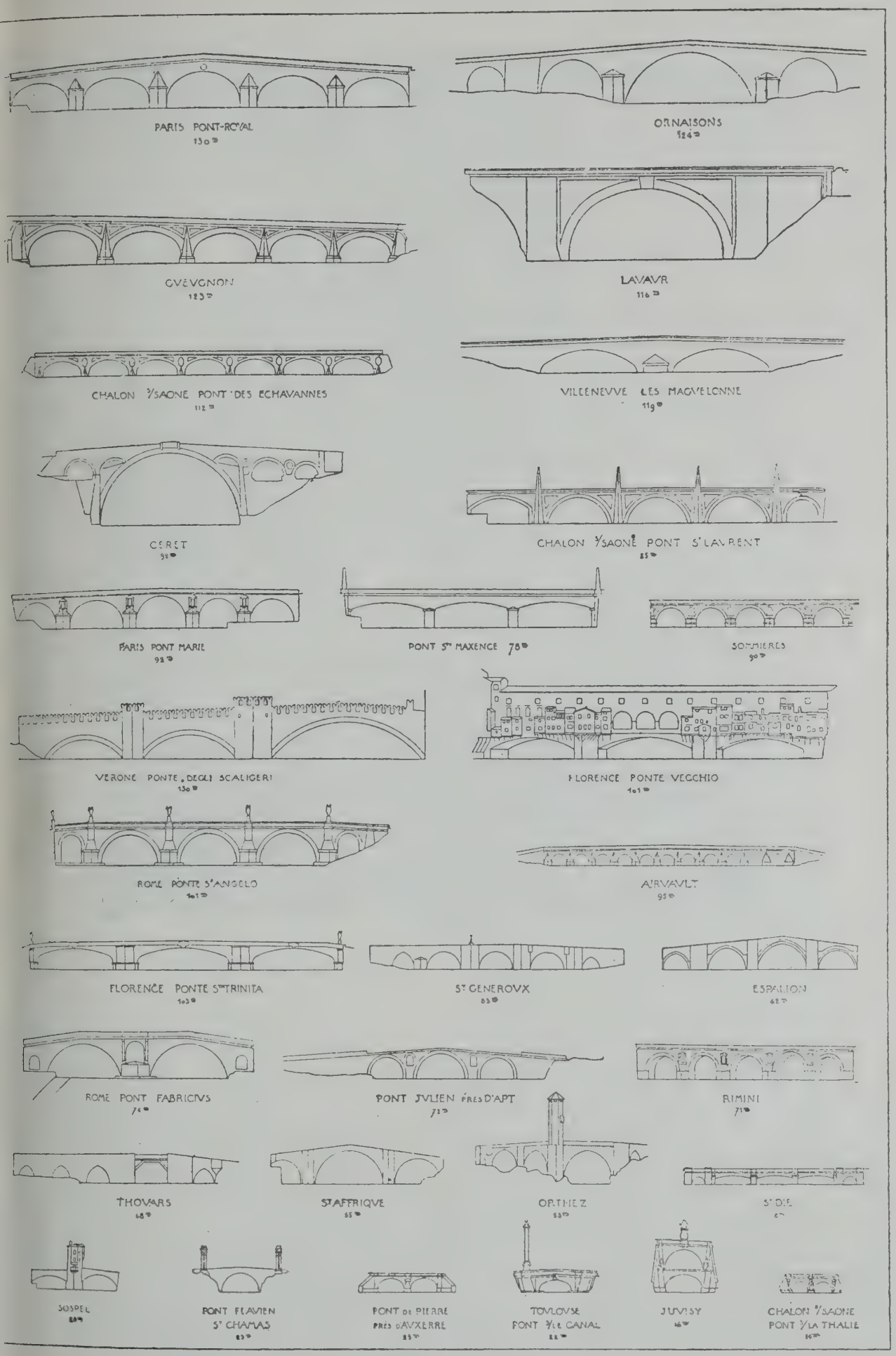
Fig. 18.



Fig. 19.



COMPARATIVE SIZES AND PROFILES OF BRIDGES REFERRED TO IN "THE OLD BRIDGES OF FRANCE."
(By Permission of Messrs. B. T. Batsford, Ltd.)



COMPARATIVE SIZES AND PROFILES OF BRIDGES REFERRED TO IN "THE OLD BRIDGES OF FRANCE."
(By Permission of Messrs. B. T. BATSFORD, LTD.)



CHAPEL FOR THE COMMUNITY OF THE RESURRECTION, MIRFIELD.
WALTER TAPPER, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Notes in Brief

The Bedford Harper Trustees, a large part of whose Estate is included in the area scheduled by the London County Council in the Town-plan for the Foundling Hospital Estate in Bloomsbury, London, have given formal notice of objection to the inclusion of their property under this Order. It is explained that this notice is not a hostile one, but for the purpose of safeguarding the Trust's interests until the Council Scheme has been more definitely determined. It is stated in "The Manchester Guardian" that the Foundling Hospital itself will come into the house-breakers' hands in June. Various architectural decorative features in the Hospital buildings will be removed and stored by the Governors for inclusion in the London offices of the Hospital when built.

* * *

At a conference held at the Guildhall, Westminster, on Thursday last, of local authorities in the North of Middlesex, it was decided to set up a joint Town-planning Committee for that portion of Middlesex that is at present not part of any scheme. Mr. G. L. Pepler, Chief Town Planning Inspector of the Ministry of Health, addressed the Conference, to which the following authorities were inv to send representatives: Edmonton, Enfield, Finch Friern Barnet, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Hendon, Horn Kingsbury, Southgate, South Mimms, Tottenham, We stone, Wembley, Willesden, and Wood Green.

* * *

Excavations under the auspices of the Society of A quaries at the ruins of The Church of Stone-near-Faversh Kent, which are close to the Watling Street of the Rom have served to determine with more certainty the dat the old building. Mr. C. R. Peers, Director of the Soci has given his opinion that the oldest part of the East he thinks, is about 1200, while the Nave he dates as of fourteenth century and enlarged at some later date. T are at least four floor-levels in the Chancel which i difficult to date. The use of Roman tile in the buildi explained by the proximity of a Roman settlement w afforded plenty of material. In the Roman Cemet near by, Colonel Hawley, who is in charge of the w found a fine collection of Roman funeral pottery and o relics, now housed in the Maison Dieu Museum at Ospri Remains of a Roman building and various domestic arti have been found in a field adjoining the church site.



THE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, OLD QUEBEC STREET, LONDON.

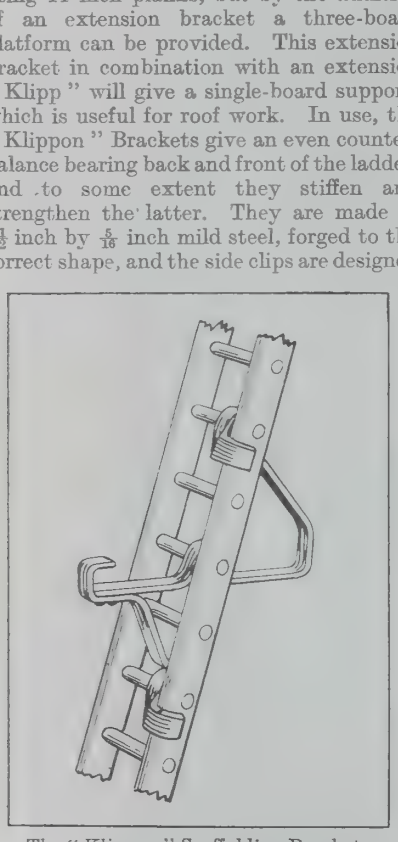
WALTER TAPPER, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings

Solving Minor Scaffolding Problems

The "Klippon" Patent Scaffolding Brackets, one of the specialities shown by Messrs. P. E. Helme & Co., of 49 Northumberland Park, Tottenham, N.17, at the recent Building Exhibition, are designed on the cantilever principle making a platform at the back and front of the ladder at the same level. The arrangement shown in our illustration will provide the necessary supports for a double-board platform, using 11 inch planks, but by the addition of an extension bracket a three-board platform can be provided. This extension bracket in combination with an extension "Klipp" will give a single-board support, which is useful for roof work. In use, the "Klippon" Brackets give an even counterbalance bearing back and front of the ladder, and to some extent they stiffen and strengthen the latter. They are made of 1½ inch by $\frac{5}{16}$ inch mild steel, forged to the correct shape, and the side clips are designed

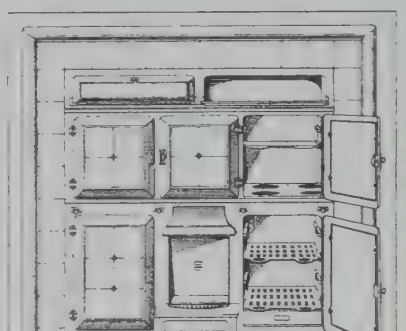


The "Klippon" Scaffolding Brackets.
(P. E. Helme & Co.)

to accommodate themselves to the varying width of the latter sides. All the units are easily fixed and are self-locking, without the aid of nuts and bolts or any other loose parts. The practical builder will find in these brackets a solution to many of his scaffolding problems. The "Klippon" Brackets shown in our illustration weigh 15 lb. each, and when in position they offer the minimum obstruction to workmen.

An Electric Jack Plane

The "R.V." Hand Planing Machine, which we illustrate, has recently been placed on the market by Messrs. René Volet, Ltd., of 242 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1, and is one of the sturdiest of electric woodworking tools which we have seen. Essentially it is a jack plane with the ordinary fixed steel blade replaced by a rotary steel cutter, which is driven through suitable gearing by means of a universal 1.1 H.P. electric motor. This steel cutter is 4¾ inches wide, and is capable of rough planing the hardest wood with a rapid forward movement, taking a cut ⅛ inch deep when working on beech or oak. In operation the rear part

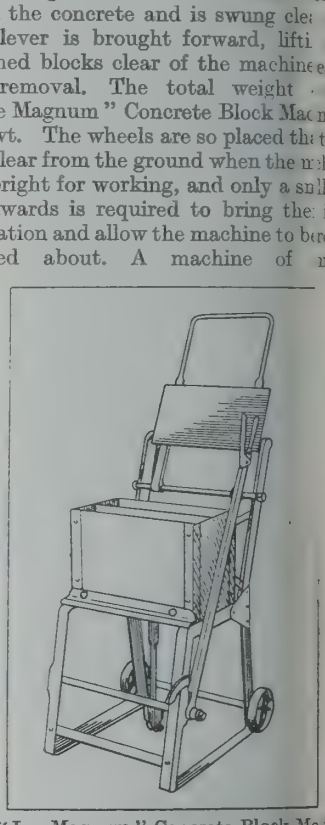


The New Double Oven Triplex Grate.
(Triplex Foundry, Ltd.)

of the tool is always kept on an exact level with the rotary cutter, but the elevation of the forward part can be adjusted by means of a simple mechanism controlled by a vernier. The forward sole is really used to limit the depth of the cut, which may be anything from the thinnest shaving up to ¼ inch, whilst the rear sole, which rests on the planed surface, prevents the cutters from "plunging" or from "side-slipping." By virtue of this construction it is possible to obtain work of the highest accuracy and to ensure a clean, even finish on the surface of the wood. The "R.V." Hand Planing Machine is therefore something more than an electric jack plane. It can be operated from the electric lighting circuit, and at 110 volts it has a current consumption of only 10 amperes. The "R.V." motor, however, can be connected to both alternating or direct current circuits.

An Inexpensive Concrete Block Machine

The "Lee Magnum" Concrete Block Machine, made by Messrs. Lee & Fouracre, of Steventon Engineering Works, Steventon, Berks, can be operated by one man with an output of 50 to 70 blocks per hour mounted on pallettes ready for drying. The normal size of the blocks is 18 inches by 9 inches by 4½ inches, but by the use of a division plate the machine can be adapted for blocks of half this size. Two blocks are produced at each operation, and where desired one of these can be given a "rock" face for external finish. This machine, which we illustrate, comprises a framework of angle steel supporting a rigid steel box fitted with a sliding base plate whi can be pushed upwards by mear of steel rod operated by a lever. A tapi plate hinged to the upper part of th ran is also provided for levelling the upp surface of the blocks and pressing th into the mould. In order to opera machine the lever is pushed bac hinged plate is raised, and the cvis plate and face plates are plac position. The pallettes are now plac the bottom of the box and the la er filled with concrete. The hinged pla then banged down two or three ti es pack the concrete and is swung cle ar the lever is brought forward, lifti finished blocks clear of the machine eac for removal. The total weight "Lee Magnum" Concrete Block Mac ne 2¼ cwt. The wheels are so placed th th are clear from the ground when the ma hi is upright for working, and only a sm ll backwards is required to bring the in operation and allow the machine to be re moved about. A machine of mi

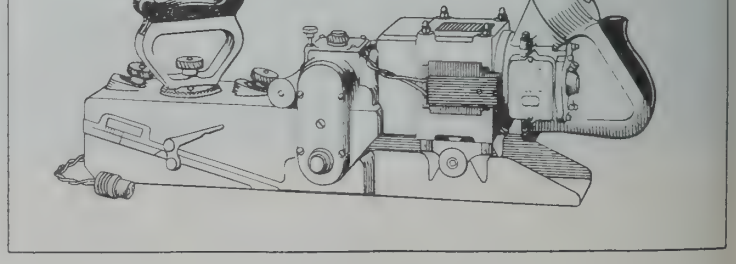


The "Lee Magnum" Concrete Block Ma in
(Lee & Fouracre.)

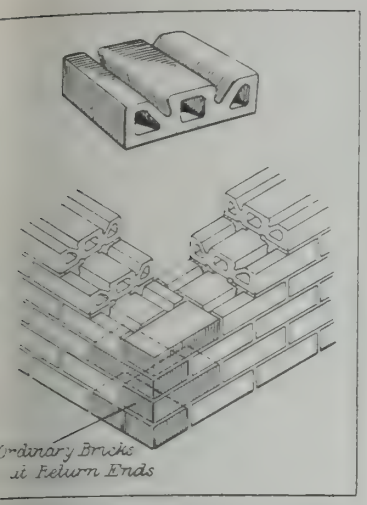
design can be supplied for makin s standard size concrete bricks at a operation, with an approximate capac 1,000 to 1,200 bricks per day.

Two Bricks in One

A new "Two-in-One" Double C it Face Brick, known as the "Aco," w exhibited for the first time by Messr Cohen & Co., Ltd., of 148-9 Great I ve Street, London, S.E.1, at the Buil



The "R.V." Hand Planing Machine.
(René Volet, Ltd.)



The "Aco" Double Cavity Face Brick.
(A. Cohen & Co., Ltd.)

ibition. This firm claims that their nt brick, which measures 9 inches by hes by 2⅝ inches, enables the bricklayer y an equivalent of 1,100 ordinary bricks day and that its use effects a consider- saving in cost so far as transport and l labour are concerned. The two ches in the "Aco" bricks receive the tar and it is not necessary to cover the ille of the brick, which adds extra air e to the interior of the wall. These ks are made of a fine quality clay and waterproof. In our illustration it will oticed that ordinary bricks are indicated he return ends of the wall, but where ed "Aco" Return End Bricks and les can be supplied.

Cooking for Many

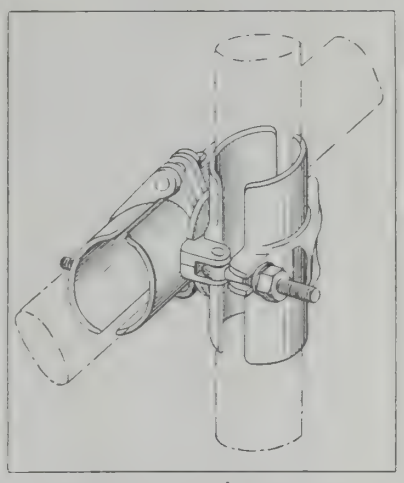
new "G" Pattern Triplex Grate an oven on each side of the fire, gned to meet heavy cooking require- ts in large country houses and small ls, where some 40 to 50 people may have catered for, has recently been placed he market by Messrs. Triplex Foundry, , of Great Bridge, Staffs. This model exhibited at the Building Exhibition, from our illustration architects will eciate the fact that the unit has a y balanced effect. It comprises two roasting ovens and two upper boiling s, a large hot-chamber extending the e width of the grate and two large ng ovens, all worked from a 12-inch In addition to this, the unit is fitted a high pressure boiler of ample dimen- for maintaining a hot-water cylinder to 50 gallons capacity. The overall nsions are 54 inches high by 60 inches and this necessitates the provision of ck opening 60 inches by 66 inches by ches deep. The ovens and flues are up of cast iron plates in sections, and lues are of the ascending type. In ion with other "Triplex" grates, the is ground smooth and stoved black el, in order to do away with the use of lead, whilst the oven doors are tiled in keeping with the general decoration e kitchen. The lower ovens are fitted patent sliding shelves and four sets of rs, whilst each of the upper ovens has loose boiling rings which are large h to take saucepans of one gallon ity. The fire front is of the basket nd the smoke and hot gases given off the top of the coals are drawn down- through the incandescent body of the d consumed. A boiling stool, large h to support a 2½-gallon oval cooking an be fitted to the front of the fire, as in our illustration. This stool is of the boxed-in form, open only on one side, where it receives the heat direct from the fire and turns it to useful purpose. The high pressure boiler can be supplied in wrought iron or copper, to suit the local water supply. When the cooking or boiling dampers are open the hot flue gases pass under the boiler before reaching the oven, and this ensures the efficiency of the hot water service. A direct flue, however, is also fitted at the back of the boiler with a separate controlling damper, but this is only pressed into service when an extra quick supply of hot water is in demand for the bath.

A New Jointless Flooring

Although there is much to be said in favour of jointless flooring, on account of its hygienic and dustless surface, it is well known that unless very great care is exercised in mixing and laying the material the excessive expansion of the magnesia cement is liable to cause a good deal of "bulging" or "ballooning," with subsequent shrinkage at a later date. These troubles have been mainly responsible for establishing a certain hesitation on the part of the builder in the laying of jointless flooring without previous experience, although there is really little to be feared in using the proven proprietary compositions. It is, however, interesting to note the coming of a new jointless flooring, in colours, which is entirely free from magnesite and magnesium chloride. This material, introduced under the name of "Harvifloor" by Messrs. The Harvie Corporation, Ltd., of Broadway Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1, is light in weight and is highly resilient and waterproof. It is supplied in the form of a powder which has only to be mixed with water in much the same way as cement, and can be laid on concrete, stone, brick or wood, without any special "keying." The surface can be left matt, or rubbed down and polished. Samples of this material were recently exhibited by the manufacturers on their Stand at the Building Exhibition.

A New Clip for Tubular Scaffolding

On this page we illustrate a new clip which has recently been brought out by Messrs. Stephens & Carter, Ltd., of Paddington Green, London, W.2, for use in conjunction with a tubular scaffolding of which they are manufacturers. This fitting is self-contained and has a pivotal joint between the two component clips, so that the scaffolding tubes can be secured at any angular position relative to each other. By this means diagonal braces can be placed on the standard without the intermediate use of a ledger. The individual clips are tightened up by means of swivelled bolts.



New Clip for Tubular Scaffolding.
(Stephens & Carter, Ltd.)

Steel Counters with Bronze Enrichments

Many architects have hesitated to specify steel fittings for shops and offices on account of the difficulty in obtaining a finish which will be in keeping with the surrounding architectural treatment. That a noteworthy advance in the matter of finishes has now been made was borne out by a visit to the stand occupied by the Art Metal Equipment Department of Messrs. Roneo, Ltd., at the Building Exhibition, where the steel counter which we illustrate attracted some attention as an example of the blending of design with a distinctive finish. The steel used in the construction of this counter is stove enamelled to harmonise with the "penny bronze" enrichment, and in combination with the marble base the resulting effect is pleasing. The rear of the counter is also ingeniously fitted with drawers, cupboards, and openings covered by push-down steel shutters, where books and materials may be left in safe custody throughout the night without fear of their destruction by fire.



Steel Counter with Bronze Enrichments.
(Roneo, Ltd.: Art Metal Equipment Department).

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday, April* 28.

There are members of the House of Commons, particularly on the Labour benches, who frequently press for the introduction of all the latest improvements into the houses which are being erected with State assistance. No one in the House has a better right to be called a "housing reformer" than Mr. Chamberlain, the Minister of Health, but he refuses to give way to such demands. The paramount need of the moment, he insists, is that houses should be erected as speedily and as cheaply as possible, allowing for all reasonable provisions for comfort which are consistent with the needs of the prospective occupants. He has just refused a demand, which was insistently pressed upon him by certain members of the Opposition, that the provision of smokeless methods of heating should be made a condition of the payment of the subsidy in respect to housing schemes. Much is being done, Mr. Chamberlain said, to provide smokeless methods of heating in housing schemes, but, in face of the urgent need of new houses, he is not prepared to withhold financial assistance while such methods are not adopted.

The feeling which was aroused in the House a week ago by the announcement of the figures showing the enormously increased importation of foreign bricks and other housing material, has not abated. Sir Kingsley Wood, who has had to meet the attack, pointed out that the Housing Act of 1924 (passed by the Labour Government) specifically provides that no restrictions are to be placed upon local authorities so far as orders for bricks are concerned. The most the Minister of Health was able to do—and he had done it several times—was to urge that, wherever possible, the orders should be given to British firms. "Are there not a great number of unemployed men capable of working in the brick-fields?" asked Sir Henry Page-Croft. "Can the Ministry not find employment for these men at a time when there is such a great importation of bricks from abroad?" Had the time not come, asked Sir John Marriott, to repeal the Act of 1924. Sir William Davison demanded, in truculent tones, for a statement showing what the Ministry are doing to secure the dilution of the building industry so that delay due to lack of labour could be overcome. The Parliamentary Secretary bowed to the storm. The Ministry, he said, were glad to see as many British people employed as possible, but he could do no more than cite the provisions of the Act of 1924 as the last word of the Legislative on the subject.

Other Members were inquisitive as to the progress of town-planning. Mr. Chamberlain informed them that 273 urban and 51 rural authorities have prepared or are preparing schemes under the Town Planning Act of 1919. To these unimpressive figures on the positive side, he added that 825 boroughs and urban districts and 543 rural districts have taken no steps, so far as he is aware, to prepare schemes; but it must not be assumed that all those districts have land within their areas suitable for town planning.

Another effort to "draw" the Minister of Health on the subject of what is to happen to the building subsidy next October proved unsuccessful. There stands the statute of 1924, he replied in effect, requiring that on October 1 the question of subsidies must be reviewed in the light of such progress as may have been made in building. A Labour Member, Mr. Paling, suggested that local authorities are hesitating to proceed with building schemes because they are uncertain what the financial arrangements may be for the future.

In reply to another set of inquiries, Mr. Chamberlain said he is aware of the good work that is being done in Austria and elsewhere by "co-operative self-housing methods," in which a large proportion of the building labour is supplied by the intending occupants of the houses and their families. There are agencies, he said, which are seeking to promote this method in Great Britain. Assistance by loans and subsidies may be given by local authorities, and Mr. Chamberlain added that he regards with sympathy further efforts to develop this form of co-operative building.

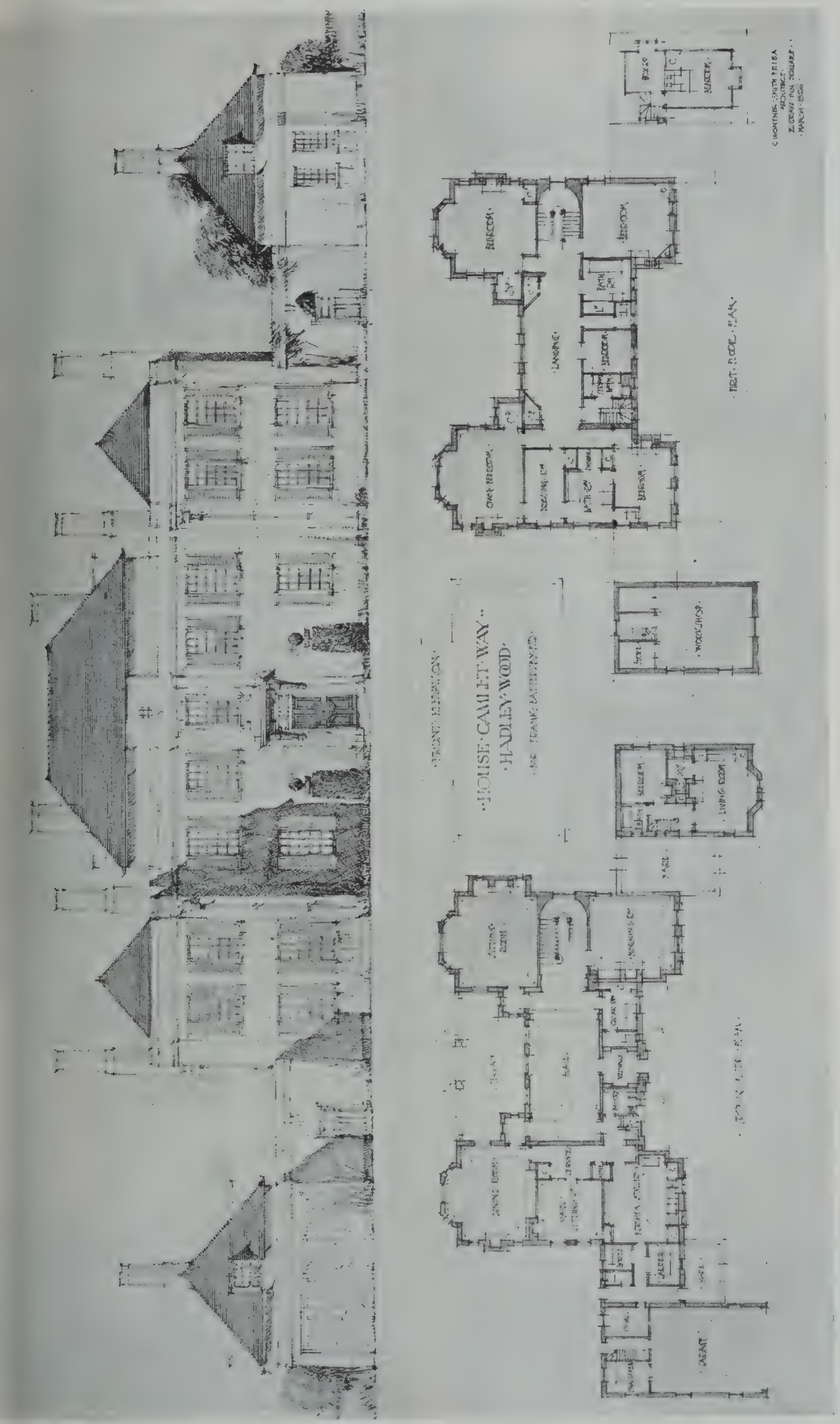
Architect's Claim for Fees

Mr. Justice Roche gave judgment in the King's Bench Division on Monday upon a claim by Mr. Clifford Saunders Banks, architect and surveyor, Oakfield Road, Croydon, against Messrs. Vaile Bros., Manor House Garage, Beckenham, for £338 8s. 6d. for professional services.

His Lordship said plaintiff was suing for remuneration for work in connection with a scheme contemplated by defendants for development of land at Beckenham. Defendants, who were motor garage proprietors, were minded to use the corner site for erecting premises for themselves and other purposes. It was common ground that they employed plaintiff as their architect. The scheme proceeded a long way, consent of the Council had been obtained, and certain tenders had been asked for and obtained. The defendants then found the scheme was too extensive for them, and they said they would abandon it. They did abandon it so far as the employment of the plaintiff was concerned, and what they did was to get some other architect to carry out a reduced scheme for a sum just under £3,500. The decision of the whole case turned on this point. Defendants' case was that they employed plaintiff on the terms that he should produce a scheme which should cost £3,000 and no more, and that his appointment was limited to that stipulation. The onus was on defendants to satisfy his Lordship on that point, and they had entirely failed to do so. He was satisfied that plaintiff was employed as architect, that he did a large amount of work, that the scheme was abandoned and that where a scheme was abandoned there was a well-settled custom between building owners and architects that the ordinary charge should be two-thirds of what would be charged if the scheme had not been abandoned. It was common ground that the terms of the remuneration were 6 per cent. as an overriding and inclusive percentage. The scheme was carried out for £3,474, and upon this plaintiff was entitled to a sum of £139. He was satisfied that nothing was said at first interview between the parties as to the limit of £3,000, to which defendants intended to commit themselves or as to limiting plaintiff's employment in this manner. It was admitted that it was impossible to carry out a scheme such as was contemplated by defendants for anything like £3,000. The facts spoke for themselves, and the reduced scheme which was carried out cost £3,400. It was inconceivable that plaintiff would have consented to do any work on lines which he knew would be bound to lead to failure. The £3,000 was mentioned as a matter of expectation when the first tenders were in, and it was found how costly the matter was. The defendants were within their rights in terminating plaintiff's employment, but they cannot refuse to pay him under the two-thirds rule. The counter-claim by defendants had been abandoned, and would be dismissed. There would be judgment for plaintiff for £139, with costs.

The Brick Difficulty

The difficulty of securing bricks in various parts of the country has been raised again in a letter to "The Times" from the Chairman of the Frome Rural District Council who states that to complete 150 houses in the specified time to secure the subsidy it has been necessary for the Council to allow their contractors to substitute (from above first floor level) concrete blocks instead of bricks. The Chairman made personal enquiries which went to show that bricks in large quantities could not be obtained; and presumably that the heavy railway rates prevented bricks from being utilised more than 40 to 50 miles from the place of manufacture. This complaint has drawn a reply from the Railway Information Bureau, denying that high railway rates are responsible, pointing out that the price of the brick stocks show an advance of 128 per cent. per thousand over pre-war rates, and stating that bricks are being sent long distances owing to the exceptional rates granted by the railway companies for conveyance. The Bureau finds it difficult to understand why the Frome Council could not have obtained bricks from any of three named brick fields, all within 33 miles of Frome.



HOUSE FOR FRANK BATTERSBY, Esq., CAMLET WAY, HADLEY WOOD. C. Wontner Smith, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

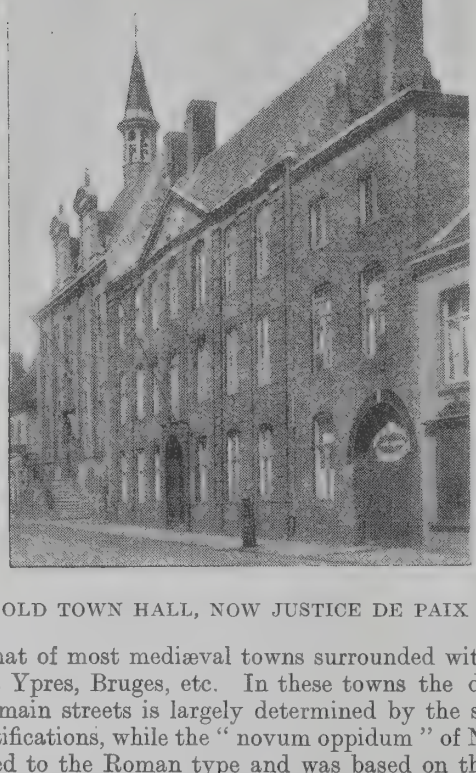
The Work of Restoration in Flanders

II.—Nieuport

The little town of Nieuport, which occupied an important strategical position on the estuary of the Yser and close to the locks which regulate the floods, was subjected, like Ypres, to a constant bombardment during the war, and every one of its houses and public buildings, including the Corn Hall and the Church, was literally rased to the ground. The place was held, first by the Belgians, then by the French after the battle of the Yser, again by the Belgians, then for a few months by the British, and once more by the Belgian army until the end of hostilities.

When the problem of the reconstruction of Nieuport was first considered, it was suggested that the whole plan of the town might be altered in order to facilitate the main communications which run from east to west between Ostend and Furnes, but it was soon found that the old plan presented great advantages and that the reasons which determined it could not be lightly ignored.

In a report addressed to the Municipality, the architect, J. Viérin, who is mainly responsible for the restoration of the principal buildings, pointed out that the plan of Nieuport carried out in the XIIth century differs considerably

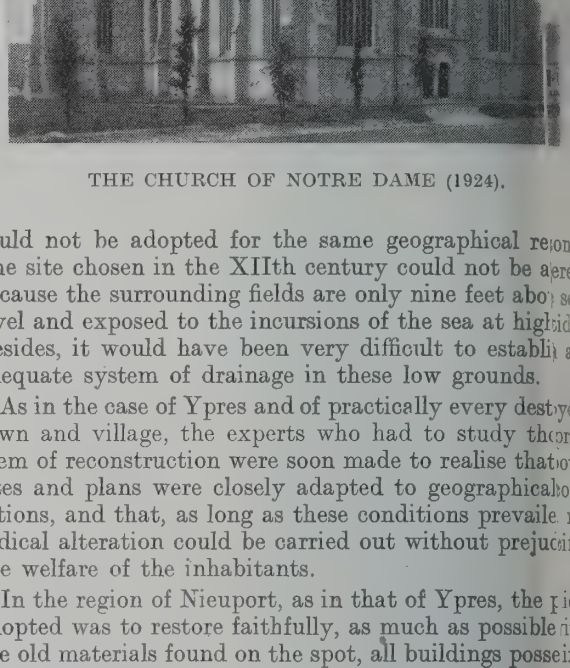


THE OLD TOWN HALL, NOW JUSTICE DE PAIX (1914).

from that of most mediæval towns surrounded with walls, such as Ypres, Bruges, etc. In these towns the direction of the main streets is largely determined by the shape of the fortifications, while the " novum oppidum " of Nieuport belonged to the Roman type and was based on the intersection of a series of streets running from north to south and from east to west like the pattern of a chess-board. Similar examples of mediæval cities built on the Roman type, though exceptional, may be found in the South of France and in England. Such are Montpazier and Winchelsea, which was rebuilt in the XIIIth century owing to the encroachments of the sea.

As far as Nieuport is concerned, this general design can easily be justified. The main streets, running from north to south, connect the port established on the estuary of the Yser with the market-place. Their direction being contrary to that of the prevailing winds, they afford sufficient shelter, and both the fronts and the backs of the houses are exposed to the sun. M. Viérin, therefore, considered that the old disposition ought to be maintained, while a new boulevard could be made in order to facilitate the traffic of fast vehicles running from east to west.

Certain suggestions made concerning the site of the town



THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME (1924).

could not be adopted for the same geographical reason. The site chosen in the XIIth century could not be a[dopted] because the surrounding fields are only nine feet abo[ve] level and exposed to the incursions of the sea at high[tide]. Besides, it would have been very difficult to establi[sh] adequate system of drainage in these low grounds.

As in the case of Ypres and of practically every destroyed town and village, the experts who had to study the problem of reconstruction were soon made to realise that [the] sites and plans were closely adapted to geographical [con]ditions, and that, as long as these conditions prevailed, [no] radical alteration could be carried out without prejudice to the welfare of the inhabitants.

In the region of Nieuport, as in that of Ypres, the [principle] adopted was to restore faithfully, as much as possible, [with] the old materials found on the spot, all buildings possessing a special value, while greater scope for initiative was given for the reconstruction of the other buildings. It was nevertheless urged on builders and owners to adapt the style of the new houses to that of the restored buildings in order not to mar the general effect, and to use, as much as possible, the brick made in the region which gives its distinct character to the architecture of Northern Flanders whether ancient or modern.

The restoration of the centre of the town, including the XVth century Gothic church and the Corn Hall of the same period, is perhaps the most successful piece of work achieved recently in Belgium. As shown on our illustration, there existed, between the Hall and the Church, a gap which was filled, in pre-war days, by a row of five indifferent houses which are now replaced by a delightful small Town Hall in the style of the period. The Hotel de Ville is connected with the Hall by a covered passage, built over an arch, which leads towards the Church. The latter is an exact reproduction of the original, and trees have already been planted in the place of the fine elms which shaded the square before the war. This part of Nieuport has already regained its former



THE RESTORED CORN HALL AND NEW TOWN HALL (1

nosphere and shows the work of the Belgian restorer at very best.

f we compare the pre-war and post-war pictures of the Halles," we notice that the restorer seems to have added four small turrets adorning the belfry. As a matter fact, these turrets belonged to the original monument had to be destroyed, a few years before the war, as y had become a public danger owing to their dilapidated dition. Another detail showing with what scrupulous e the work has been conducted: The pre-war gilt thercock was in the shape of a mermaid, but this was odern design; happily the old design which represented iling ship had been preserved, and it is this old weather- which has been copied and which to-day glitters at top of the monument.

he pre-war Town Hall was not on the market-place but he Rue d'Ostende. Its main part had been built in the Ith century, in the French Renaissance style, and cer- additions had been made later on which considerably



JUSTICE DE PAIX (1924).

led the aspect of the building. The restorer, M. Van e, instead of reproducing the old Town Hall, which is known as the "Justice de Paix," resumed the work h had been left unfinished by his predecessor, and gned a well-balanced building following the style of the nal part of the old one.

gain and again, whenever the artistic character of the nal building did not require a scrupulous reconstitution, nitiative of the restorer asserts itself. Some very in- ting examples of the result achieved in this way may een, not only in Nieuport itself, but in the surrounding try-side.

hile the Allies succeeded in retaining a foothold on the bank on the Yser estuary, the small village of Lom- tzyde, close to the shore amid the sand dunes, served outpost of the German army and was reduced to a of bricks by the Allied artillery. The new Church "Presbytère" of Lombaertzyde, built by MM. Pil et ou, without repeating the old design, combine all the features of the brick architecture of Northern Flanders. massive tower of the Church, though modern in certain details, preserves the strong outlines so conspicuous e clock towers of the sea coast which, for so many



REAR VIEW OF TOWN HALL, SHOWING ARCHWAY OPENING ON THE GRAND PLACE (1925).

centuries, have succeeded in withstanding the onslaught of the westerly gales.

On the whole, the work of restoration carried out in Flanders, and more particularly in the region of Nieuport, is characterised by its deep respect for tradition. Most Belgian architects share this respect, but it must not be forgotten that they were not entirely free agents. The High Commissioner appointed by the King in every devastated region had a say in the matter. So had the "Commission Royale des Monuments," whose special task is to preserve the architectural treasures of Belgium, and so had the Municipalities. In Nieuport, as in Ypres, it was the express wish of the Burgomaster and of the Communal Council that the main historic buildings of the town should be carefully reconstructed.

It was most fortunate that in Nieuport, at least, the centre of the town could be rebuilt under careful State supervision before the bad taste of certain owners had time to assert itself. The market-place and its immediate neighbourhood served as an example, and the majority of the citizens were so favourably impressed by the results achieved that they adopted the same designs for their own houses. They were encouraged in this direction by the authorities who organised, during the first months of reconstruction, an exhibition of the plans of the finest houses which had disappeared as well as of those which had been rebuilt by their own architects. In some cases an extra grant was given in order to allow private owners to carry out these schemes.

In this way it has been found possible to rebuild Nieuport practically on the old lines and to retain a certain unity of style in spite of some unavoidable errors. It will be some time before the town is again visited by tourists and artists attracted by its picturesque corners. The trees must grow in the squares as the grass already grows between the cobble stones, and the colour of the bricks and tiles must be mellowed by weather and time. Such changes do not take long in this exposed corner of Flanders, and we can foresee the time when ignorant travellers, deceived by the skill of M. Viérin and his colleagues, will take this brand-new town, built between 1920 and 1925, for the old mediæval seaport founded in 1163 by Philippe of Alsace, Count of Flanders.

EMILE CAMMAERTS.



THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME (1914).

Practical Acoustics—I.

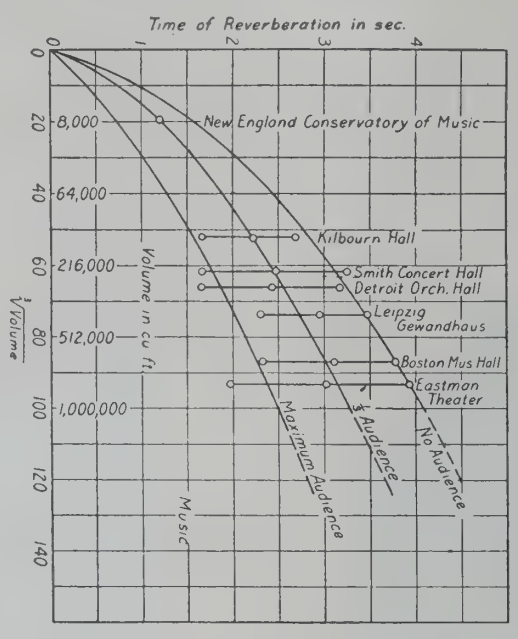
By A. G. Huntley, A.M.I.Struct.E.

Architectural acoustics add yet another problem to the already extensive list which the modern architect is called upon to solve, and it is remarkable that as the dissemination of sound is the primary object of nearly all buildings, the laws governing sound production should for so many centuries have been shrouded in mystery. Even now it is not yet fully realised that the problem is not entirely peculiar to churches, theatres, town halls and large auditoria of all kinds, but is quite as pertinent in connection with buildings to which a no more dignified term is applied than that of "room," as, for example, board rooms, court rooms, class rooms, committee rooms and the like.

Much has been done and many difficulties overcome and the whole problem has been reduced to an exact science, but in spite of all this a fresh difficulty now presents itself in the form of a certain amount of prejudice against the consideration of acoustical problems in new buildings, through fear that this consideration may involve the total alteration or even abandonment of a preconceived design.

To some extent this fear is justified, but only because too often the practice has been to say to an acoustical consultant "Such and such a design is an accepted architectural shape, and you ought to be able to tell me how to make it good acoustically!" But the laws of acoustics are just as unalterable as other physical laws, and cannot be bent or twisted at will.

This state of affairs is deplorable when we consider the great number of magnificent buildings whose purpose has either been wholly or in part unfulfilled by reason of their faulty acoustical properties, but it can be readily avoided if two broad principles are borne in mind during the germination of the design itself; let these run hand in hand and it will then be found that when the time comes for a specific solution no radical alteration in design will be found necessary.



Tabulated Acoustical Data of Certain Auditoria Pronounced Good by Public Opinion.

(By permission of Professor F. R. Watson, University of Illinois.)

The Two Cardinal Considerations.

These two considerations are, firstly, the volume in relation to the purpose for which the auditorium is intended, together with its seating capacity; and, secondly, the general effect of the bounding surfaces, including the ceiling, or the distribution of the sound throughout the building.

The problem is necessarily complex, for there are numerous circumstances in every building which will in a greater or lesser degree be contributory factors according to the conditions required.

In order that the sound created in a building shall be clearly and truly received by an audience, it is necessary that it shall possess adequate loudness, that the various sound units produced in speech or music shall follow each other in clear and distinct succession, and that the various tones composing a complex sound (as for instance, the various notes that are struck simultaneously to produce a chord) shall be preserved in their original intensity and proportion. To translate these requirements into an engineering problem involves consideration of volume, shape and the materials of which the auditorium is composed.

Reverberation.

To consider volume first, Sabine's fundamental reverberation formula (the truth of which has been time and again proved) shows that reverberation is proportional to the volume and inversely proportional to the absorbing power of the building, from which it can be proved in a general way that the reverberation is $a \sqrt[3]{\text{volume}}$. Once again, as roughly 83 per cent. of the absorbing power is usually supplied by the audience, assuming no absorbents are used in the building, it can be taken that the reverberation will be determined by the ratio of volume to number of audience, and further, that when the room is always to be used with its full complement of people the solution becomes a matter of keeping the ratio of volume to seating capacity sufficiently small. In a room having no considerable area of absorbent material the reverberation with all seats filled will fall within reasonable limits if the ratio of volume in cu. ft. to number of audience is 175 or less.

Admittedly, the reverberation will vary according to the purpose of the building, but if a number of existing buildings of varying kinds and cubic contents which are, by general consent, pronounced acoustically good are taken and their reverberations measured, then at once there will be reliable data on which to calculate an approximate estimate of the cubic contents of the proposed building in order to get a good figure for the reverberation.

Contour of Interior Surfaces.

Watson's Graph.

Having disposed of the volume, the contour, or in other words, the shape, of the interior surfaces must next be considered, not minutely at this stage, but broadly, and simultaneously with the evolution of the design, for on the contours will depend the distribution of the sound energy throughout the buildings. This distribution is usually referred to as the Interference System for the building.

Put a source of sound on a flat open space and group an audience round it. At once it is seen that its range is very

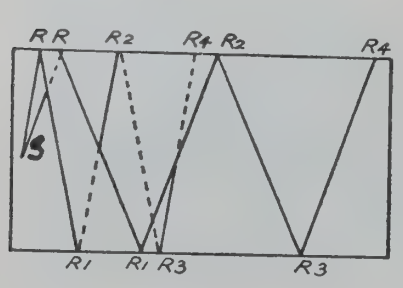


Fig. I

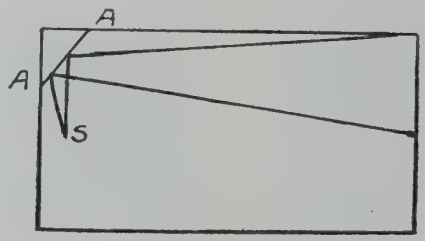


Fig. II

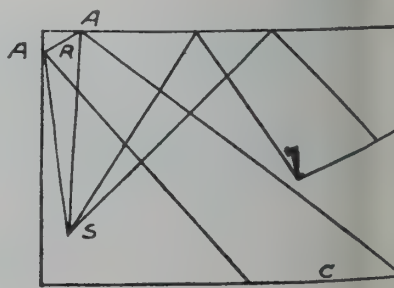
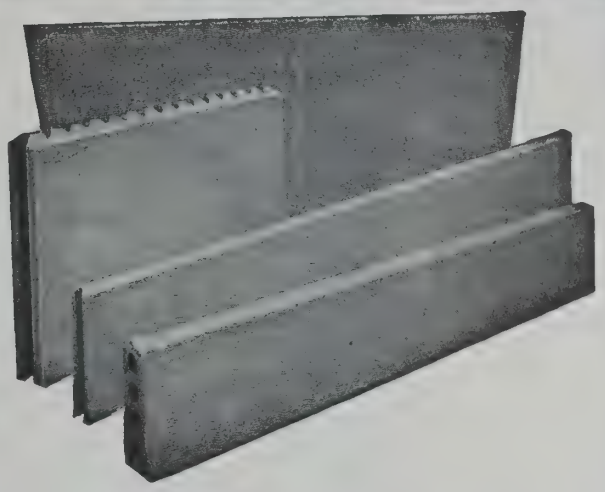


Fig. III

CONCRETE BLOCKS "KING" PLASTER SLABS





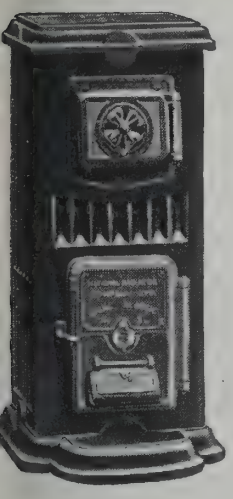
Partitions, External Walls, Ceilings, Roofs, etc.

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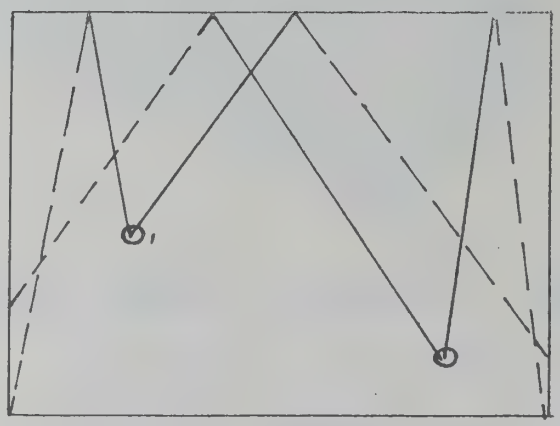
NATIONAL RADIATOR COMPANY LIMITED.

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Agents: Baxendale & Co., Ltd., Miller St. Works, Manchester. William Macleod & Co., 60, 62 & 64 Robertson St., Glasgow.

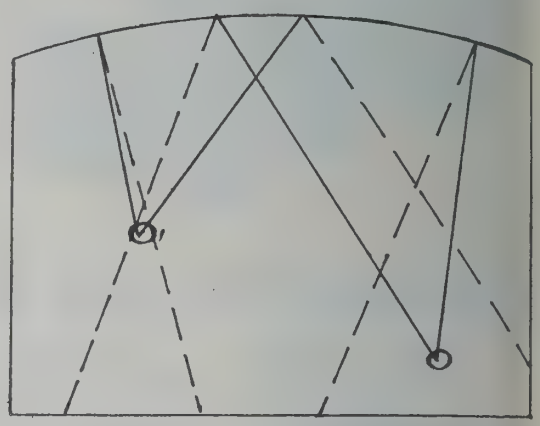
restricted because the bulk of its energy spreading spherically from its source is lost in the air above the heads of the people, whilst the remainder is quickly absorbed by them. But raise the source, enclose it within four walls, put a roof over it and at once it is evident that the portion that was in the first case entirely lost is now reflected back to the audience; so that if matters can be so arranged that after reflection it is evenly distributed again, then the direct sound must be considerably reinforced by this reflection, always provided that the indirect path is not in excess of the direct path by more than about 75 ft. This figure is obtained from the fact that the human ear cannot detect an interval of time of less than 1/15th sec., so that screens the floor space from reflection from the ceiling. If, however, a sloping ceiling AA is provided, it can be so arranged as to project the reflected sound right under the gallery with consequent reinforcement.

These two examples are admittedly very elementary, yet they do serve to show that if the general shape of a building is acoustically considered as the design materialises radical alterations can be avoided when the full conception of the scheme has been realised.

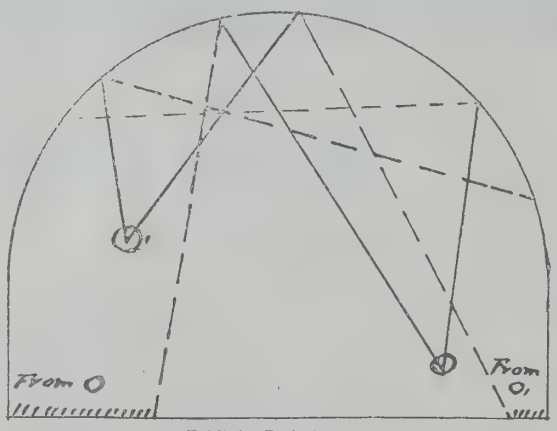
Now suppose that the scheme in development shows likely to produce a multi-sided figure, a moment's consideration will show that reflections from these various sides will be in all directions and will, therefore, frequently



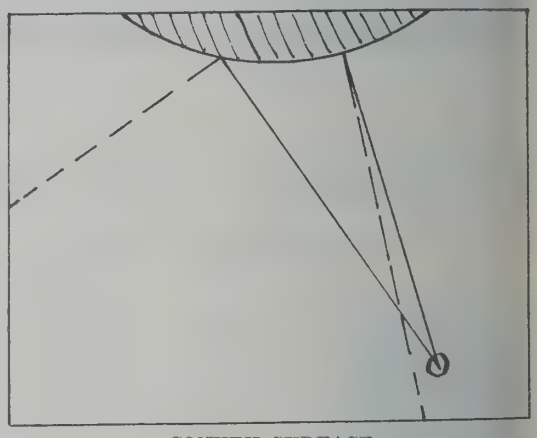
FLAT CEILING
Showing how the sound from a source in any position is evenly distributed. 0 and 01 are for a speaker at floor and gallery level.



CURVED CEILING; radius twice the height
Showing how a curved surface tends to concentrate sound after reflection. The reflecting areas are the same as figure I, but the areas covered by the reflected sound are reduced by about 50 per cent.



BARREL VAULT
Showing concentration caused by steep curves hatched portion of floor only receives reinforcement by reflection.



CONVEX SURFACE
Showing the dispersal produced. Such surfaces can at times be usefully employed in ceiling coves, etc.

EFFECTS PRODUCED BY VARIOUS TYPES OF CEILING

taking the speed of sound at about 1,200 feet per sec., in 1/15th it will travel 75 ft.

If this figure is exceeded conditions tending to produce an echo will result.

Take two simple cases—one in the horizontal plane, the other in the vertical.

A source of sound situated at S in a rectangular building emits a pencil ray, shown RR, Fig. I. This ray is reflected backwards and forwards across the hall as shown, until finally it arrives at the end of the building. If now an inclined wall AA is introduced as shown in Fig. II, the sound is at once reflected down the body of the hall and covers the major portion of it. This reflection must therefore materially reinforce the sound that travelled directly down the hall.

In Fig. III again the source of sound is at S and the building has an overhanging balcony at the end which effectively

be crossing each other. This will have the effect of either increasing or decreasing the energy at those points of intersection, for a sound wave is a complex unit made up of a wave of condensation which may be termed the crest and a wave of rarefaction called the trough. If, therefore, when the paths of the two waves cross one another, the crest of one arrives at the same time as the crest of the other then they will be mutually reinforced and the total energy at that point will be the sum of the two waves. Should, however, the crest of one arrive with the trough of the other, then the total energy will be their difference. At that point there will be partial, if not entire quiescence, which is the reason for the maxima and minima zones often met with in auditoria. Where, therefore, the number of the boundary wall surfaces are inevitably great, even distribution may be obtained from the ceiling and the walls made absorbent to stop reflection.

(*Continued on page* 444)



ANOTHER charming example of Marseilles Roof Covering.

This illustration shows a house in Middlesex, designed by George E. Clare, M.S.A., and demonstrates very clearly the utility and picturesque appearance of these tiles when used in this class of Architecture.

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ROOFING TILES



Building Finance in the City

Our Financial Correspondent will be glad to answer any inquiries which may be addressed to him c/o the Editor

In financial circles the Budget has met with general approval, for while the Chancellor could have done better in some respects in others he might have done much worse. Consequently, share values have been little affected. Interest now centres around the coal problem. Until this is satisfactorily solved Stock Exchange business will undoubtedly suffer, which is only to be expected in view of the risks involved. The passing of the Armstrong Whitworth First Preference dividend and the decision of the board of Pease and Partners not to make any distribution on the ordinary shares of that company for the year to March 31 last is a clear indication of the difficulties which still confront such concerns. Peace in the coal world would come as a great relief and also give an impetus to trade in general.

Johnson and Phillips, the well-known electrical engineering firm of Charlton, did well during 1925, the net profit exceeding that for 1924 by £52,000 at £155,590, after allowing £12,000 for depreciation. The 100,000 new ordinary shares issued last December get 10 per cent., the old shares receiving in all 17½ per cent. for the year. The total distribution on the old shares is the highest yet made. The balance sheet discloses a very strong financial position, liquid assets exceeding current liabilities by £960,000. The reserve funds now stand at £250,000, having been gradually raised to that figure by £106,250 in respect of share premiums received, and a further transfer out of profits, which for the past year amounted to £43,750. Although there is still outstanding £304,340, 6 per cent. debentures out of an original £350,000, these are being gradually redeemed by a sinking fund which at present stands at £60,877. In view of the company's financial strength the ordinary shares with 2s. dividend included in the price are an attractive investment at 59s.

Further to the reference early in the month anent the Dunstable Portland Cement Co., we now have the official announcement that the works at Dunstable are now nearing the completion stage. Considerable additional work has been undertaken which the directors state will add appreciably to the capacity and efficiency of the plant and effect a substantial reduction in working costs. Once the production stage is reached the fortunes of this concern will be closely followed, especially as it has the advantage of Government support to the tune of £100,000 guarantee on a 5 per cent. mortgage debenture.

Some useful contracts were placed by the Great Western Railway Co. last week, and among them we note one for the supply of 50 chassis for four-ton goods lorries awarded to Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft and Co. The announcement draws attention to the gradual recovery which the company has made within the past year or so. Looking backward a period of prosperity was followed by a falling off of profits in 1922 and 1923, with a slight rally in 1924. The ordinaries have not received anything since the 7½ per cent. paid in respect of 1921, and for a short while the participating preferred ordinaries were without a dividend. For the year to July, 1925, however, the last-named class received 5 per cent. and the full service on the 6 per cent. cumulative preference was duly paid, leaving an undivided balance of £49,245 to go forward to the current year's accounts. At about 14s. the 6 per cent. preference (dividends May and November) yield 8⅝ per cent., and are quite a promising high yielding holding; the participating preferred are not a very lively market at the moment, and are quoted nominally at 13s. Should 5 per cent. be permissible on them again in the late autumn—the accounts came out ending November last year—these also give the high yield of 8¾ per cent. The company's second debentures, bearing 5½ per cent. interest January and July, stand at 81 and return 6¾ per cent. The Chancellor's proposals to tax charabancs and heavy lorries without rubber tyres is a factor to be reckoned with. It may lead to replacement work and should detrimental to business in the long run.

On the road making and repairing side business c remunerative. We are pleased to note that Val de did very well for the year to last December. Ne totalled £43,990, against £36,625 for 1924, and £3 1923. This was after placing an extra £5,000, or £5 all, to general reserve, which now stands at £37,5 providing liberal sums for depreciation. A bonus c cent., calling for £7,070, is added to the 10 per cent. d the combined distribution establishing a record. ments in allied companies has been increased by to £153,155, and that they have been made to good is confirmed by the fact that revenue from interest i £4,000 higher at £13,150. A sound concern and cum. div. the shares are an attractive purchase.

The first of the great Liverpool companies to i report is, as usual, the London and Lancashir transactions carried out during the past year, as cc with the preceding year, compare as follows :—

Premiums.	1925. £	1924 £
Fire	3,277,878	3,043,4
Marine	1,133,404	1,096,4
Accident	1,913,503	1,695,9
Total	£6,324,785	£5,836,3

The surplus on the year's Fire, Marine and A operations, after providing for all expenses, colon foreign taxes and reserve for unexpired risks, amou £756,467. From this must be deducted income profits, amounting to £173,363. Interest on inves less interest on debenture stocks, amounted to £4 The additional reserve in the Fire account has been in by £200,000, and in the Marine account by £100,000. transferring £25,000 to the staff pension fund, a d of 8s. per share, less tax, is proposed, making w interim paid last November, a total distribution year of 15s. per share, less tax.

Some Active Securities

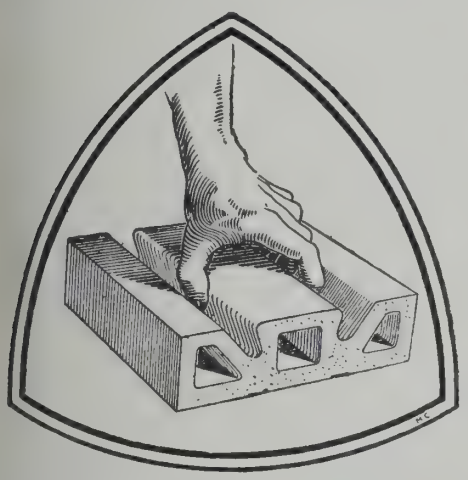
	Present price. s.	d.	A week ago. s.	d.
Eastwoods	36	6	37	3
Armstrongs	8	6	9	6
Baldwins	8	0	8	3
Cammell Laird	7	6	7	6
Consett Iron	13	6	15	3
Dorman Long	9	9	9	9
Guest Keen	31	6	32	0
Stewarts & Lloyds (def.)	25	6	26	3
Weardale 6 % Prfd.	19	6 xd	19	6
Assd. Cement	17	9	18	0
Brit. Port. Cement	36	0	36	3
Wallpaper (Def.)	30	9	31	0
English Electric	15	9	15	6
Johnson & Phillips	58	6	59	6
Brit. Insulated xd. & b.	61	6	62	0
Callenders	75	0	75	0
Henleys	74	6	75	0
Siemens	31	6	32	0
Edison Swan	7	9	8	0
Brit. Glues 8 % Pref.	14	6	14	6
General Electric	28	0	28	0
Limmer	53	6 xd	57	0
Val de Travers	25	6	22	6
Zinc	52	0	51	6
Burma	15	3	15	3
Neuchatel	21	3	21	3
Maidenhead Brick	3	9	3	9

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The Week's Building News

London and Home Counties

BARKING.—The War Office have approved the purchase of a site in Ripple Road for the erection of headquarters, etc., for the 156th R.A. Battery.

BEDFORD.—The Corporation are to proceed with the erection of 30 houses on the Dents Road estate.

BEDFORD.—The Education Committee have arranged with Mr. G. P. Allen, architect, to proceed with the erection of elementary school accommodation for 300 at a cost of £13,000 on the Elstow site.

BOW.—The L.C.C. Education Committee have purchased a site in Wellington Road, Bow, for the erection of an elementary school.

CROYDON.—The Borough Engineer has prepared plans for slipper baths, lavatories and washhouses in Windmill Road, the estimated cost being £15,000.

CROYDON.—The Corporation have decided to erect 36 non-parlour houses and 16 flats on the Norbury estate and tenders are to be invited.

GRAVESEND.—The Corporation are to grant another 100 housing subsidies.

KENNINGTON.—The L.C.C. have arranged for the preparation of bills of quantities for the erection of dwellings of a simplified type on the White Hart Street site, Kennington.

LEWISHAM.—The L.C.C. are to proceed with the remodelling of Dalmain Road elementary school to provide additional accommodation. The Borough Council have now obtained compulsory powers for the acquisition of 43 acres at Grove Park for housing purposes.

LUTON.—Sites are being arranged for the scheme for the erection of 254 houses.

POPLAR.—The B.C. have obtained sanction to the use of a site in Wellington Road for the erection of a welfare centre. The Housing Committee are negotiating for further housing sites. The L.C.C. are to proceed with extensions at Woolmore Street elementary school to accommodate a further 120 children.

ST. PANCRAS.—Fresh tenders are to be invited for the erection of blocks of flats on the Somers Town area.

WEYBRIDGE.—The Ministry of Health have approved the proposal to purchase for £12,000 land required for the erection of 100 houses.

South Coast

BEXHILL.—Messrs. Kieffer & Fleming have prepared plans for a school off South Cliff.

BEXHILL.—The Corporation have obtained sanction to borrow £84,000 for the sewerage scheme.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The Education Committee have decided to provide a central school at the earliest possible date, and sanction has been obtained for a loan of £12,500 for the enlargement of Stourfield elementary school.

BRIGHTON.—The Housing Committee propose the erection of 16 flats at Moulsecomb.

BRIGHTON.—Messrs. O. P. Driver & Son (Kettering), Ltd., whose tender was accepted for erecting 28 houses on the Freshfield site at £547 per house are, on the suggestion of the Ministry of Health, to be asked to revise their tender, as the Ministry will not sanction more than £520 per house.

EASTBOURNE.—The Board of Guardians have now obtained the consent of the Ministry of Health to proceed with the scheme for the extensions of the poor law buildings at a cost of £24,500.

FALMOUTH.—A new church hall and classrooms are to be erected in connection with All Saints' Church, on a site adjoining Park Terrace, at an estimated cost of £5,000, to plans prepared by Mr. Wheatley, architect.

KINGSBRIDGE.—The U.C. have received the sanction of the Ministry of Health to proceed with the erection of 18 cottages.

PORTSMOUTH.—The Board of Education have approved plans for the extension of the southern secondary school, the cost being estimated at £10,000.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Plans are to be prepared for the erection of a new elementary school for St. Edmunds, to accommodate 440 children, in lieu of buildings which have been condemned.

TIVERTON.—The Town Council are preparing a scheme for building more houses in the town, with the object of keeping building works going without interruption.

TORQUAY.—Mr. E. Jenkins, architect, has prepared plans for the development of St. Katherine's Estate, Newton Road. The Office of Works are to erect a telephone exchange at West Hill.

TRURO.—Messrs. Colenso are to erect a further 14 houses on the Hendra Estate.

Western Counties

BRIDGWATER.—The Rural District Council have decide[d] upo[n] the erection of houses in nine different parishes.

BRISTOL.—The Education Committee have decided to [build] two new elementary schools—one at Horfield to accomm[odate] 1,000 children, and one at Bedminster Down for 800 childr[en].

RADSTOCK.—Plans are being prepared for a further h[ousing] scheme on the Old Bristol Road, and the work will be [put] in hand almost immediately.

WARMLEY.—The Council will shortly be asking for t[enders] for building 10 small type houses, each to contain 4 [rooms] scullery and bathroom.

North Western Counties

BOWNESS-ON-WINDERMERE.—It is proposed to spend £[7,000] in acquiring a stretch of foreshore on Lake Windermere a[nd] extending the promenade a mile and a half from Bow[ness] pier.

PENRITH.—The R.D.C. have decided to apply to the Min[istry] of Health for sanction to borrow £27,000 for the erection [of] 50 houses. This sum includes cost of land, footpath a[nd] sewers.

SALFORD.—It is proposed to build new premises for th[e] Salford Nursery School, which for nearly twenty years has [been] carried on in Encombe Place, Chapel Street. A site has [been] secured in Hulme Street, Oldfield Road. The new buildin[g will] be on the "open-air" plan.

THORNTON.—The Building Plans Committee of the Dis[trict] Council have approved plans submitted by the Thorn[ton] Building Co., for the erection of 12 houses in Sandringh[am] Avenue.

WARRINGTON.—Plans of 157 subsidy houses in and be[tween] Alder Lane and Shaw's Avenue, for Messrs. R. & S. Sith[ell] have been approved by the Street Improvements Comm[ittee] of the Town Council.

North Eastern Counties

ANNFIELD.—The Surveyor has been instructed by th[e] U.D.C. to prepare an estimate for the provision of a [pub]lic mortuary and dressing station at Annfield Plain and Dipt[on].

BLAYDON.—The Council propose erecting additional hou[ses] at Bleach Green, Chopwell, and Highfield, and estimates [are] ordered to be prepared. Plans showing streets, sewers, an[d] position for 56 houses at Axwell Park, Blaydon, on behal[f of] Mr. E. R. Davison, were approved by the Council. A new [path] between Chapwell and Spen is to be constructed by the Co[uncil] through Chopwell Woods, and it has been decided to [ap]ply powers to borrow £59,460 for the carrying out of the work.

DIPTON.—Plans and estimates are to be submitted to [the] Ministry of Health by the Annfield U.D.C. for the erecti[on of] 82 houses on the St. John's Housing site, Dipton.

NEWCASTLE.—Sanction is being obtained for a loan of £2[0,000] for further housing advances.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—The Education Committee have prepa[red] plans for the erection of an Art School adjoining the High Sc[hool] in St. Michael's Avenue.

TYNEMOUTH.—Mr. Wallace, architect, has prepared a sch[eme] for the development of the Cullercoats estate for Mr. T. [H.] Forster.

WHITLEY BAY.—The U.D.C. have decided upon the erecti[on of] a public library.

Yorkshire

FEATHERSTONE.—The Urban Council have decided to a[pply] to the Ministry for permission to borrow £21,940, for 50 [non-]houses to be built at Streethouse.

KEIGHLEY.—The Borough Architect has prepared plans [for] the erection of a showroom for the electricity departm[ent] of the Council and a block of shops at the corner of Coney [Lane] and Low Street, Keighley.

LEEDS.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned the borro[wing] by the Corporation of £31,000 for the erection of a new Insti[tute] for the Blind and £4,200 for a training centre for the b[lind]. Both these buildings are included in one contract, which is b[eing] placed with Messrs. J. T. Wright & Sons, Skinner Lane, Leed[s].

LEEDS.—Plans are being prepared for the extension of [the] Central Fire Station.

LEEDS.—Plans have been approved by the Leeds Corpora[tion] for the building of the following houses:—34 semi-detac[hed] in Old Lane, Beeston, for Messrs. J. Booth & Sons; 8 s[emi-]detached at Scott Hall Road, for Mr. J. A. Bonner; 22 s[emi-]detached at Roxholme Avenue, Harehills, for Mr. H. L[ee]



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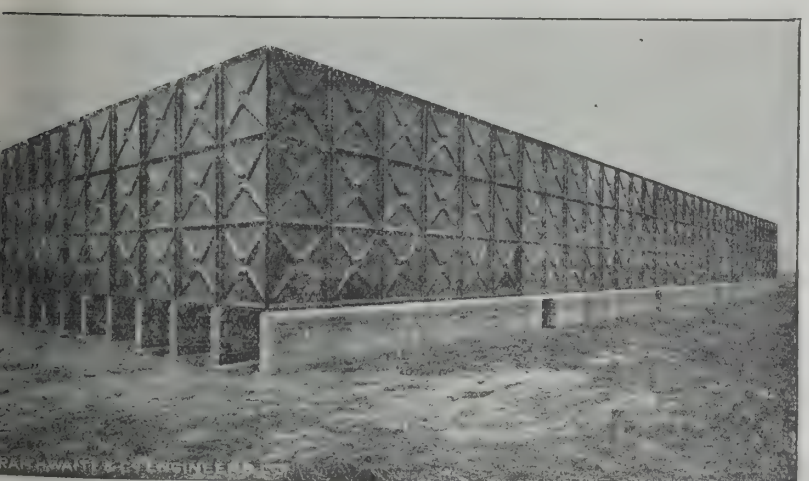
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12 semi-detached at Estcourt Terrace, for Mr. H. Broadbent; 8 semi-detached at Bentley Parade and Mount Meanwood, for Messrs. H. & E. Lolley; 12 for the Church Army Housing Association, Ltd.

ROTHERHAM.—The Education Committee are to erect a new school for infants and mixed, upon a site at Thorpe Hesley, at a cost of £17,750.

ROTHERHAM.—A new infants' school is to be built at Cranworth Road at a cost of £12,800, and a new central school adjoining at a cost of £35,000.

ROTHERHAM.—It is proposed to spend £16,500 upon a school for mentally and physically defective children. At a cost of £62,500 it is proposed to erect a new technical college and School of Art.

SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation are inviting tenders for the erection of a new Public Hall at Barkers Pool, Fargate, Sheffield. The cost of the scheme is about £100,000.

SHEFFIELD.—A start has been made with the demolition of the shops and offices fronting Barkers Pool, upon which site the Super Cinema is to be erected for the New Century Pictures Ltd. Messrs. T. Wilkinson & Son, Ltd., Midhill Road, Sheffield, are the contractors. It is proposed to arrange the new building on similar lines to the Majestic Cinema House at Leeds, and it is to be opened by Christmas, 1927.

SHEFFIELD.—The City Architect has been instructed to prepare plans for permanent buildings for the proposed extensions at Lodge Moor Hospital.

SHEFFIELD.—Tenders are to be invited shortly for the erection of new Sunday School buildings by the Trustees of the Woodseats Wesleyan Church.

Midlands

COVENTRY.—The Corporation are to proceed with the erection of 250 houses on the Radford estate. The Education Committee have obtained a site on the Radford housing estate for the erection of an elementary school.

SWADLINCOTE.—The members of the United Primitive Church are proposing to erect a new church at Midway at an estimated cost of £3,500.

Scotland

ABERDEEN.—The Scottish Board of Health have granted authority to the Aberdeen Local Authority to borrow £355,000 in terms of Section 68 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925:—(1) £36,000 to meet the balance of the cost of erecting 242 houses under the State-aided scheme, 1919 Act; (2) £50,000 for the purpose of making grants to private persons under Section 2 of the Housing Act, 1923; (3) £100,000 for the purpose of making advances under Section 75 of the Housing Act, 1925; (4) £21,000 to defray the cost of the erection of 48 houses under the 1923 Act; and (5) £148,000 to defray the cost of the erection of 320 houses under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924.

EDINBURGH.—Plans have been passed for the erection of 35 lock-up garages at Bangor Road, Leith, by the Standpoint Engineering and Ship Repairing Co., Ltd.; and 48 lock-up garages at Temple Park Crescent and Polworth Place, by John Tullock.

MUSSELBURGH.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned a grant in aid of the erection of 52 houses of three apartments at Stoneyhill.

STIRLING.—A scheme is being considered concerning the erection of a bridge across the Forth to Cambroskenneth Abbey. The estimated cost of an arch bridge built to the design of the Considine Construction Co., Ltd., is £11,862, with £1,600 for roads, approaches, etc.

STIRLING.—The T.C. have decided to proceed with a scheme for the erection of new police buildings and a dwelling house on a site in Spital Street at a cost of £14,500.

Wales

CHEPSTOW.—The Severn Tunnel Garden Village Society proposes to proceed with the erection of 50 additional houses, and has asked the Rural District Council for a loan of £1,000.

LLANTRISSANT.—Glamorgan County Council are considering the acquisition of Hensol Castle for the purposes of a mental hospital.

SWANSEA.—The Borough Architect is to submit plans and estimates for extensions at the central library.

SWANSEA.—It is proposed to make extensive structural alterations and improvements to the Crown Hotel at Morriston. Plans have been approved. The architect is Mr. T. P. Jenkins, A.R.I.B.A., Waterloo Street, Swansea.

SWANSEA.—The Corporation have decided to erect 250 more houses at Mayhill, and the Borough Architect is to make preparations for the erection, by direct labour, of 150 houses.

Building Contracts Open

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at t no appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is part requested that information of this description be forwa the Office, Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, not later than* 2 P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

BIRKENHEAD.—May 13.—For the erection of 9 fla on the Well Estate, New Chester Road, Birkenhead, Corporation. Apply to the borough engineer and su Mr. Charles Browbridge, M.Inst.C.E. Deposit £2 2s.

BISHOP AUCKLAND.—May 12.—For the erection Employment Exchange at Bishop Auckland. Apply existing Exchange. Bills of Quantities and Forms of from the Contracts Branch H. M. Office of Works, King Street, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

BOSMERE AND CLAYDON.—May 6.—For the erec 12 houses at Great Blakenham for the R.D.C. Plans and fications from the Council's Office, 40 Butter Market, I

BUMPSTEAD (SUFFOLK).—May 13.—For the erec 16 cottages in the following parishes:—Ashen, 2 cot Birdbrook, 6 cottages; Helions Bumpstead, 6 cottages; ton, 2 cottages. Apply to the architect, Mr. H. Brown Th High Street, Haverhill.

CORK.—May 14.—For the construction of 158 hou one or several lots, at Capwell Housing site, Cork. Ap Messrs. Chillingworth & Levie, architects, 11 South Mall, Deposit £1.

CARDIFF.—May 5.—For the erection of 6 houses at lodygarth, Pentyrch, for the R.D.C. Apply to the arch Messrs. Richards & McLean, 5 Dumfries Place, Cardiff, a office of the Clerk to the Council. Deposit £2.

CARDIFF.—For carrying out the work of erecting bu for the Advisory and Research Department in Agricult the University College, Cathays Park, Cardiff. Mr. Caröe, architect, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, Apply to the office of the Registrar of the College, Park, Cardiff (or at the office of the architect). Deposit

CARDIGAN.—May 4.—For the erection of a new ve schoolroom at the rear of the Tabernacle C. M. Chapel, Ca Apply to the Town Clerk's office, Cardigan.

CHESTER.—For erection and completion of a new el tary school at Elton. Apply to office of the County Arc N. F. A. Browne, F.R.I.B.A., Newgate Street, Chester, o ment of deposit of £2 2s.

CHIPPING SODBURY.—May 10.—For the erection of h in the folllowing villages, Wick, 6; Boynton, 2; Fra Cothnell, 8; Pucklechurch, 2; Frenchay, 8. Separate t may be sent in for each or the whole of the sites, also alter tenders for brick, stone or concrete will be considered. to Housing Architects, Council Offices, Chipping So Deposit £1 1s.

FARNBOROUGH.—May 22.—For the erection of 21 co in blocks of 10, 7 and 4 respectively in Park and Syc Roads, Farnborough, for the U.D.C. Deposit £1 1s.

KIRKCALDY.—May 20.—For the following works in nection with proposed new technical school, Kirkcaldy, f Fife Education Authority: mason and brick work; carp and joiner; plumber; slater; plaster; painter; gl smith; asphalte; tile work; ferro-concrete work; el light; metal casements; and heating. Apply to Mr. Campbell, measurer, Methil Brae, Methil. Architect, Alison, A.R.I.B.A., Kirk Wynd, Kirkcaldy. Deposit £

GREENWICH.—May 10.—For the erection and comp of 100 houses (some of which are partially erected) on the t acre field site, Shooters Hill Road, under the plans, specific and supervision of the Council's Engineer, viz.:—7 blo 4 dwellings A.3 type, and 18 blocks of 4 dwellings, B.3 Apply to the Borough Engineer's Department, Town Greenwich. Deposit £2 2s.

KIRKCALDY.—May 4.—For the excavator and carpenter and joiner, plumber, plaster, slater and roug glazier, painter and fencing works. Kinglassie, 7 blocks, f and cottage types—24 houses; Dundonald, 11 blocks, f and cottage types—32 houses, for the Kirkcaldy District mittee. Apply to Mr. William Williamson, F.R.I.B.A., tect, Kirkcaldy. Deposit £1 1s.

LEICESTER.—May 11.—For the erection of a tele exchange at Wigston, Leicester, for the Commissioners of Works. Apply to Leicester Head Post Office, Contracts Br H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, London, S. Deposit £1 1s.

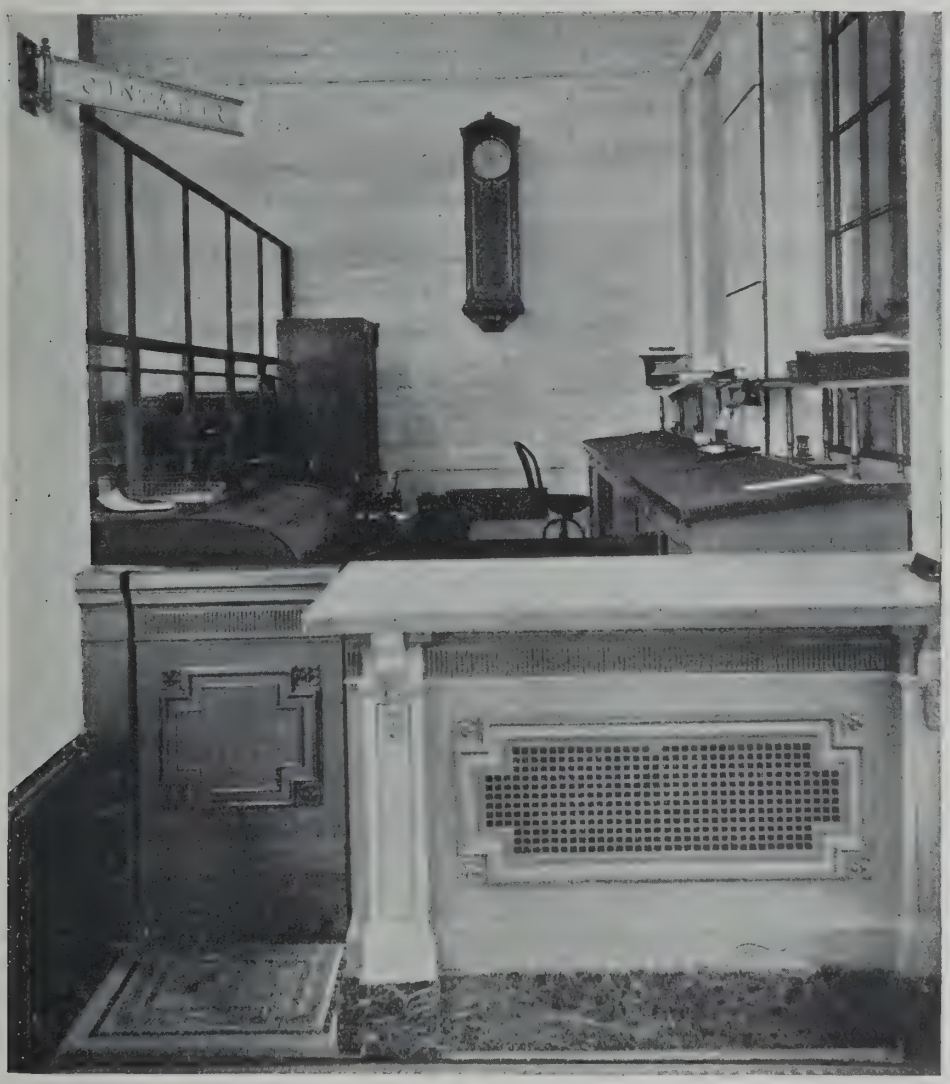
MANCHESTER.—May 12.—For the several works req in the erection of the new municipal school in Victoria Av Blackley, Manchester. Apply to the Education Offices, D gate, Manchester. Deposit £2 2s.

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N.B.—THE ART METAL EQUIPMENT CO., LTD., HAS BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH RONEO, LTD.

NEWBURY.—For proposed new Catholic Church, London Road, Newbury. Apply to Wilfrid C. Mangan, architect, 18 Guildhall Street, Preston. Deposit £1 1s.

NEWTON ABBOT.—May 11.—For the erection of 8 houses (in two blocks of 4 each) at Chudleigh Knighton, in the Parish of Hennock, under the Housing Act, 1924, for the District Council. Apply to Mr. B. H. Palmer, L.R.I.B.A., 11, Union Street, Newton Abbot.

NOTTINGHAM.—May 17.—For alterations and extensions to the Administrative Block, Bagthorpe Infirmary, Hucknall Road, Nottingham, for the Guardians. Apply to the architects, Messrs. Starr & Hall, 12 Victoria Street, Nottingham. Deposit £2 2s.

ROTHERHAM.—For work in connection with the new club to be erected at Rotherham for the Eastwood View Working Men's Club. Details from Mr. Bertram Wilson, architect, High Street, Tadcaster.

ST. PANCRAS.—May 20.—For the erection of 4 blocks of working-class dwellings, comprising 70 flats, at Wolcot Street, Somers Town. Apply, not later than May 6, to Mr. F. V. Creed, town clerk, Town Hall, Pancras Road, N.W.1. Deposit £2 2s. Drawing and conditions from Miss Waggett and Bradford, Carlton Chambers, 12 Regent Street, S.W.1.

SEDBERGH.—May 4.—For the erection of 8 semi-detached houses at Sedbergh, and for the making of approximately 200 yards of roadway for the R.D.C. Apply to Mr. A. Knewstubb, architect, St. Andrews Chambers, Penrith.

SKEDBY.—May 19.—For the erection of 34 houses (parlour and non-parlour types) for the R.D.C. Plans and specifications from the Council's architect, Mr. L. Dodsley, Portland Square, Sutton-in-Ashfield.

SOUTHMOLTON.—May 8.—For the erection of 6 non-parlour type houses on a site in West Street, for the Town Council. Apply to Mr. G. K. Foster, borough surveyor, Town Hall, Southmolton. Deposit £2 2s.

THURNSCOE.—May 18.—For building 76 houses in pairs at Thurnscoe, near Rotherham, for the U.D.C. Apply to the architects, Messrs. Carby, Hall & Sons, Prudential Buildings, Park Row, Leeds.

YORK.—May 3.—For alterations proposed to be carried out to the wards for mentally deficient children at the Institution of the York Union, 75, Huntington Road, York. Apply to the Union Offices, Museum Street, York. Deposit £1 1s.

Building Tenders Accepted

ALTRINCHAM.—For the erection of 20 type " B " dwelling-houses in St. Mark's Avenue, Oldfield Brow, for the District Council (Mr. H. E. Brown, surveyor, Town Hall), Messrs. John Collier, Altrincham (accepted).

BLACKPOOL.—For the erection of new stands and offices at the southerly end of the Blomfield Road Football Ground, for the Blackpool Football Club. (Architects, Messrs. Singleton & Halsall, Dickson Road, Blackpool.) Messrs. Harry Peers & Co., Bolton, £15,000 (accepted).

BRIDLINGTON.—For a new concert hall and other works on the Bridlington Spa. Messrs. Holliday & Barker, Ltd., Blundell Street, Hull. The structural steel work is being supplied and erected by S. Butler & Son, Albion Works, Stanningley.

BRISTOL.—For the erection of new central police and fire stations for £120,000, for the City Council. (Architects, Messrs. I. P. Jones and P. Thomas, of Cardiff). Messrs. R. Wilkins & Sons, Bristol (accepted).

BULKINGTON (WARWICKS).—For the erection of ten houses in pairs in Butt Field, £4,473, and a similar ten in Weston Lane, £4,450. Mr. W. L. Shortridge, of Bedworth (accepted).

CLUTTON.—The Council have accepted the tender of Mr. A. J. Penny, for the erection of 10 houses at Stanton Drew, for £4,950.

CROYDON.—For the erection of 370 houses on the Waddon estate, for the Housing Committee. Messrs. C. H. Gibson, Ltd., Croydon, £27,135; Messrs. J. Smith & Sons, Ltd., South Norwood, £24,069; Messrs. Truett & Steel, Ltd., Thornton Heath, £25,091; Messrs. Grace & Marsh, Ltd., Croydon, £26,113; Mr. E. H. Smith, Croydon, £27,135; Messrs. Perry Bros., Ealing, £59,626 (accepted).

DARFIELD (BARNSLEY).—For the erection of 86 houses in Barnsley Road, for the District Council. The scheme comprises 66 houses of the non-parlour type and 20 of the parlour type, to cost £43,482. Messrs. E. Oakland & Co., Wombwell, Barnsley (accepted).

DENBIGH.—For 22 cottages and consequent roads, for the Town Council. Mr. H. Lloyd Jones, Denbigh, £9,212 (accepted).

ELLAND.—For the erection of 12 non-parlour type houses in three blocks of four each on the Jepson Lane site, for the Council. Plans, etc., by Mr. T. Exley Fisher, Surveyor to Council. Masonry, J. T. Akroyd, 10 Bath Street, [illegible] (8 houses); Messrs. Marshall & Rushworth, Huddersfield, Ro Elland (4 houses); joiner, Messrs. J. E. & R. Crowther, P[illegible]tla Street, Elland (12 houses); plumbing, E. Turner, Hudd[illegible]sfi Road, Elland (12 houses); plastering, Messrs. H. Castle, (Brighouses; electrical installation, E. Turner, Hudd[illegible]sfi Road, Brighouse (accepted tenders).

HAMMERSMITH.—For the erection of 14 houses at C[illegible] estate, Hammersmith. Mr. A. T. Dowley, Tottenham (acc[illegible]te

LICHFIELD.—For the erection of 14 non-parlour ho[illegible]es the Trent Valley Road site. (City Engineer and Su[illegible]ey Mr. P. A. Benn, F.S.I.) Messrs. H. Dickenson, Station[illegible]o Lichfield, £6,434 (accepted).

LUDLOW.—Mr. Bowdler has secured the contract f[illegible] erection of 12 parlour type houses and 19 non-parlour type[illegible]bu on the Hindley Road and Sandpits site at £499 18s. and £4[illegible] respectively.

MANCHESTER.—For new office premises in John [illegible] Street, for the Legal and General Assurance Society L (Architect, Mr. A. Winstanley, 49, Deansgate, Manch[illegible]st Messrs. Pearce & Norquay, Ltd. (accepted).

MORLEY.—For the erection of houses on the Middleto[illegible] estate, for the Town Council. Accepted tenders: Join[illegible] bricklayer, J. Clegg & Son, Wesley Street, Morley, £14[illegible] plumbers, A. Fawcett & Son, Morley, £2,300; plasterer, WH Crowther, £2,434; Slaters, S. Rogerson, Ltd., Morley, [illegible],6

OXFORD.—For the works in connection with the erec[illegible] 76 houses on the Weir's Lane Estate, for the City Co W. H. Jones & Son, Lockhurst Lane, Coventry, £459 per[illegible] (accepted).

REIGATE.—For the erection of 8 houses at Burst[illegible] £3,860 and 6 at Leigh for £2,863, for the Council. Messrs[illegible] and Oram (accepted).

SCARBOROUGH.—For the construction of terraces, pi[illegible] ades, etc., in connection with the open-air bathing pool North Shore, for the Corporation. Messrs. The Limm[illegible] Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., Manchester (accepted).

SOUTHEND.—For the erection of 12 cottages at [illegible] Wakering, at £5,820. Messrs. Ventris & King, Sou[illegible] (accepted).

TYNEMOUTH.—For the erection of 15 blocks of maiso[illegible] at the Balkwell estate, for the Corporation. Messrs. G. [illegible] Son, Ltd., at £22,616 (accepted).

WAKEFIELD.—For the erection of 400 A3 and 100 B[illegible] houses on the Snapthorpe estate, for the Corporation. [illegible] George Crook & Sons, Ltd. (accepted).

WALSALL.—For the erection of 117 houses on the [illegible] site at a total cost of £46,853. Messrs. W. Kendrick [illegible] (accepted).

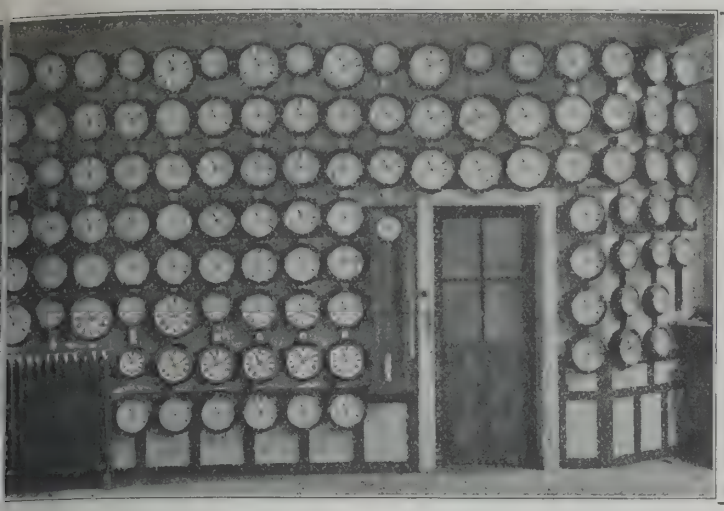
WEYBRIDGE.—For the erection of 100 houses on th[illegible] Palace Gardens site. (Architects, Messrs. Kenyon & De Soi[illegible] Messrs. David Weston, Blackfrairs House, London, at £[illegible] (accepted).

WILLESDEN.—For the erection of 100 " Roberts " [illegible] at £503 each, for the Urban District Council. Messrs. Co[illegible] Houses, Ltd. (accepted).

WIVELISCOMBE.—The Council have accepted the ten[illegible] Messrs. W. White & Son for the erection of 10 non-parlou[illegible] houses on the Style Road site for £4,752.

Wages in the Building Trade

Difficulties as regards a general wages agreement [illegible] arisen in regard to the plasterers. They, like bricklayers, are now independent of the Operatives' Fe[illegible] tion. The difficulties with regard to bricklayers ar[illegible] very serious. They want to obtain the recogniti[illegible] " wet time," but this is likely to be conceded in some[illegible] or other. Bricklayers are in many cases receiving [illegible] than the standard rate of wages, but they are not lik plasterers standing out for the recognition of a higher The employers would prefer to negotiate with the Oper[illegible] Builders' Federation rather than with three different bo[illegible] and they are prepared to sanction differential rate[illegible] plasterers. Mr. Coppock, on the other hand, states all wages should be actually or approximately the s[illegible] and that a united movement cannot be obtained if d[illegible] ential rates of pay are adopted, because specially favo[illegible] terms accruing to a few would undermine solidarity seems a pity that the higher terms cannot be granted coupled with some reference to a good standard of duction, which is the real bone of contention in t[illegible] recurrent difficulties.



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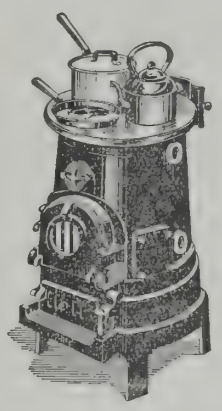
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PROPRIETORS: STONEHOUSE WORKS CO.

Failures and Arrangements

GEORGE TILBURY, York House, Thicket Road, Sutton. Builder.

A meeting of the creditors in this matter was held on April 15 at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C. Mr. Taylor, the accountant, had previously circularised the creditors with a statement of affairs, which showed that the liabilities amounted to £2,556, of which £2,535 was due to the trade. Total assets were £672, or an estimated deficiency of £1,884. It was resolved that unless a cash offer was forthcoming within fourteen days the estate to be dealt with under a deed of assignment.

W. J. DAVIES, 4 York Road, Newport, Mon. Builder.

The creditors were called together recently at Newport, when a statement of affairs was presented which showed liabilities of £3,384, while the assets totalled £694, or a deficiency of £2,689. After considering the position, the creditors passed a resolution in favour of the debtor being requested to file his own petition.

The following are the principal creditors: Charles John & Sons, £103; Browning, Jones & Norris, £108; St. Julien Brick & Tile Co., Ltd., £162; Newport Builders' Supply, £226; Nicholas & Co., Ltd., £240; Marler & Co., £486.

JAMES PHILIP OPENSHAW and JOHN ROBERT OPENSHAW, trading as OPENSHAW BROTHERS, 37 Bridgeman Place, Bolton. Builders and contractors.

The public examination of these debtors was held on April 20 at Bolton. The statement of affairs showed liabilities of £1,362 with a deficiency of £891. Debtors were ordered to file a statement, showing the cost of bungalows they had contracted for, the amount received for them, and a cash statement. The examination was adjourned.

MRS. EMILY BARTLETT, trading as E. Bartlett & Sons, Chestnut Grove, New Malden. Builders and decorators.

The adjourned meeting of the creditors in this matter was held on April 21 at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., when the chair was occupied by Mr. Waller, of Messrs. Braby & Waller, solicitors. The chairman said that it would be remembered that at a meeting held on March 30 the creditors decided that two accountants should go into the figures to see whether any offer could be formulated. A committee of inspection was also nominated. After some discussion, it was resolved that the offer to purchase the debts of the creditors for 6s. 8d. in the £ cash suitably guaranteed should be accepted.

Mortgages and Charges

BEDDINGTON BRICKWORKS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £15,000 debentures authorised March 30, 1926, charged on the company's undertaking and property, the whole amount being now issued.

ARLESEY BRICK CO. (BEARTS), LTD.—Debenture charged on the company's undertaking or property, dated March 27, 1926, to secure all moneys from the company to Barclays Bank, Ltd.

J. W. WOOLNOUGH, LTD.—Particulars filed of £10,000 debentures authorised February 4, 1926, charged on the company's undertaking and property, the amount of the present issue being £8,000.

HOWARD STANDARD BRICKWORKS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £3,000 debentures authorised March 15, 1926, charged on the company's undertaking and property.

Satisfactions

PATENT VICTORIA STONE CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on January 4, 1926, of trust deed dated January 8, 1908, securing £25,000 debenture stock.

H. & G. THYNNE, LTD., formerly GODWIN & THYNNE, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on October 24, 1921, of debentures dated February 1, 1921, securing £6,000. (Notice filed April 8, 1926.)

A Waterproofing Test

Visitors to Olympia witnessed on Wednesday the conclusion of an interesting test that had been in progress since the opening of the Exhibition. The object was to prove that cement mortar, waterproofed with "Pudlo," will effectively resist permeation, even under a pressure of 300 lb. per sq. inch, applied by a hydraulic screw pump. The test was carried out at the stand of Messrs. Kerner-Greenwood & Co., Ltd., the manufacturers of the "Pudlo" brand cement waterproofer, and after standing this great pressure for 14 days, the sample when taken out of the machine and broken in public view showed no appreciable penetration of moisture.

New Companies

H. BROOK (BOGNOR), LTD. (213,164).—Private co Registered April 14. Capital, £10,000. Objects: To ca the business of manufacturers of and dealers in ironmo paints, oils, varnishes, etc. Directors: H. Brook, 7 Street, Bognor; J. W. Teeboon, "Kismet," Linden A Bognor. Registered office: 45 West Street, Bognor.

DURNFORD CONSTRUCTION CO. (BRISTOL), (213,190).—Private company. Registered April 15. C £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of engineering and public works contractors, etc. Directors: N. S. M. ford, Glebe House, Abbots Leigh, near Bristol; H. O. Jol 3 Wood Street, Bath. Solicitors: Wansbroughs, Rob Tayler & Taylor, Broad Street, Bristol. Registered offi Wood Street, Bath.

EAST DORSET ESTATES, LTD. (213,258).—Private pany. Registered April 17. Capital, £5,000. Objects carry on the business of land developers, builders' contr and engineers, etc. Directors: H. S. Carter, The Hern Parkstone, Dorset; J. Lawford, Penn Hill View, La Road, Upper Parkstone; G. L. Harvey, Wayside, Bridle Parkstone.

A. GLENN & SONS, LTD. (213,268).—Private co Registered April 17. Capital, £15,000. Objects: To a the business of builders' contractors and decorators now c on at Chaucer Street, Northampton, as A. Glenn & Directors: H. A. Glenn (chairman), "Harringay," Wod Avenue, Northampton; C. A. Glenn, "Harcourt," 100 J way, Northampton. Solicitors: Hensman, Jackson & Cha lain, Northampton.

F. P. JOHNSON, LTD. (213,279).—Private co Registered April 19. Capital, £4,500. Objects: To a the business of a builder and contractor carried on by Johnson, and to carry on the same and the business of roa sewer contractors, surveyors, etc. Directors: F. P. Jol 95 High Street, Southall; C. E. Poole, Drayton Court West Ealing, W. Solicitors: Burnie & Co., 23 Old S Lincoln's Inn, W.C. Registered office: "Fairlawn," Street, Southall.

Practical Acoustics (*continued*)

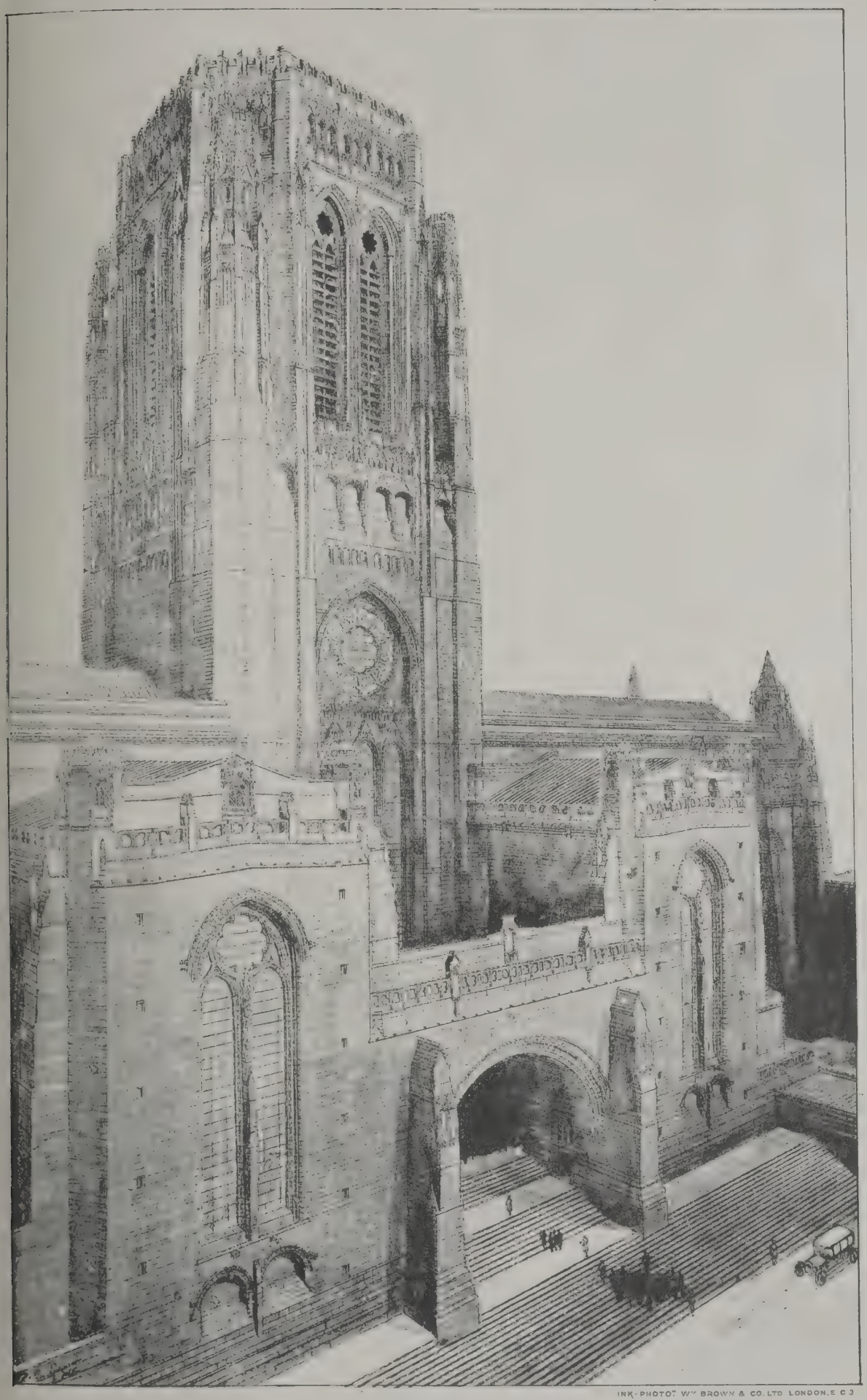
Ceilings Considered.

Ceiling Diagrams.

Before leaving these primary considerations the e of the various types of ceilings will be considered. A already been shown, the placing of a ceiling on a bui has the effect of returning to the floor a conside quantity of energy, and further, that in order to mak best use of this energy it must be distributed as ever possible over the entire floor space. This, from wha already been shown with reference to reflection, is re achieved by a smooth, flat ceiling, for just as a multip of paths are produced in the horizontal plane by multiplication of bounding surfaces, so the same effe the vertical plane is produced by the multiplicatio ceiling surfaces. When these surfaces are so multi as to form curves, then the steeper the curve the complicated will be the interference system prod As a general guide it is safe to say that where a cu ceiling is being employed its radius of curvature sh not be less than twice the height of the ceiling. Alth smaller radii can in certain cases successfully be empl particularly where the rendering of music is to be chief consideration, for the preliminary and general su they should be disregarded. Barrel vaults for speecl always dangerous.

Conclusions.

To sum up the considerations that should jointl borne in mind with the original development of the w scheme it can be said that given the seating capacity cubic contents should be regulated to the reverbera required by the type of auditorium under considera Remember that multiplicity of bounding surfaces (p walls and ceilings) makes for a complicated interfer system with consequent complicated solution. And la endeavour should be made usefully to employ the sur near the source to aid even distribution and adeq volume throughout the building.



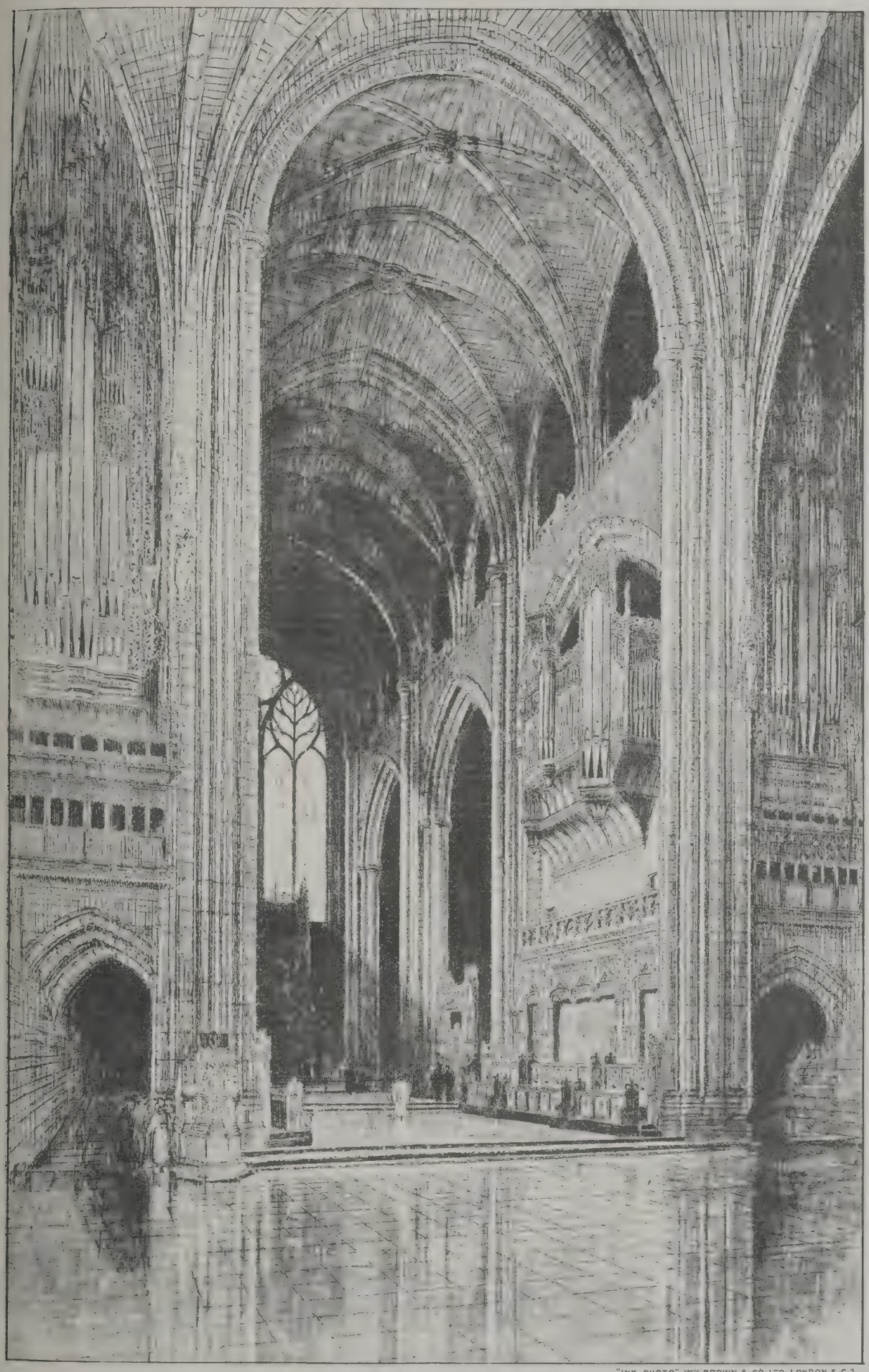
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LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL. SHOWING DESIGN OF THE TOWER.

SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT, R.A., ARCHITECT.

DRAWING BY T. RAFFLES DAVISON.

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LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL. INTERIOR OF CHANCEL.

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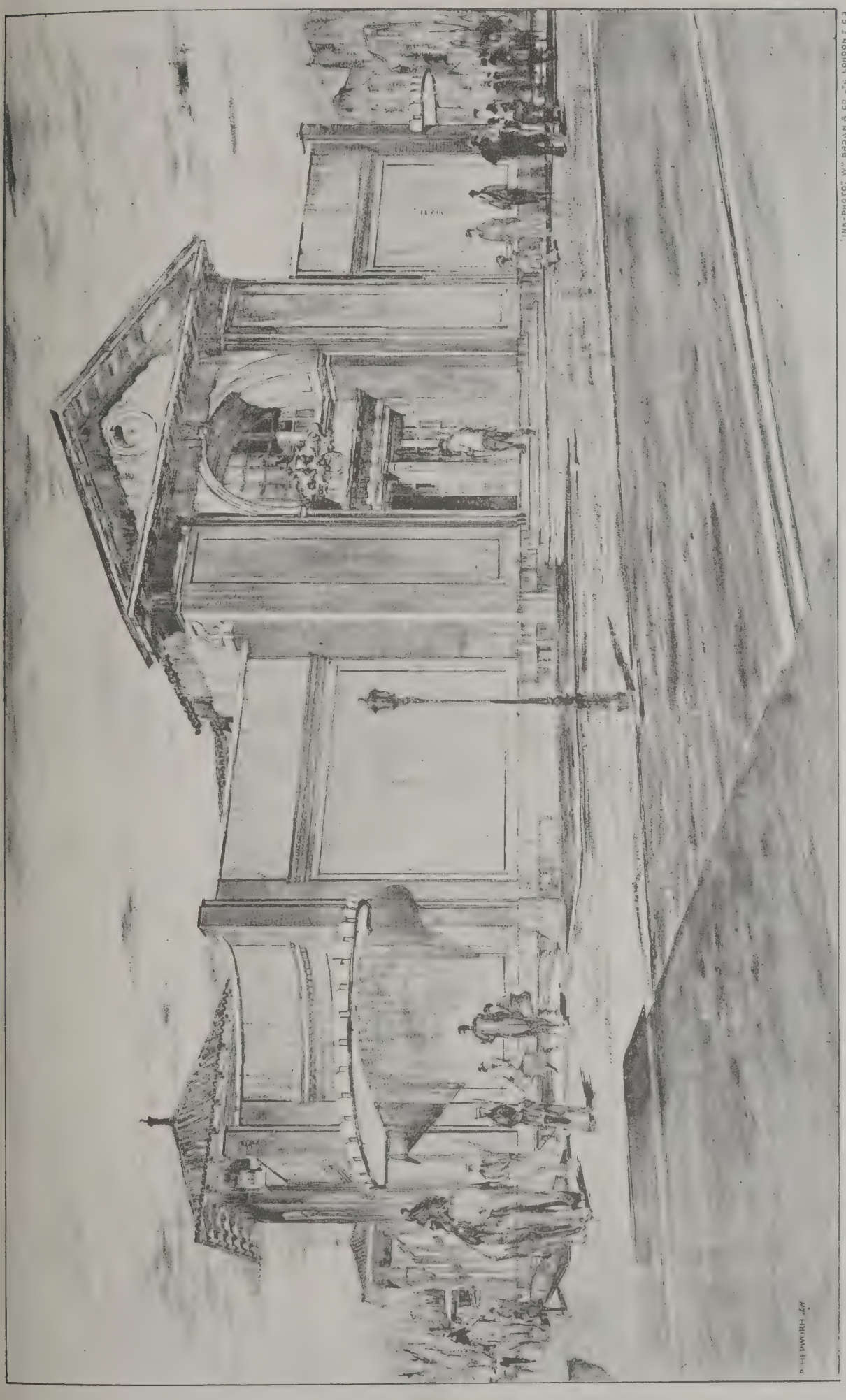
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SIR EDWIN L. LUTYENS, R.A., ARCHITECT.

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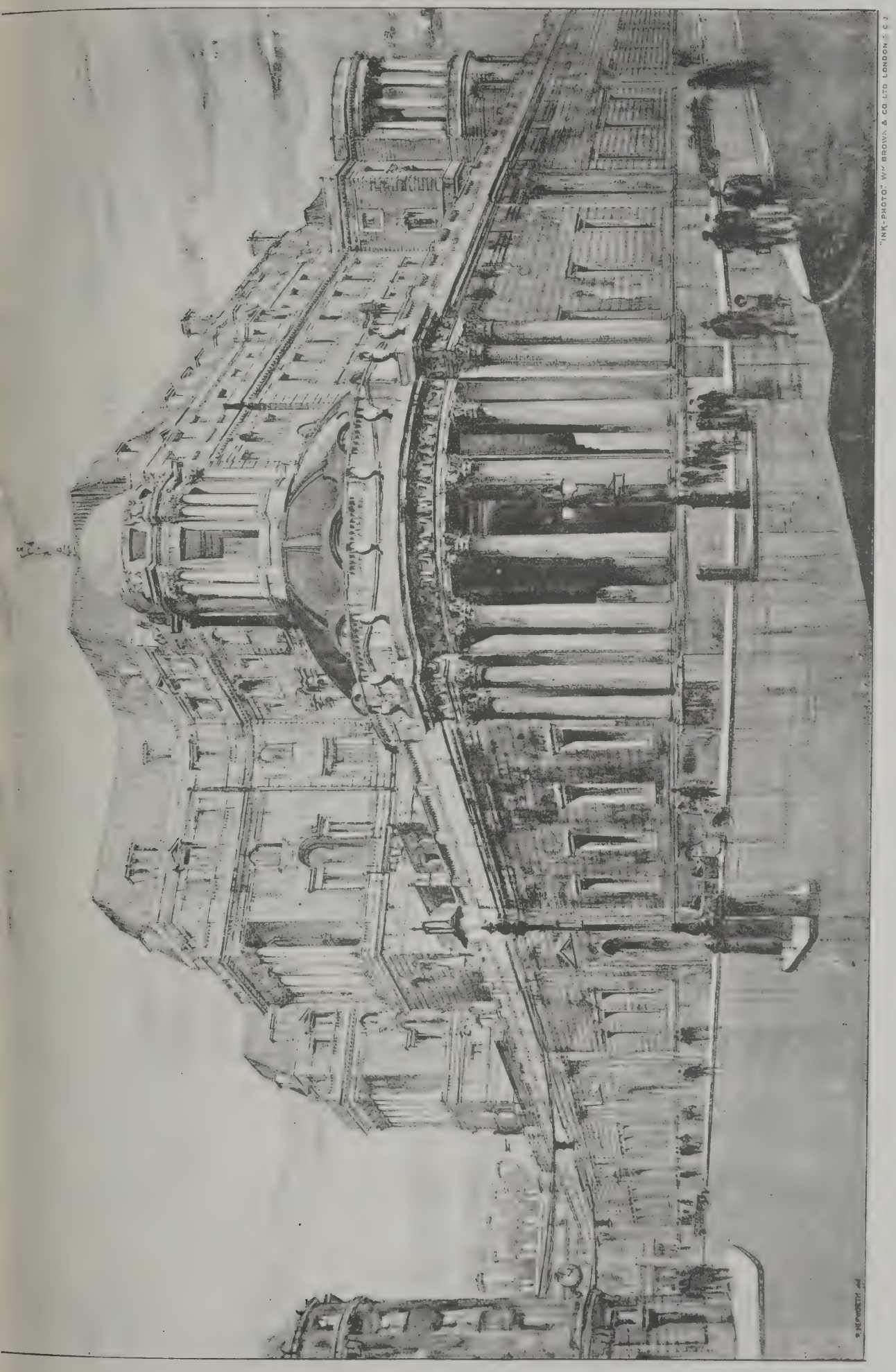


NEW REPTILE HOUSE. ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, LONDON.

E. GUY DAWBER, P.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

DRAWING BY P. D. HEPWORTH.

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BANK OF ENGLAND. VIEW FROM LOTHBURY.

HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., ARCHITECT.

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REBUILDING OF THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN.

ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

DRAWING BY F. B. M. WOODHOUSE.

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E KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY. REGIMENTAL WAR MEMORIAL CHAPEL, YORK MINSTER.

WALTER TAPPER, A.R.A., ARCHITECT.

DRAWING BY CYRIL A. FAREY.

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The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

May 21, 1926

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REBUILDING OF THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN. ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

PROPOSED CENTRAL ENTRANCE. MESSRS. SELFRIDGE & CO.'S PREMISES, OXFORD STREET, W.
SIR JOHN J. BURNET, R.A., & PARTNERS, Architects.

THE KING'S OWN YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENTAL WAR MEMORIAL CHAPEL, YORK MINSTER.
WALTER TAPPER, A.R.A., Architect.

ditor's Note.

The legality of a General Strike is one of the most important of the issues raised by the late stoppage of the tal services, and we have, therefore, great pleasure in adding to the opinions already expressed by eminent wyers, that given below, which Mr. W. S. Holdsworth, K.C., the Vinerian Professor of English law at Oxford niversity, has specially contributed for this issue.

The Legality of the General Strike

Sir John Simon has argued and Astbury J. has de-ded that a general strike is illegal; and "The Times" May 14, assuming that this is the law, has drawn ne moral that the decision "furnishes a warning gainst hurried fresh legislation till the scope of the resent law becomes more generally understood." he case decided by Astbury J. arose out of two actions r injunctions to restrain the officials of the National eamen's and Firemen's Union from calling on mem-rs of the Union to leave their employment, without ne authority of the Executive Council of the Union, contrary to the rules of the Union. The learned dge granted the injunctions; and he based his ecision on two grounds:—First that the defendants, calling men out, were acting in breach of the rules the Union; and secondly that they were acting ntrary to the common law. The first of these grounds r the decision was, we think, right, and was sufficient decide the case. The second of these grounds is, e think, at once more questionable, and of infinitely reater public importance; for it raises the whole uestion of the legality of the general strike. It is is question that we propose to discuss.

It would appear from the report of the case that stbury J. followed the view of Sir John Simon, that ne general strike was not a trade dispute; and that, ecause it was not a trade dispute, the acts done in nnection therewith were not protected by the Trades isputes Act, 1906. Sir John Simon went even rther. He said "the plain fact was that . . . as a atter of fundamental constitutional principle, when nce they had a proclamation of a general strike such s this, it was not, properly understood, a strike at all. A strike was a strike against employers to compel employers to do something. A general strike was a strike against the general public to make the public, Parliament, and the Government, do something." Now if this view of the law is correct it follows (1) that all the members of the T.U.C. who ordered the strike are liable to an action for damages for committing the tort of persuading a breach of contract; for they are not protected by Section 3 of the Trades Disputes Act, 1906, which provides that: "An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labour as he wills." It follows (2) that all the members of the T.U.C. are civilly liable in an action for conspiracy; for they are not protected by Section 1 of the Trades Disputes Act, 1906, which provides that, "An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable, unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable." It follows (3) that so-called peaceful picketing, legalised by Section 2 of the same Act, is also unlawful, because that is only legalised if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute. It is possible (4) that all the members of the T.U.C. are liable to be indicted for the crime of conspiracy. It is true that Section 3 of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, provides that, "An agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute between employers and workman shall not be indictable as a conspiracy if such act committed by one person would not be punish-

able as a crime"; and it is true that inciting to a breach of contract is not a crime. But it should be noted that the section goes on to provide that the law relating to unlawful assembly, breach of the peace, *or sedition*, or any offence against the State or Sovereign is not to be affected. Now if Sir John Simon's view that a so-called general strike is not a strike at all, but a means to put pressure on Parliament and the Government, is right, it is possible that all those concerned in ordering it are guilty of sedition. If that is true all the members of the T.U.C. are obviously guilty of the crime of conspiracy.

These then are the consequences which follow logically from the view of the law taken by Astbury J. and Sir John Simon. But it is by no means certain that their view of the law is correct. Their view of the law depends at bottom on this short point: Was the proclamation of the general strike an Act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute? Now it seems to us that to answer this question correctly we must distinguish between the strike and the object aimed by the strike. Clearly the strike itself did not arise from a trade dispute between the strikers and their employers. But it does not follow that the act of striking, and all the other consequential acts, were not done *in furtherance of a trade dispute*. Obviously they were done in furtherance of a trade dispute—to wit, the dispute between the coal owners and the miners. Now if the strike itself and all the other consequential acts were done in furtherance of a trade dispute, they are protected by the Trades Disputes Act, 1906, and the bottom is knocked out of Sir John Simon's argument. It is true that it is possible that the courts might rule that the strike itself was a seditious conspiracy; but, as I have indicated, that, as a proposition of law, is by no means certain.

This is a conclusion which will no doubt be welco by the Trade Union leaders. But it is as well tha possibility should be envisaged. To acquiesce in John Simon's and Mr. Justice Astbury's view of law, to suppose that it is incontrovertible, may be to enter into a fool's paradise. For the assump then that this view of the law is correct may be as an argument against interfering with the Tr Disputes Act, the repeal of which is a condition cedent to any recovery of our trade. Sir John Si has an almost parental fondness for the Act. " Act," he said, "never contemplated the situation w exists to-day." Possibly not. But those whose were not blinded by parental affection plainly fore its results. This Journal pointed out in April, 1 that "if the aims of the extreme party among trade unionists be realised, employers will be depr of that control over their business which is essentia its successful organisation. The trade unions find out too late that by grasping at too much have lost all. The State may find out too late by conceding too much to the importunity of a that it has destroyed the trade, and with the trade, greatness of the country." The leading article "The Times" of May 14, which we cited at the begin of this article, shows a tendency to argue that legisla reforms should be shelved in reliance on a hig doubtful legal proposition. The labour party will doubt press this argument for all that it is worth. us not be misguided by these sirens. Rather let press on legislative reforms which will reassert supremacy of the law, protect the workers, and some security against these industrial upheav which are rapidly undermining our trade, and wil not checked, be fatal to our existence as a civil State.

Notes and Comments

During the general suspension of the Press through the General Strike we were fortunately able to publish small weekly issues which we shall be pleased to send without charge upon receipt of a postcard from any of our readers who would like copies.

Mr. Mervyn Macartney on St. Paul's

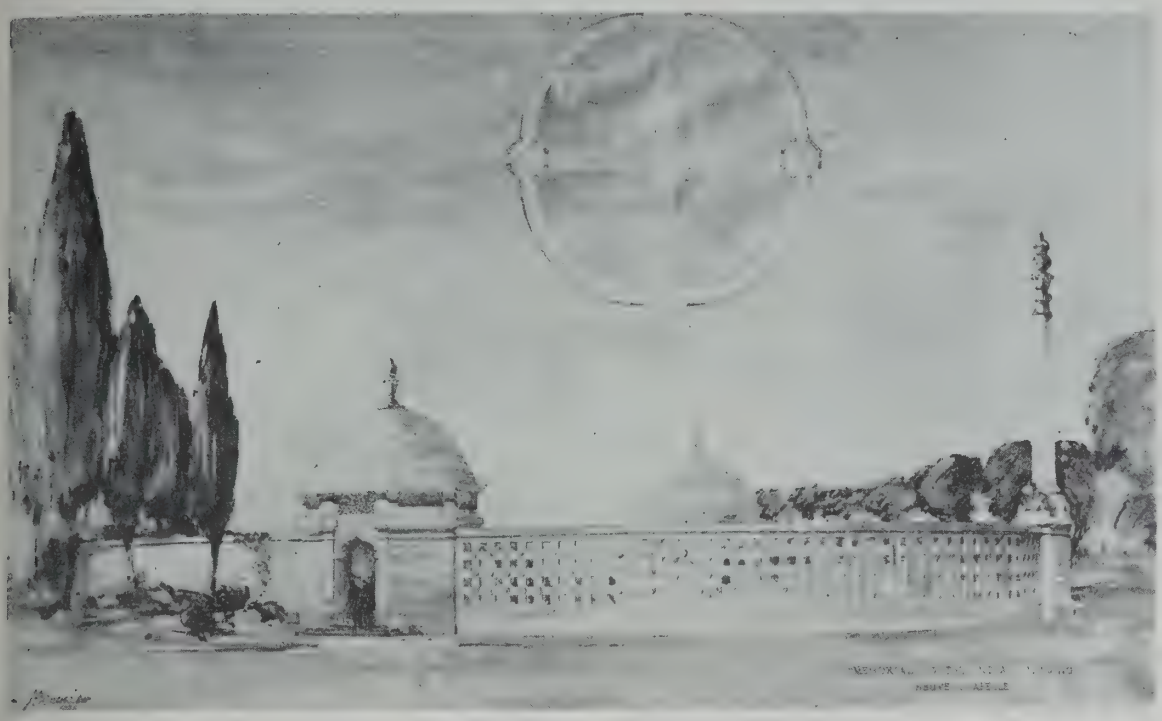
Mr. Mervyn Macartney states his belief that it would be a mistake on æsthetic grounds to clear away any of the buildings round St. Paul's. He says that there are two little alley ways on the north side of St. Paul's where one gets a greater conception of the grandeur of the cathedral than if the surrounding buildings were swept away. This is perfectly true, as is evidenced by many continental cathedrals, closely surrounded as they often are by a huddle of smaller structures which both give scale and effect to the larger mass in their midst. The accidents of juxtaposition have a great value in giving effect to architectural works. Sometimes that juxtaposition is provided by nature and sometimes by buildings. We may say that while we do not want too much left to the imagination we usually appreciate what we cannot at once realise as a whole better than what is entirely disclosed to us. But some buildings, like the Parthenon and other Greek temples and the Petti Palace, can be best realised in their entirety.

Scottish Town Planning

The Scottish National Housing and Town Planning Committee met in Edinburgh on the 23rd. It was stated that while 16 town plannings had been initiated in England, Scotland had only prepared schemes for Edinburgh and Dunfermline, and while 30 regional schemes had been drawn up for English districts only one had been made in S land, which dealt with Glasgow and the neighbouring tricts to the west of the city. The new Edinbu to Glasgow Road, which was to cost £2,000,000, is be laid out on town planning lines. It was mentioned by Dundee Director of Housing that over £1,250,000 had b spent by the city on improvements though the city neither large or wealthy. The Glasgow Director of Hous said that there were many people who did not want g dens but only a comfortable sanitary house, a point wh is hardly sufficiently realised by some enthusiasts wh imaginations lead them to attribute to others desires wh have no foundation in fact.

The Disadvantage of Many Masters

We may sometimes have too much of a good thi The Ministry of Transport performs many useful functi and the London County Council has courageously tack and attempted to deal with many of the problems of la day London. But if plans are sent in for the Lond County Council's general approval and if these plans m affect some traffic question the L.C.C. pass them on the Ministry of Transport, with the result that offi delays are doubled. Now any question of road widen or improvement brings up the question of compensati and it would seem that the willingness or otherwise of Ministry of Transport to give compensation should ve quickly determine its action. Public authorities naturally have what they are willing to pay for on mar terms, but just at present that means difficulty, and must hope they will not hold up schemes submitted them.



MEMORIAL TO THE INDIAN MISSING, NEUVE CHAPELLE. HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Architecture at the Royal Academy

Another Academy Exhibition! Again we go to the hitectural room and see all those beautiful drawings ll those beautiful frames. What! Would you have the wings less beautiful, then, and the frames ugly? By means. Then why complain? Yet one has reason for ing a certain grievance both against the drawings and frames, for there is a sense in which it is true to say t both of them corrupt our understanding of architec-e. And while architects are corrupted by them the blic is corrupted even more. Let us judge the matter a very simple test. In the days when civic architecture England was in its heyday—in the eighteenth and nearly eteenth centuries, during which time the great majority those buildings which give beauty to our towns were ng erected—architects did not themselves make or pay ers to make such pretty drawings as in this generation rn the walls of the Academy, nor did they conceive their ldings as part of a picture arbitrarily bounded by the r sides of a rectangle. And who are nowadays the fortunate people who can attain the honour of having their work exhibited at the Academy? They may be divided into two classes (*a*) those who are willing and capable of preparing the elaborate kind of drawings which the Academy assessors demand, and (*b*) those who can afford to pay a by no means negligible sum of money to one of the professional architectural draughtsmen to undertake the task for them. It is said that the general public would not come to the architectural room at all if the designs were portrayed in that simple but highly intellectual style of draughtsmanship which would fully ensure their being understood by architects themselves. Is the public, then, never to be encouraged to acquire this interest in and knowledge of architecture which would enable it to take pleasure in methods of architectural delineation held to be quite adequate by those masters of architecture who were fortunate enough to precede the age when their art was taken charge of by mere draughtsmen? Or are we to assume that this same public is rendered permanently silly by its habit of standing every year with purblind gaze in front of the wonderful pictures in the other rooms of the Academy? There can be no doubt that the proximity of this array of easel pictures and the influence of the standards set by them have been thoroughly bad for Academy architecture.



ARMENIAN CHURCH OF ST. SARKIS, KENSINGTON.
MEWES & DAVIS, Architects.

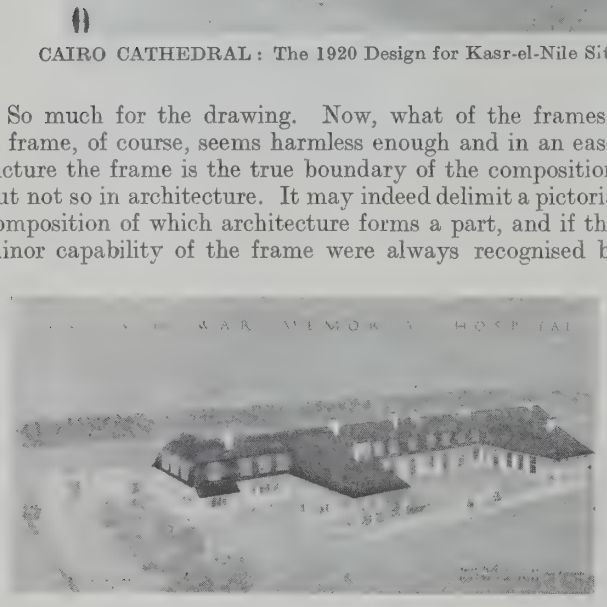


RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



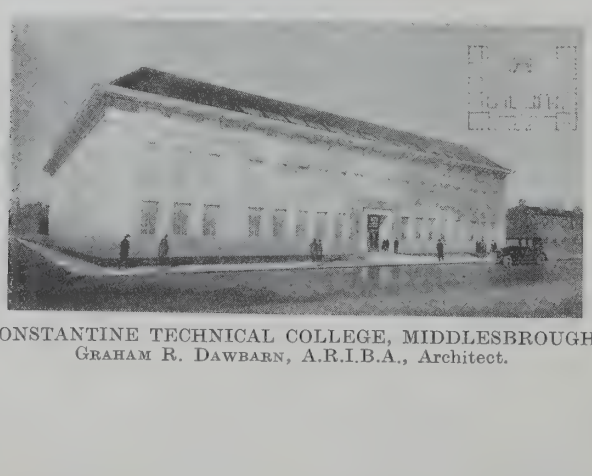
CAIRO CATHEDRAL: The 1920 Design for Kasr-el-Nile Site, now superseded. ADRIAN GILBERT SCOTT, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

So much for the drawing. Now, what of the frames? A frame, of course, seems harmless enough and in an easel picture the frame is the true boundary of the composition, but not so in architecture. It may indeed delimit a pictorial composition of which architecture forms a part, and if this minor capability of the frame were always recognised by



ANDOVER WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.
EDWARD MAUFE and LESLIE T. MOORE, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

architectural designers no great harm would be done. But the trouble is that such a method of representing buildings, that is to say, the method of surrounding them with rectangles, is often deceptive, inasmuch as a work of architecture may form a quite pleasing picture when set within a frame, but a perfectly atrocious composition when seen in relation to such buildings as may be adjacent to it. The obvious remedy for this state of affairs is for individual buildings in an urban setting to be invariably portrayed in such a manner that the representation gives a very clear idea of the architectural ensemble. A drawing such as that of Sir John Burnet & Partners' design for the new central entrance to Selfridge's Store does not enable us to judge the true character of the building as a unit in the civic architecture of London, for it does not lead us to envisage the relation of this vast emporium to the little shops adjacent to it, and the manner in which the tower, of which only the base is visible, comports itself towards the public buildi of the metropolis. Again, the model of Mr. Curtis Gree London Life Association Head Office, obviously a piece street architecture, leaves us in entire ignorance of wh lies on either side of it. So we are unable to judge of one the principal attributes of the design—namely, the deg in which it harmonises with its neighbours. Fortunate however, in the case of several of the examples of str architecture here exhibited we are given a glimpse of wh lies next to the building under consideration. For instan in Messrs. Mewes & Davis's model for the Hudson B Company we are shown the miniature structures on eith side of it, and the comparison is most illuminating.



CONSTANTINE TECHNICAL COLLEGE, MIDDLESBROUGH.
GRAHAM R. DAWBARN, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



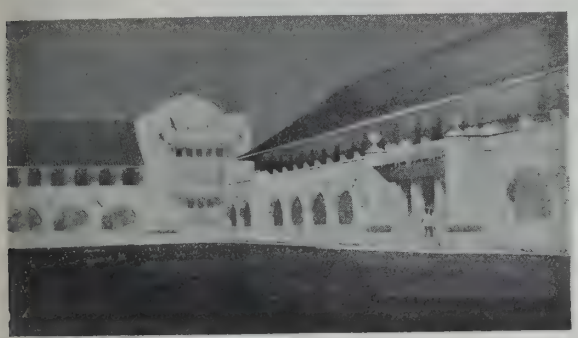
MIDLAND BANK, WILLESDEN.
WHINNEY, SON & AUSTEN HALL, Architects.

In making a survey of the exhibits it may be a convenie procedure if we consider first the architecture of memori and churches, next, other public or semi-public buildin thirdly, commercial architecture, and fourthly, domest One of the most interesting designs here shown is M Herbert Baker's Memorial to the Indian missing at Neu Chapelle. It is a graceful composition and appears express just the right note of Orientalism. Moreove situated as it is in entire detachment from anything el



MARGATE COTTAGE HOSPITAL: PROPOSED NEW BLOCK. ADAMS, HOLDEN & PEARSON, Architects.

rchitectural, it cannot clash with other buildings designed n our native Western manner. Sir Edwin Lutyens' Memorial o the Missing at Fauberg D'Amiens is one of the most riginal designs which have ever sprung from his brain. he central archway, of which the jambs are in receding eps, punctured by niches containing bells, has on either de of it pylons of a design homogeneous with itself.



AFFLE'S COLLEGE, SINGAPORE: HOSTEL QUADRANGLE.
C. A. FAREY & G. R. DAWBARN, AA.R.I.B.A., Architects.

t inspires one with a wish to be present on the impressive ccasion when all these bells are ringing. Messrs. Mewès nd Davis' design for the Armenian Church of St. Sarkis, verna Gardens, Kensington, raises some interesting roblems of architectural propriety. One wonders how far he Armenians ought to be allowed to give an architectural isplay of the Armenian propensities in the midst of our letropolis. On the other hand were they to conduct their orship in a church designed in the English Renaissance anner, a different kind of incongruity would result. rather exotic building was undoubtedly here indicated, ut perhaps not one of such architectural prominence.



NEW OFFICES FOR THE COMMISSIONERS, PORT OF RANGOON. T. O. FOSTER, F.R.I.B.A., & E. W. ARMSTRONG, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

Mr. A. Gilbert Scott's design for Cairo Cathedral is in quite a different category, because in this instance the architect has modified a European style in order to acclimatise it to its Egyptian environment. The juxtaposition of the campanile with the low-domed building next to it is very effective. The interesting question, however, arises as to whether the rather domestic character of the fenestration quite expresses the idea of a cathedral.

Coming to the public buildings, we may first consider Mr. Herbert Baker's design for the enlargement of the Bank of England. No architect ever had a more difficult task. In fact, one may say that the architectural problem which Mr. Baker was here obliged to tackle was a quite insoluble one. It would be ungracious, therefore, to lay



BRITANNIC HOUSE: MOORGATE FACADE.
SIR EDWIN LUTYENS, R.A., F.R.I.B.A.

much stress upon the points which strike one as unsatisfactory in this composition, comprised as it is of Soane's original external screen wall, and a new tall building just behind it. The work of Soane is so original and possesses such an extraordinary architectural merit that one's gratitude for its retention outweighs any other sentiment which the presence of the new structure may inspire. The bye-laws as the building heights apparently necessitated that the new building should be set back at a considerable distance behind the old. The architect, faced with the problem of trying to combine the two into some semblance of union, has undoubtedly done the best he could.



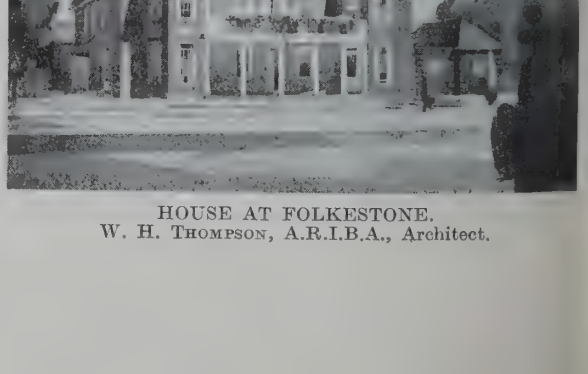
LAZARD'S BANK, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. ALBERT V. HEAL, Architect.

On the side where he brings forward the two great wings to the plane of the façade of the old bank these same wings are entirely ignored by the Soane screen, which passes them by majestically as if it took no cognisance of them. And, indeed, how could it take cognisance of architectural features which came into being long after it was designed? If that particular façade could have been provided with even the slightest projections corresponding to the outline which the wings show on plan, a greater effect of harmony might have resulted, but unfortunately Mr. Baker was debarred from this solution of the difficulty by the fact that in such a narrow street not even an inch projection would have been permitted. A successful attempt to bridge the discrepancy between the outlines of the new plan and th old is made at the corner, where a brand new cupola i imposed upon Soane's famous treatment of convex quadrant Presumably, the object of this cupola is to give to the scree wall a little additional height so as to prepare us for th great mass of building behind, and although one regret the passing of the original design it does certainly appea that some additional emphasis was needed. The cupol itself is a graceful composition, while the design of the mai building has an appropriate dignity.

The Constantine Technical College, Middlesbrough, b Mr. Graham R. Dawbarn, here portrayed by a beautifu drawing by Cyril Farey, has many of the characteristic



HOUSE AT THAMES DITTON.
NICHOLAS & DIXON-SPAIN, Architects



HOUSE AT FOLKESTONE.
W. H. THOMPSON, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, BAHIA. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

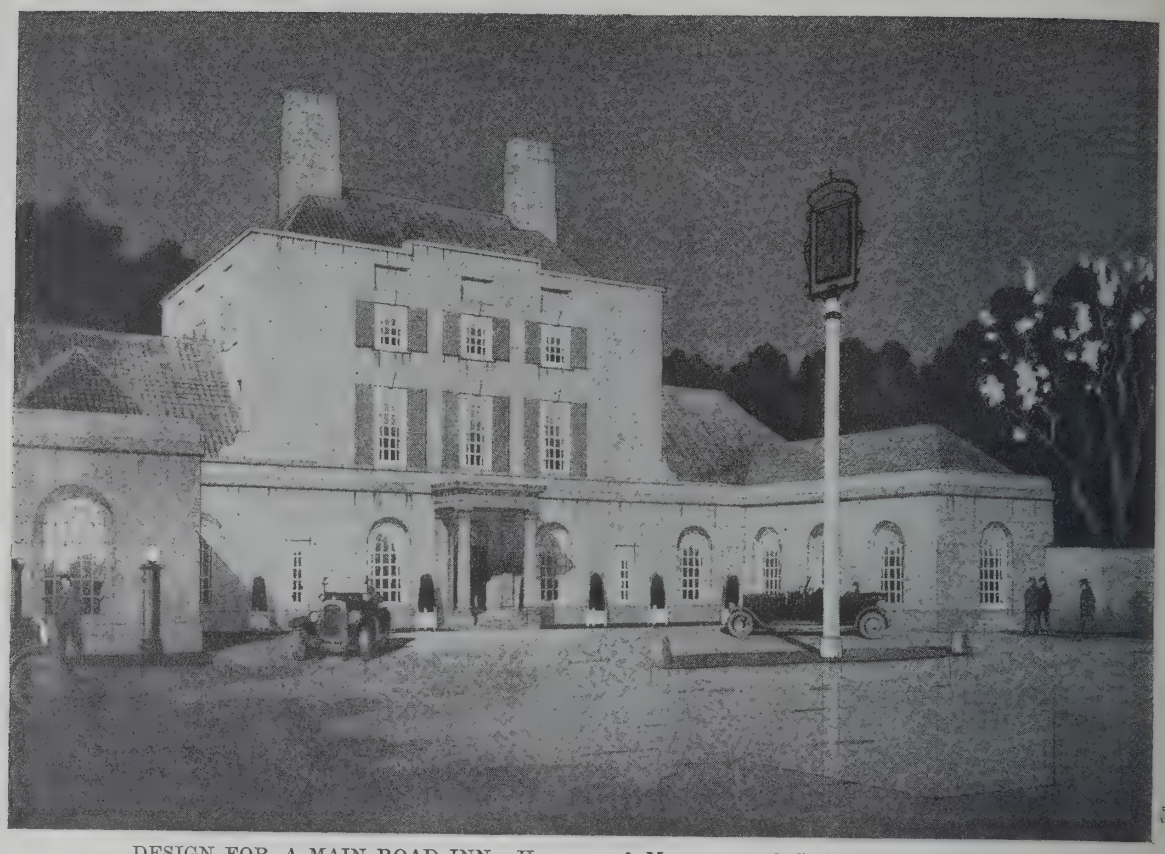
hich we now expect to find in competition designs, at is to say, extreme orderliness in both plan and evation. Yet this exaggerated neatness seems to have en accomplished at some sacrifice of the expressive- ss of the composition. Our impression upon looking the view of the building here presented is that it is on an one great solid rectangle, instead of which it is in ality an E shape, and as such one might have expected at the wings would have been articulated on the main cade by slight lateral projections. It is true, however, at groups of three windows on either side of the long çade have been separated from the remainder by a wider terval of wallage and by this means the façade is enabled take some cognisance of the dimensions of the wings. he fenestration is arranged in two main rows of equal ight, and it may be suggested that the façade would have tained a greater measure of unity if the small windows of e top storey, now separated from the two lower rows by heavy string course, had been more intimately associated th them. The least satisfactory element in the design is e doorway, which has been entirely unprovided for in the ain pattern of the façade. It now appears exactly as if e designer had drawn his façade with regular fenestration tending from one side to the other and had then suddenly remembered that he had forgotten the door. Hack out the three central lower windows, bend round the plinth as an architrave around the opening and he has indeed provided a door. But the fact remains that one of the most important features of the design has all the characteristics of an afterthought. Where the architect probably beat all his competitors hands down is in the plan, which seems to show a perfect arrangement of parts. Now we come to two hospital designs, which show an interesting contrast. First, a proposed new block to the Margate Cottage Hospital, by Messsr. Adams, Holden & Pearson, is an altogether charming design, in a truly English urban style. Its long façade and parapet wall surmounted by a perfectly plain roof combines restraint and unobtrusiveness with very great distinction. The four chimneys are admirably placed, and the square lantern gives just the right central emphasis. The building is so well adapted to the site that it looks as if it had already been there for many years; and in saying this we have indicated that the building has one of the essential qualities of great architecture. The



WESTMINSTER BANK, PICCADILLY, W.
W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



DESIGN FOR CORNER BUILDING, PICCADILLY, W.
Campbell Jones, Son & Smithers, Architects.



DESIGN FOR A MAIN ROAD INN. HAYWARD & MAYNARD and C. A. FAREY, Architects.

Andover War Memorial Hospital by Messrs. Edward Maufe and Leslie T. Moore has a fine site. The composition consists in a long block from which spring two wings which, however, do not appear to be expressed on the side of the main block which is opposite to them. Judging by the appearance of the building one would suppose that it was conveniently and economically planned. A skilful arrangement of garden is shown on the left-hand side, where a square plot of gravel with octagonal lawn in the centre is aligned with the end of the main block which is very pleasantly treated in a symmetrical composition. It appears, however, that the formal composition at the two projecting wings and the courtyard between them, from which flights of steps lead to open field, requires to be supported by a more formal arrangement of the lay-out adjacent to it, which at present seems as it were entirely unprepared for the invasion of a building in that particular place. Probably a quite simple arrangement of paths or planting of vegetation would achieve the desired object. The Sunderland Bede Collegiate Schools by Messrs. William and T. R. Milburn form a great group of buildings which, in their design, appear to show the influence of Sir T. G. Jackson. It is a little difficult to judge from the picture what the main composition consists in, but there appear to be juxtaposed two equal and symmetrical blocks with no architectural dominant. The small lodge or master's house set between the two blocks seems very much out of scale with them.



HOUSE AT WEST WICKHAM, KENT.
C. M. CRICKMER & A. FOXLEY, Architects.

Mr. C. Cowles Voysey exhibits two designs, one for publ baths at Newton-in-Makerfield and the other for assemb halls at Bridgeton, Glasgow; both are interesting desig in which the architectural programmes seem to be reduce to their lowest terms. Before we leave the subject public and semi-public buildings two remarkable buildin remain to be noticed. One is by Messrs. Cyril A. Farey an G. R. Dawbarn for Raffles College, Singapore, while th other is by Messrs. T. O. Foster and E. W. Armstrong fo new offices for the Commissioners of the Port of Rangoo The former is a most attractive design which not only expresses the proper institutional character of the buildin but also seems specially adapted to the climatic condition of Singapore. The latter is in the best traditions of tha style of Indian classic which Sir Edwin Lutyens has don so much to create.

Of the commercial buildings here exhibited none is likel to attract more attention than Sir Edwin Lutyens' desig for Britannic House, Moorgate Street. This building ha already been the subject of so much comment on the par of architects that it would be a work of supererogation t attempt a critique of it in the present context. Lazard Bank, Old Broad Street, by Mr. Albert V. Heal, illustrate how rapidly the City of London is being transformed by th



RE-BUILDING OF THE GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN.
ROBERT ATKINSON, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

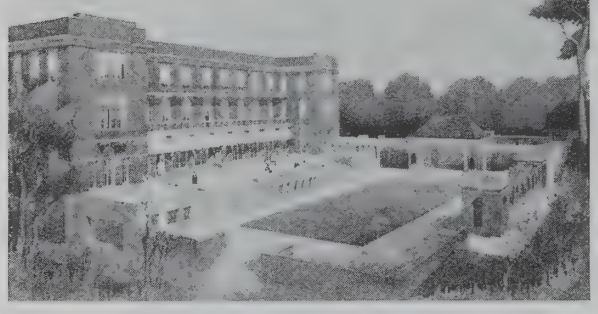


TATTON HOUSE, TAUNTON: NEW SOUTH AND WEST FRONTS. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



HOUSE NEAR MELTON, LEICESTER. P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

erection of structures in which advantage is taken of the L.C.C. Building Regulations as to height. The illustration is a highly interesting one, as it shows the two buildings on either side of the Bank and we are enabled to realise that the latter has as far as possible taken account of the principal horizontal sub-divisions of the neighbouring buildings, and while in its style it strikes a more domestic note, it still cleaves to the traditions of the English Renaissance. Mr. Curtis Green is represented by the designs for three commercial buildings. The British Bank of South America, Bahia, is a very pleasant design in the classic manner and



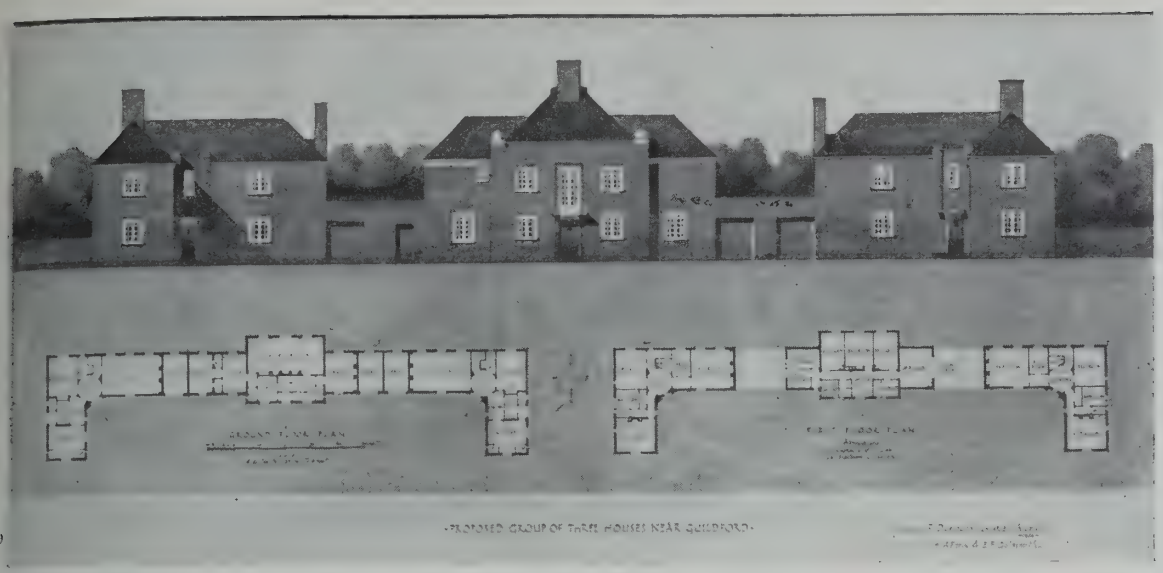
DINING HALLS AND OPEN-AIR TEA GARDEN, BOURNVILLE. James Miller, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

should be an ornament to the street in which it is situated. The character of a bank is well-expressed and the detail is charming. His London Life Association Head Office, King William Street, E.C., is an interesting composition in which he has contrived to attain novel effects by the exploitation of familiar classic motifs. The illustration entitled "Working Sketch for the Westminster Bank, Piccadilly," shows a design which has perhaps too many conflicting points of interest. The super-imposition of one row of circular arches over another of approximately equal importance does not seem to be altogether happy. It is informative to contrast this design with that by Messrs. Campbell Jones & Alec. Smithers which was submitted for the same competition. Here we have a far simpler façade with a greater effect of unity in some respects, though not in others, for there seems too little community of scale between the ground floor arcade and the fenestration above. Moreover, the pronounced symmetricality of the façade which is due to the receding upper storeys and prominent hipped roof does not seem quite appropriate to a corner building, which is attached to architectural neighbours on one side but quite free on the other. Messrs. Mewês & Davis' design of a new building for the Hudson Bay C Nos. 52–58 Bishopsgate, E.C., is illustrated by a beau fully executed model. It is a straightforward design which, however, the central feature appears a little t narrow to dominate the façade. One may entertain ones by putting the question whether the design would would not be improved by the omission of the lante Messrs. Whinney, Son & Austen Hall's design for a Midla Bank at Willesden is a charming example of a small ban The treatment of an acute-angled corner is quite admirab while the appropriate character of the building is ful expressed.

Transitional between the commercial and domest examples are two hotel buildings. The Gresham Hot Dublin, by Mr. Robert Atkinson, is one of the most di tinguished designs exhibited at the Academy this yea The delicately detailed arcade with balustrade above forn a beautiful basement to a long flat façade having fo rows of regular fenestration of which, however, the fi is surmounted by a continuous balcony with railin decorated with a single line of large scale wave ornamen in cast iron. This balcony is terminated on either si by two small projections surmounted by stone lions. Th façade is crowned by a parapet wall and low roof wi dormers and is, moreover, provided with a small attic ov the three central windows. This attic has ramps o either side which form a graceful junction between it an the parapet, while its lateral extremities are furthermo accentuated by urns with conspicuous pendant ornamen The whole design expresses refinement and urbanity.



THE ENGLISH RESIDENCE OF H.E. THE MARQUIS OF VILLALOBAR AND GUIMAREY. H. Reginald Poulter & Briant Poulter, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



PROPOSED GROUP OF THREE HOUSES, NEAR GUILDFORD. Graham R. Dawbarn, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

e might make a slight criticism it would be in regard the relationship of the attic and the façade beneath it. his latter has its windows arranged from right to left in gular progression and thus the pattern of the fenestration es not lead one to expect that the width of wallage covered the three central windows would be singled out for the ecial distinction of having a prominent attic storey above em. The three central bays of the ground floor arcade form e entrance, which is further marked by a spreading hood. his central feature of the ground floor level, as it were, nverses with the central feature above the parapet ross a stretch of façade which a little discourteously nores them both. Whether it would have been possible ithout destroying the fine scale and simplicity of the



CASA SENHOR E. DE ANCHORENA EL BOQUERON, MAR DEL PLATA. Stanley Hamp, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

ain portions of the façade to make it take cognisance of is central emphasis above and below it is perhaps a uestion worth considering. A similar problem has been lved in the Massimi Palace at Rome. Mr. James iller's design for dining halls and open-air tea garden at ournville is a pleasant and straightforward design which xpresses its purpose without fuss. The building gives ie appearance of being well planned and is adequately pported by the formal lay-out of the garden.

The new Reptile House at the Zoological Gardens, esigned by Mr. Guy Dawber, was a little difficult to assify, for it has the character of being both institutional nd domestic, but to whichever category the building may elong it is a delightful design here portrayed by a charming rawing by Mr. Hepworth. Mr. Guy Dawber has fortuately decided not to attempt the impossible task of ying to impart to the building a reptilian character, but as contented himself with giving us a structure delicately etailed in the classic manner, with entrances well marked nd of a generous scale, expressing the fact that the building for the use of the public, and with windowless walls which give to the building just the right suggestion of mystery. Mr. Goodhart-Rendel's new south and west fronts at Tatton House, Taunton, provides an example of how our great English eighteenth century houses should be handled in the event of it being necessary to make additions to them. Each side of the house now represents a composition of great interest and though while each has its distinctive character the combination of the two has been harmoniously effected.

We may next consider in one group seven houses, all designed in what one may describe as the modern Georgian manner. These examples are especially worthy of study because they provide evidence that as far as domestic architecture is concerned an important group of practitioners are working together to create and maintain a definite style, which, while being adapted to modern standards of planning and hygiene, yet pays deference to the English Georgian tradition. Of these, first mention must be given to Peters' Farm designed by Mr. Guy Dawber. This is a charming house, and in it the President of the R.I.B.A. displays his well-known skill in making a delightful composition from a few familar elements of building. This looks a very comfortable dwelling. It has a certain primness which, however, is associated with just the right degree of informality which the rural environment of the house seems to dictate. The next example, a house at Thames Ditton, by Messrs. C. Nicholas and J. E. Dixon-Spain, is of a familiar type of design but none the less pleasing for that. The steep hipped roof and massive chimneys impart a note of country domesticity, while the scale and orderliness of the façade proclaim to us that this is a house of some consequence. Mr. W. Harding Thompson's design for a house at Folkestone, with its steep roof and prominent single chimney, has a most interesting silhouette, while the front elevation with its two lateral bay windows united by a curved verandah supported by a colonnade is a singularly attractive composition. Messrs.



LIVERMEAD CLOSE, TORQUAY.
Fred Harrild, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

C. M. Crickmer and Allen Foxley's design for a house at West Wickham, Kent, is also a good example of the modern Georgian small country house which is, moreover, associated with a formal garden laid out with great skill. The last four examples have shown houses with steep hipped roofs and no parapet. The next, a house at Fordcombe in Kent by Mr. F. C. Robson, shows how an architectural vernacular belonging to the same period can be successfully adapted to a Mansard roof. Mr. Cyril A. Farey's design for a house at Moor Park differs from those just mentioned in that it has a parapet. This gives it a closer approximation to the true Georgian type while at the same time it imparts a more urban character to the building. A noteworthy feature in the composition of the façade is the skilful way in which Mr. Farey has avoided an unpleasant conflict between the two storeys of his building by giving to the first floor storey a much greater height of wallage than that possessed by the ground floor storey. The next illustration, a design for a main road inn by Messrs. Hayward and Maynard and Farey is of a style closely resembling the first example, and shows a charming treatment of main façade and forecourt. Mr. Graham R. Dawbarn's group of new houses near Guildford is of interest in that it represents an attempt of a kind far too seldom made, to give architectural continuity to what are in fact three detached houses. In this instance it will be observed that the joining features are garages. Mr. Briant Poulter's design for four houses at South Norwood Hill is an informal composition which provides an attractive



HOUSE AT FORDCOMBE, KENT.
F. C. Robson, Architect.

solution of the problem of how combine a group of several hou without resorting to repetit design. The English residence H.G. The Marquis Villalobar Guimarey designed by Messrs. H. & B. Poulter, shows a medley architectural features and sty in which unity has been sa ficed to variety. Mr. P. Hepworth's house near Melt Leicester, is a delightful es in the picturesque style wh shows that a modern archit who has much formal classi work to his credit can also occasion demands out-rustic rustics and produce a design engaging subtlety based u the mediæval cottage traditi Three more houses, one at Sa wich Bay by Mr. Gerald Warr another in Sussex by Mr. Llewell Roberts, and Livermead Cl Torquay, by Mr. Fred Harr show that this latter tradition is by no means extin This survey of the domestic architecture shown at Academy may be concluded by a reference to Mr. Stan Hamp's charming design for a villa at Mar del Pla in which white walls, flat roofs, and horseshoe arc are combined in a delightful composition.

Other noteworthy designs which, however, are illustrated in this issue are Devonshire House by Thomas Hastings and Professor C. H. Reilly; New Stre Leeds, by Sir R. T. Blomfield, R.A., both of which already familiar to members of the architectural professio Mr. Ernest B. Webber's winning design for the New Gallery, Manchester, and Mr. Evelyn Simmons' attracti scheme for flats for ex-Service men at Richmond.

*** *Reproductions, on a larger scale, of most of the exhibits here illustrated will be given in later issues.*

Competition Notes

The Masonic Peace Memorial Competition Result

We have the pleasure in announcing that the design submitted by Messrs. H. V. Ashley and Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A. of 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1, has been placed first in the final limited competition.

The Memorial is to take the form of new headquarters for the Grand Lodge of England to replace the existing buildings in Great Queen Street, London, W.C.1.

The Assessors were :—Sir Edwin L. Lutyens, R.A., F.R.I.B.A.; A. Burnett Brown, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; Walter Cave, F.R.I.B.A.

The following ten competitors entered into the final competition :

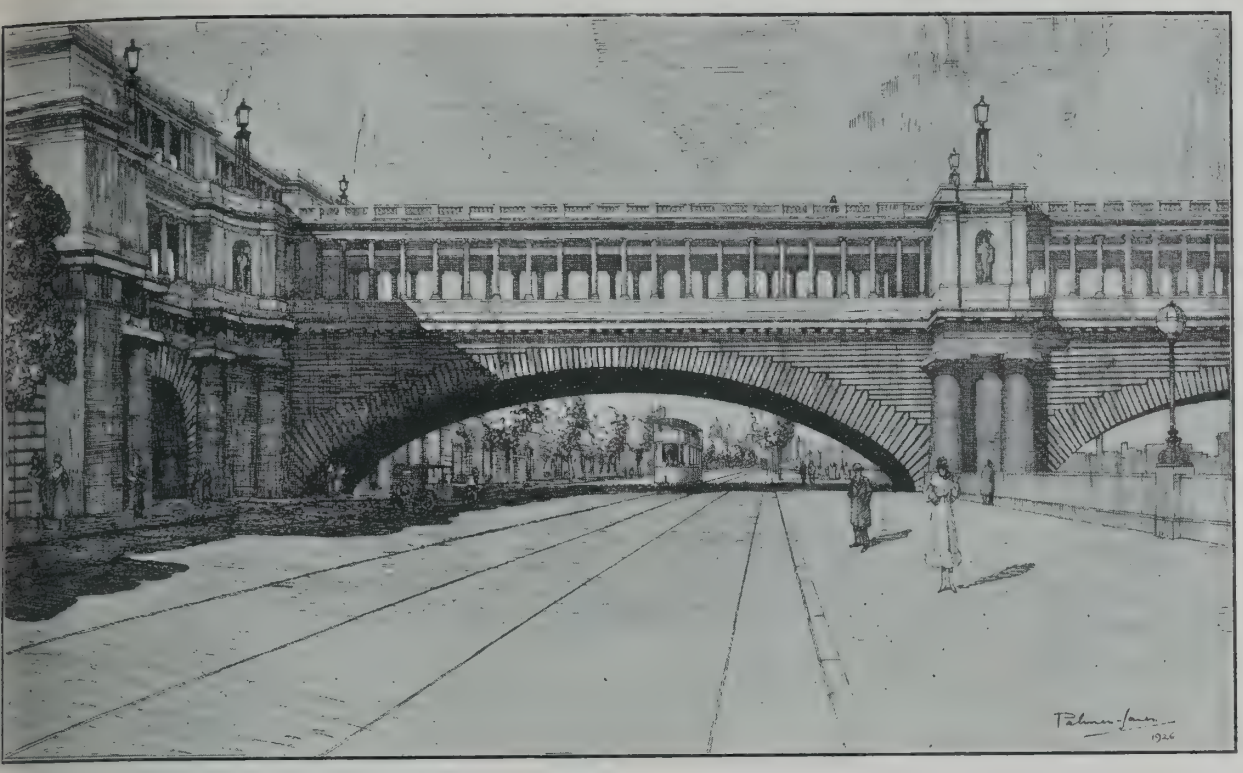
Messrs. H. V. Ashley and Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A.
J. F. B. Cowper, F.R.I.B.A., London.
David R. Brown, Montreal.
Lawrence Dale and Haylock Golding, F. and A.R.I.B. Architects, London.
Louis de Soissons and G. G. Wornum, FF.R.I.B. London.
Lanchester, Lucas and Lodge, FF.A.R.I.B.A., Lond
Nicol and Nicol, FF.R.I.B.A., Birmingham.
F. W. Simon, F.R.I.B.A., Farnham, Surrey.
Percy Thomas and Ivor Jones, FF.R.I.B.A., Cardiff.
Willmott & Smith, F. and A.R.I.B.A., Cardiff.

Exhibition of Designs

Arrangements have now been made with the Roy Institute of British Architects for a public exhibiti of the designs submitted in the final competition f the Masonic Peace Memorial. This will be held in t galleries of the Institute at No. 9 Conduit Street, Hanov Square, London, W. The Exhibition opens to the pub Monday, May 31, and closes on Wednesday, June 9. is specially desired that no photographs are publish in any paper before Monday, May 31.



ASSEMBLY HALLS AT BRIDGETON, GLASGOW. Charles Cowles-Voysey, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.



SKETCH DESIGN FOR WATERLOO BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTED. W. J. PALMER-JONES.

The Thames Bridges

Various important statements and interviews about e Thames Bridge question appeared in the daily and ekly newspapers during the last week-end. We sum- rise the more germane points from them, in case these ould be forgotten in the disturbance naturally attending e general strike. It will be remembered that the London d Home Counties Traffic Advisory Committee's recent ort recommended that the building of St. Paul's Bridge d the rebuilding of Waterloo Bridge should be proceeded h immediately, and that the London County Council, on this report, decided to institute a competition for igns for the new Waterloo Bridge, the competitors being ited to British subjects. The views of the Traffic visory Committee, however, have not met with general ceptance. In the matter of St. Paul's Bridge, town- nning authorities are surprised at a decision that will, he bridge attracts traffic, as Southwark Bridge did not, ng a new stream of traffic cutting across both Cannon eet and Cheapside, two very important and congested t-to-west thoroughfares. Mr. Mervyn Macartney, the rveyor to St. Paul's Cathedral, maintains his opinion that e vibration will be harmful to that building. The mmittee appears to have been influenced in their recom- ndation by the slum clearance which will be necessitated the formation of the approaches on the south side of e River, a matter which does not appear to be strictly hin their province, and, certainly, should not be con- gent on the erection of the bridge.

The rebuilding of Waterloo Bridge is put forward on the ound chiefly that Westminster is becoming "tired" der the stress of the heavy traffic it has to carry. By st members of the Committee, Waterloo Bridge is garded as being in a decrepit condition, a view distinctly proved by the numerous engineering experts consulted the Conference of Societies. Sir Henry Maybury, wever, confirms the opinion that Waterloo Bridge can be aired and as this can be done for a third of the cost, or s, of a new bridge and in about one-fifth of the time, it uld seem to most people the desirable course. Sir nry also suggests a new bridge at Charing Cross to be cted to the east and independent of the railway bridge. the five years required to take down and rebuild the esent Waterloo Bridge, Westminster may fail with dire nsequences to London cross-river traffic. To spend a year repairing Waterloo Bridge and proceed with a new one at Charing Cross would seem the quickest and most effective way of bringing relief to that at Westminster. Captain Swinton, L.C.C., advocates the immediate erection of Charing Cross Bridge, but does not agree with the proposals of Sir Henry Maybury and Sir Reginald Blomfield that it should be separate from the railway bridge. Sir Reginald put this suggestion forward some time ago, it being his opinion that the cost of buying out the railway company would be prohibitive, and also as a counter proposal to save Waterloo Bridge. As alternatives to buying out the railway company, Captain Swinton proposes either a double-deck bridge that will carry both road and railway, or that road bridges shall be built on either side of the railway bridge, masking its ugliness. "The Observer" has interviewed both Mr. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A. and Mr. Herbert Morrison, L.C.C. on this question. Mr. Dawber reiterates the points in favour of the retention of Waterloo Bridge that were made in the Conference of Societies' Report and by Mr. Arthur Keen, its chairman, in this recent correspondence. He particularly emphasises the value of Sir Herbert Maybury's report as confirming the feasibility and utility of repairing this bridge, and also advocates proceeding with a bridge at Charing Cross. Mr. Herbert Morrison was the mover of a resolution at a recent L.C.C. meeting urging the Council to negotiate with the Government, the railway company and the City Corporation for the erection of a new bridge at Charing Cross, but the motion was turned down on the ground of expense. As everybody seems to be agreed that this bridge will eventually have to be built, the sooner it is proceeded with the better, as each year's delay means an addition to the cost.

In the case of Waterloo Bridge, it was his party that decided for a new bridge. The additional congestion that a wider bridge will almost certainly bring to this part of the Strand he does not combat very convincingly. "The fear of increased congestion," he says "might serve as a reason for objecting to half the street widenings and public improvements. All widened streets lead to somewhere and the chances are in half the cases they will lead to some narrow street or open on to a congested area. Experience shows that it is wisest to get on with the widening and solve the problems higher up the line as you go, if you cannot solve them at the particular moment." Unless Mr.



SKETCH DESIGN FOR WATERLOO BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTION. W. J. PALMER-JONES.

Morrison has devised some scheme for moving the Strand, with its cross traffic we fear that he will find it impossible to solve this problem at any particular moment. The haphazard method of coping with traffic problems is truly British but always productive of the greatest possible expense in the long run. If the L.C.C. desire four lines of traffic as a minimum, they might consider Mr. Palmer Jones's scheme, which we illustrate, giving the whole width of the present bridge to the roadway and carrying the footways above it. Though many will object to any addition to the present structure, this is the best suggestion we have seen on the lines of the Council's request to Sir Edwin Lutyens, and it would be the most economical method of meeting the particular problem.

The fate of Waterloo Bridge was finally decided on Tuesday last, on a motion by Colonel Gretton to omit from a London County Council Money Bill the clause giving power to raise the sum estimated as required for the reconstruction works during the ensuing financial year. This motion provoked a spirited debate in which Sir Martin Conway, Sir John Simon, Sir W. Bull, Mr. Rye and Mr. Harris urged the preservation of the bridge, and Sir C. Cobb, Mr. Gosling, Sir H. Jackson, Mr. Scurr, Sir G. Hume and Mr. B. Smith supported the County Council proposals. Col. Ashley then defined the Government attitude, which was to leave the matter to the free vote of the House, and after further speeches from Sir W. Davison for the Bridge and Captain Fraser for the Council, a divsion was taken, the L.C.C. proposals being carried by 158 votes to 96, majority 62.

Notes in Brief

The Westminster City Council has adopted a recommendation of the Council's Highways Committee opposing any scheme for the transference of Covent Garden Market to the Foundling Hospital Estate. It was decided that the Members of Parliament and members of the London County Council, representing the City, should be asked to oppose any Bill promoted in Parliament to give effect to the proposal.

At St. George's Congregational Church, Thornton Hou stained-glass windows have been placed by Lord Le hulme in the five windows of the apse of the edifice memorial to his father, the first Viscount Leverhul The three centre windows have scriptural subjects and two outer ones heraldic motives, and they have b designed to harmonise with the Romanesque style of church which the late Lord Leverhulme built and endow

* * *

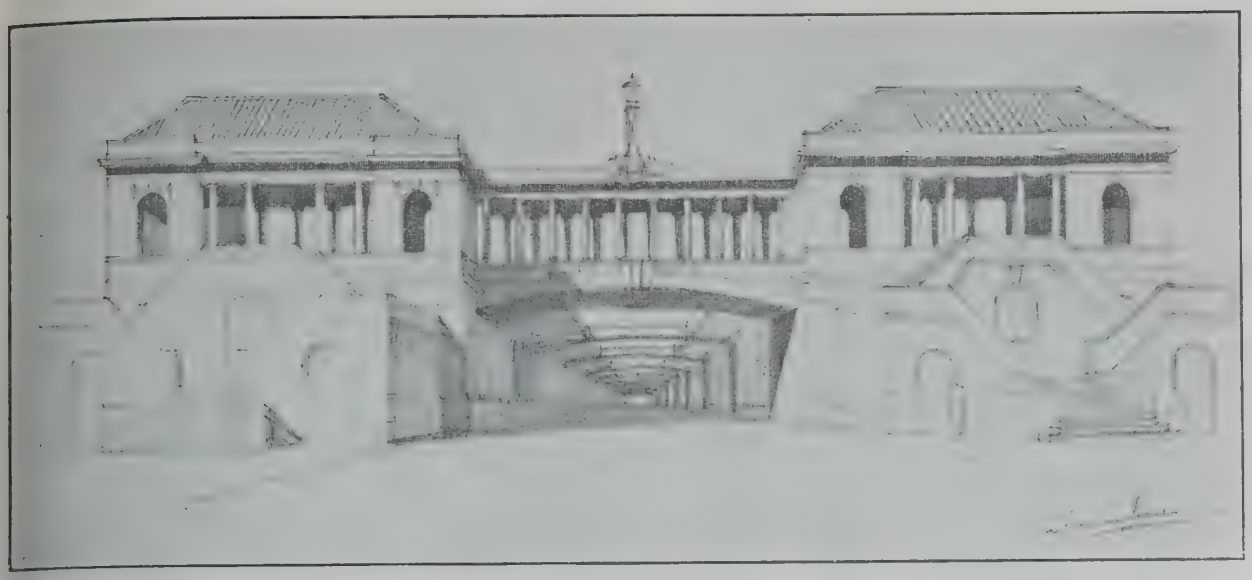
Tadworth Court, an old Queen Anne house in Surrey, been bought by the Governors of the Hospital for S Children in Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, for use a convalescent home in connection with the Hospital. adaptation of the house for its new purpose, the erectio pavilions, each to accommodate 20 children, in the grou etc., are estimated to cost about £8,000.

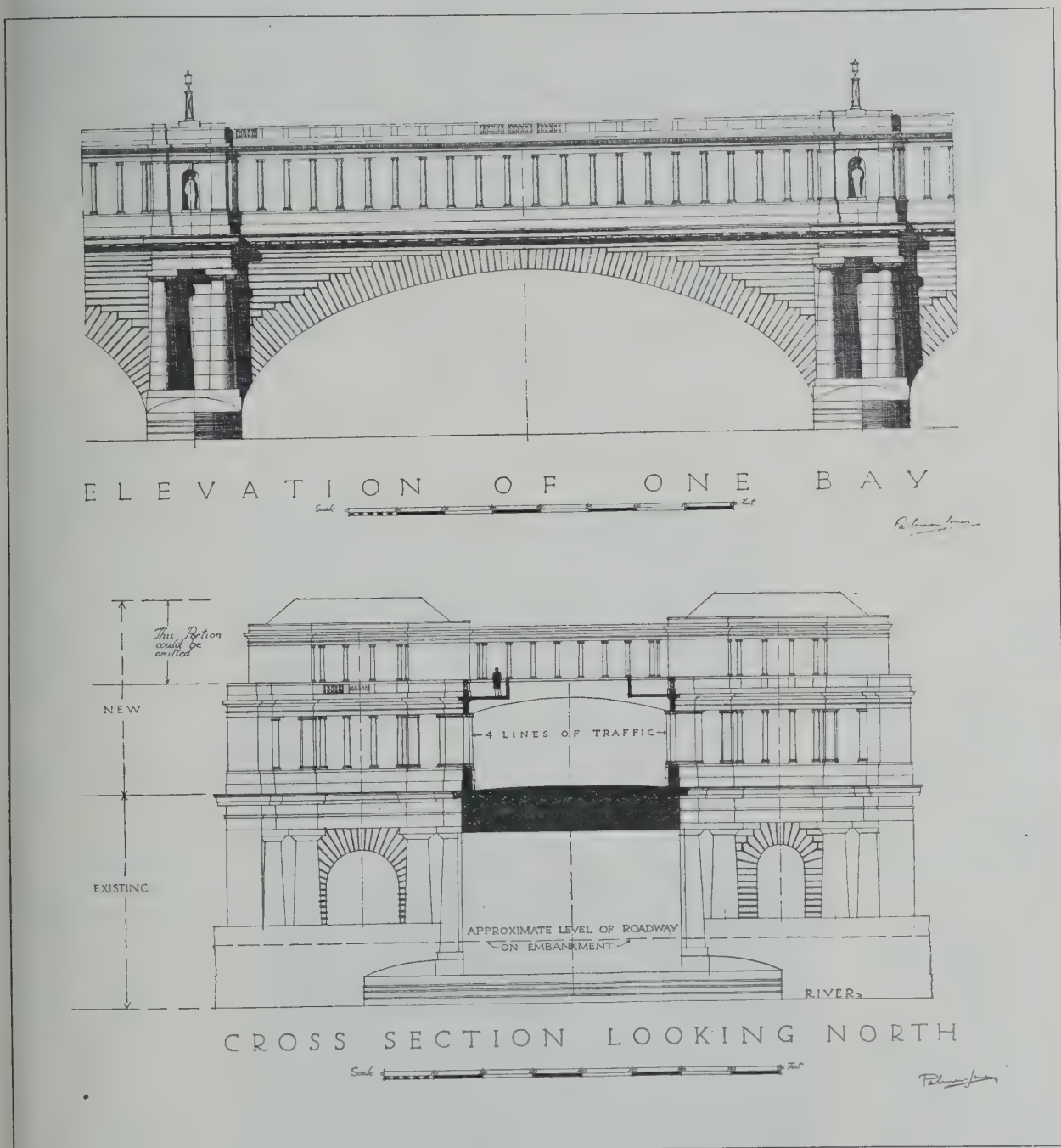
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In the course of the repair works now being carried at Lincoln Cathedral, the tomb, indicated by a seventeen century tablet, as that of the Founder, Bishop Remig was examined, and any doubt as to this being the act place of interment seems now to have been dispel Tradition has it that the Bishop was of remarkably sm stature, even for a Norman, the Normans not being a race; and the lead coffin found in the tomb, the lid which was not fastened down, was only 51 inches lo 16 inches wide and 11 inches deep. Inside the coffin w found the skeleton remains of the Bishop, a small fragm of a wooden pastoral staff and a small chalice about 6 inc high; either of silver or pewter, but much encrusted tarnished. Nothing was removed, and after a rever inspection the lid and stonework were replaced in original position.

* * *

An appeal is being made by the Metropolitan Pu Gardens Association for a fund to preserve Bridgewa Square, in the City of London, as an open space. Ab £2,000 has already been received by the Preservation Co mittee towards the £5,000 needed to retain the ground, the Association in endorsing the Committee's appeal, sta that it will be pleased to receive any contributions to fund at Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W





SKETCH DESIGN FOR WATERLOO BRIDGE. W. J. PALMER-JONES.



Fig. 20.—COTTAGES AT AMESBURY: Showing chalk block, flint and brick walling.

Local Variations in Construction—V.

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

Walling—General Survey

For a general indication of the variety of natural material available for bulk walling and its readiest application there is no better way than a study of the drystone walls of any district where stone occurs in sufficient abundance to make this type of field fencing usual. The geological sections exposed by railway cuttings will usually show that a method of use has been adopted which calls for the least amount of dressing and utilises blocks in the sizes and thicknesses to which they run.

Masonry, for the textbook, is ashlar or "rubble," with a few feeble differentiations in the latter class and an appropriate jargon for description. In some districts where freestone existed in plenty and was easily worked, even rural cottages were frequently built of ashlar, and in many others ashlar groins and dressings were used, as in Northamptonshire; but the use of stone for walling would almost always follow a strongly local custom dependent on the normal thickness of bed, size of block, and suitability or otherwise for lintels and dressings.

As an instance of flexibility of practice which can exist within a single county no better instance can be taken than Somerset, where between Frome and Taunton four entirely different characters of walling follow and an equal number of district varieties of stratification, clearly seen in the railway cuttings, while elsewhere in the county at least two further strongly characteristic manners of building arise, viz., that of the Ham Hill area with its excellent freestone, and that of the Dunster-Porlock coast with its distinctive rubble wallings made of beach-rounded boulders of red sandstone, and entire absence of wrought stone dressings. (Figs. 5, 11 and 14 in previous issues, and Figs. 25 and 27.) Northamptonshire shows equal differences. Around Peterborough and Stamford limestone rubble walling laid in thin courses, sometimes only 1½ in or 2 inches deep, is the general style (see Fig. 26); on the other side of the county around Fineden and Wellingborough the rich brown ironstone develops a quiet distinctive character, while at the southern end and near Oxfordshire yet another mode of rubble walling obtains. Outside the essentially "stone" counties, Norfolk shows interesting local work along the coast between Kings Lynn and Hunstanton, the extremely friable and absorbent "carstone" quarried at Snettisham—easily worked but declining to retain a sharp arris or moulding—having developed its own manner.



Fig. 21.—OAK MULLIONED WINDOW AT MINEHEAD.

Then there is the dry-built slate walling of the Lake District—an admirable solution of the problem of using in a wet climate a material so absorbent that the jointing material would soak up all the moisture driven against it. By building the thin courses with outward inclination and dry on the outer face this is avoided.

Cornish granite masonry utilises stones of a size hardly met elsewhere in England. In some farm buildings lintels and posts carrying lofts over cartsheds reach astonishing dimensions.



Fig. 22.—OAK DOOR FRAME AT MINEHEAD
(With rubble-built masonry characteristic of the district).



Fig. 23.—COTTAGE DOORWAY AT PORLOCK WEIR
(With whitened rubble walling).

Viltshire, Hampshire, Hertford and Norfolk all use flint, how differently! Quite a local manner in Wilts is chalk and flint chequer seen in Fig. 24, from Amesbury, ch extends to such important buildings as Lake House Amesbury where the chequering is more formally done draughtboard lines. Chalk blocks, with admixture of , and brick are also found, see Fig. 20. Hampshire monly uses flint with knapped face and brick bording ses. Hertford and neighbouring counties more monly use their natural face as a sort of coarse, clean-

d concrete, and Nor- with the Northern s of Suffolk round ndon, in panels or etimes as chequer-work brick. In some ured districts where itions and the ma- ls of which they arose or were close at hand, ghtful freedom was ifested. The lesser dings around the Close Salisbury show con- nerate walling of flint, k, stone, chalk, and , two examples of ch are illustrated in . 25 and 27. Similar ances occur in Suffolk g., Stoke by Nayland. he absence of suitable erial for squared groins f the necessary skill squaring, has a great ence on the manner uilding. It is almost ainly the cause of the d towers of East lian churches, and may of the Irish round rs also. It often re- d in rubble walling g plastered or dinged, on the North Somerset coast it no doubt produced the curious local mannerism by which doorways and window openings were formed in oak on a scale and with detail appropriate to the stone which was lacking, as shown in Figs. 21, 22 and 23, the two former from Minehead and the latter from Porlock Weir. These photographs also show the boulder-built rubble before referred to.

Stone building which is very local in character occurs round Reigate and Godalming, in Surrey. Reigate stone is very soft and porous and many early buildings so constructed have been plastered later. Bargate stone is irregular and difficult to square, and this quality probably it is which encouraged the pleasant-looking custom of "galletting" the joints with slips and spalls of stone. Excellent masonry, but lacking the homely charm of the south, characterises the sandstone district of Northern England, where there is perhaps less local variation from place to place, though a complete and distinctive "northern" character is unmistakable everywhere.



Fig. 24. COTTAGE AT AMESBURY
(With walling in chequer work of chalk and flints).

New Landing Stage at Tilbury

The engineering contract placed with the Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co. by the Port of London Authority for the floating portion of the passenger landing that is being erected at Tilbury will embrace 6,000 tons of steelwork. It will be made at Darlington and will be finished in two years. Seventy pontoons will be necessary for the construction of the stage. The contract figure is £252,000.

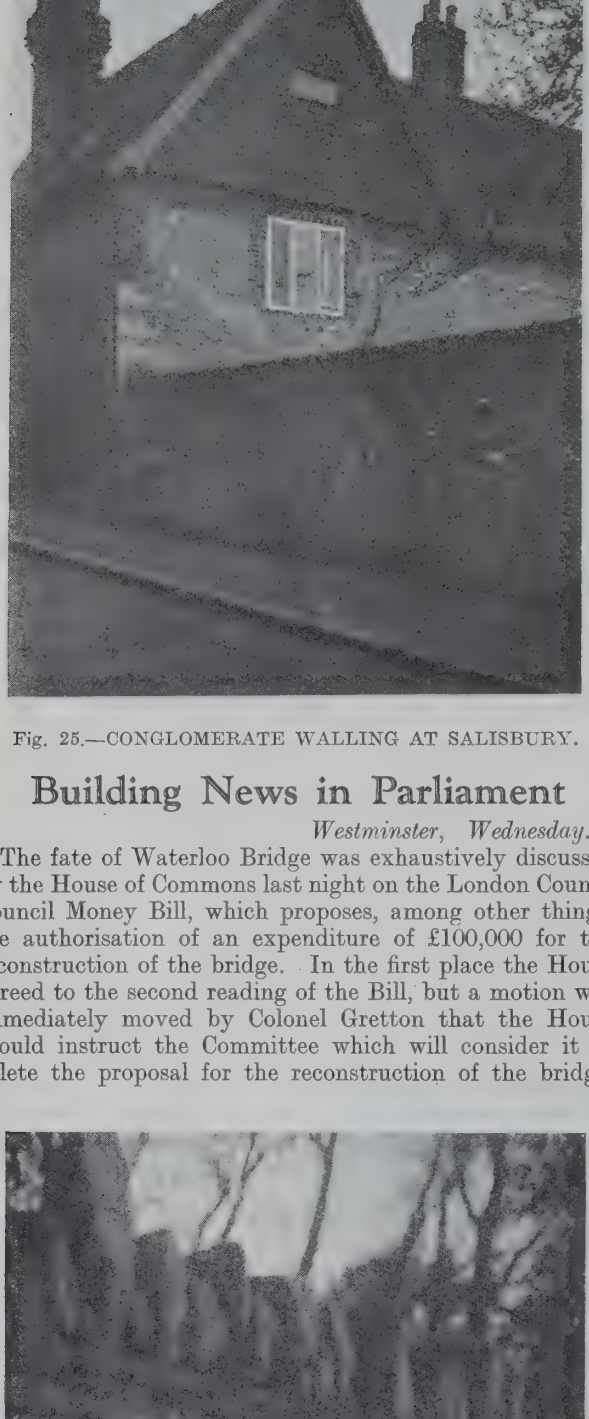


Fig. 25.—CONGLOMERATE WALLING AT SALISBURY.

Building News in Parliament

Westminster, Wednesday.

The fate of Waterloo Bridge was exhaustively discussed by the House of Commons last night on the London County Council Money Bill, which proposes, among other things, the authorisation of an expenditure of £100,000 for the reconstruction of the bridge. In the first place the House agreed to the second reading of the Bill, but a motion was immediately moved by Colonel Gretton that the House should instruct the Committee which will consider it to delete the proposal for the reconstruction of the bridge.

Fig. 26.—RUBBLE WALLING FROM NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

This proposal was eventually defeated by 158 votes
A strong plea for the preservation of Waterloo
as a great and beautiful national monument was ma
Colonel Gretton, who deplored the modern tenden
regard everything from an utilitarian point of viev
would be nothing short of a national calamity, he dec
if a bridge of the great fame and noble associatio
Waterloo Bridge were destroyed. Eminent architect
engineers of great authority were convinced that it
be restored and maintained by the under-pinning
piers, and one engineer was prepared to stake his reput
upon the success of such a scheme. The problem of
across the Thames was not to be solved by a new
wider Waterloo Bridge, and the problem was one
should be considered and dealt with as a whole. He
gested that the Government should hold an official in
into this question.

Waterloo Bridge, said Sir Martin Conway, who secc
the motion, had been consecrated by the House of Com
as a memorial of the achievements of the British Ar
century ago, and a more miserable proposal than th
knocking down this beautiful and celebrated mem



Fig. 27.—STONE, BRICK AND FLINT FROM SALISBU
CLOSE.

was never put before the country. Not only was Wat
Bridge sentimentally sacred to the people of this cou
but it was the finest architectural achievement of
nineteenth century in Europe. It was not only a noble
renowned work of architecture, but it occupied a pos
of such extraordinary eminence in London that its reput
was world-wide. Flanked as it was by Somerset H
and with the Dome of St. Paul's in the background, it
a vision which people who came from all parts of the
must retain in memory as their recollection of the
Practical reasons were urged for the destruction o
bridge; but there must be limits to practical rea
Besides being a fine piece of architecture, the bridge w
extraordinarily fine piece of craftsmanship which wa
likely to be accomplished in any structure that too
place.

The attitude of London County Council was st
by Sir Cyril Cobb, who denied that the Council had t
hasty action. Everyone concerned, he said, had ha
opportunity of stating his views on the subject, but
traffic of London was becoming so great that it was us
to have a bridge where Waterloo Bridge now stands



London may well be proud of its Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park. No feature the Zoological Society has added for many years past has aroused more interest than the new Aquarium constructed in 1923. More than one million people visited the Aquarium in 1924 and 1925. Its tanks, numbering more than one hundred, contain about five hundred varieties of fish, the total "population" of the Aquarium being roughly three thousand. The water in which most units of this

nall army of fish live comes from the Bay of Biscay, and is brought up the Regent's anal in tank barges. This clear salt water nuch clearer than the water from the North ea) is pumped from the barges direct into the eat storage tanks of some 500,000 gallons pacity which are placed underneath the quarium. The accompanying illustrations ow the construction of the huge Aquarium nks and a "behind-the scenes" view of me of the fish-tanks proper. Mr. J. J. Joass, R.I.B.A, the Architect of the Aquarium, structed Messrs. John Jarvis & Sons, Ltd., e contractors, to line the storage tanks ith waterproof "Colemanoid" concrete nderings. The installation was an unquali- d success—the surfaces of the tank walls oving absolutely impervious to the penetration of the salt sea-water. Not only was "Colemanoid" employed for waterproofing the larger storage tanks, but "Colemanoid" renderings were also used in a number of the actual fish-tanks. Specifications for concrete cement renderings (embodying "Colemanoid") which are impervious to the action of salt water and thoroughly waterproof and damp-proof, will be sent to anyone who writes for them to me at Regent House, Regent Street, London, W.1. Ask for "Waterproofing Concrete Walls."





Frederic Coleman

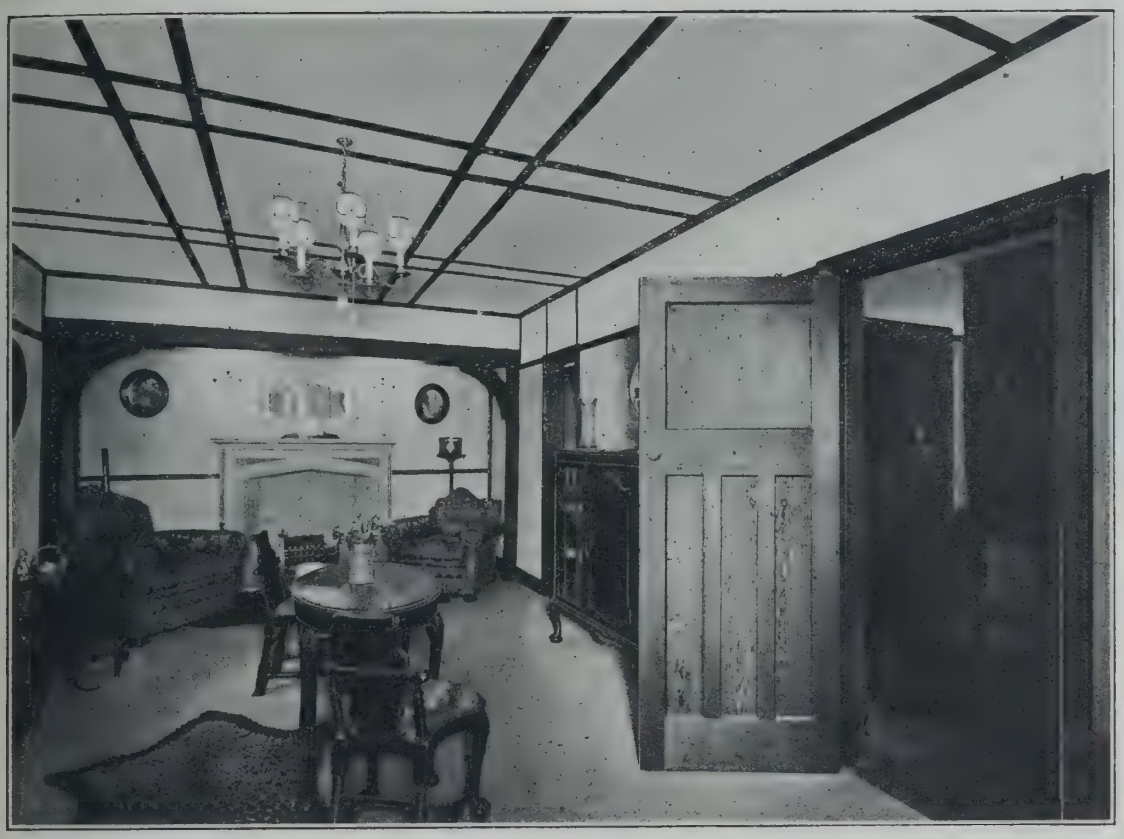


SOUTH ELEVATION OF SECRETARIATS, DELHI. HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.

The New Delhi

Mr. Herbert Baker, A.R.A., gave some interesting particulars about India's new capital at the Royal Society of Arts recently. The chosen site, which lies to the south of the present city, was the subject of much debate and only finally decided upon because of its healthier situation and immunity from floods compared with other sites of more sentimental interest. Comparatively free from the debris of the many previous cities of Delhi, it consists mainly of arable land on which there is a large outcrop of quartzite rock, some 50 feet high, which has been levelled down to a platform about 32 feet high in the front, on which the Government quarter has been placed. This quarter is the centre of a road system based on two great roads, one leading from the old walled city of Indrapat and the other, at an angle of 60 degrees, lines with the dome and minarets of the Great Mosque of the present Delhi.

On the platform thus formed, the central buildings, the Secretariat, in two detached balancing blocks; and the Government House are situated. The two Secretariat blocks are placed on the front of the great platform, over-looking the Great Place with its pierced stone balustra like those of the Buddhist shrines, and the 1½ mile Maid avenues and water channels stretching away down to War Memorial, with the fortress walls of Indrapat and Jumna river bed beyond. Government House, by Edwin Lutyens, stands on the centre line between the t Secretariats at a distance of 2,050 feet from them. In space between, called the Viceroy's Court, the great colu given by the late Maharajah of Jaipur has been set Trees, fountains and as much green lawn as possible will placed between the Secretariat blocks to cool the air a relieve the eye against the red stone of the lower wa The great steps and portico of the Viceroy's State Entra face and command the view eastwards, past the Gr Column and through the columned pavilions and betwe the domes of the two Secretariats. Wide Maidans a avenues lead away from the south and north sides Government House, and behind it, to the west, lie t private garden and park away to the Ridge. It was intend to quarry into the rock of the Ridge at this point and fo



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COURTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, DELHI. Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.

a semi-circular amphitheatre, half-a-mile across, which, from its position on the axis of Government House, the Secretariats and the central vista, would form a superb stage for future Royal Durbars. No progress has yet been made with this project, however.

The Secretariat's three-storey buildings give accommodation to all the administrative departments of the Government of India. On the first floor, the "piano nobile," are placed the offices of the Hon. Members and the principal Secretaries. Each of the rooms allocated to Hon. Members and Committees has a distinctive colonnade and pavilion 52 feet above the level of the plain and through the white stone columns a wide and inspiring prospect beyond.

Otherwise, in addition to the innumerable offices, the only special features in the building are a high domed entrance hall in the north block, and in the south a general Conference Room, surrounded by libraries and recep rooms, where the Government of India can entertai its own behalf. Below the ground floor, where the s rock does not abut on the retaining wall of the great p form, are record and storage rooms. In each block in front of the platforms at the lower level under the To which face down the great avenue and water channel the central vista, are vaulted chambers, in which enshrined the foundation stones laid by their Maje in 1917. The King's is in the South and the Queen's in North Block. Over the stones are the Royal Insigni bronze, and above, cut into the stone vault, their Maje Coats of Arms. From the Royal Stones will spring small fountains which feed the larger fountains and long water channels of the Central Avenues.

There has been some criticism on the placing of



COURTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDING, DELHI. Herbert Baker, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.



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COURTYARD OF THE SECRETARIATS, DELHI. HERBERT BAKER, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Secretariats on the same exalted platform as Government House, it being the view of some that the Viceroy's home should be aloft and aloof from that of his officers, thus more emphatically expressing his supreme authority. It was decided, however, to give the architectural expression of a common dignity and distinction to the Government buildings as a whole, and there is no doubt that a greater dignity in the grouping has been attained as a result of this decision. The Legislative buildings are less favourably placed than the Secretariats, because the latter had already been commenced before the new Constitution of India of 1919 made it necessary to house a large legislative assembly. The small legislative assembly of the Morley-Minto Constitution, as it existed in 1913, was to have been placed in a wing of Government House. There was no room on the platform for the much larger building now required. The Legislative buildings are, therefore, being erected on the best remaining site, not far from the Secretariats. It consists of three chambers, the Legislative Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Princes. The building is circular, suggested by Sir Edwin Lutyens as being suited to the site, which is an equilateral triangle. The three chambers are placed at equal angles round a large circular hall covered in with a dome 90 feet in diameter. This serves as a common library for members of the three houses, and two or three of the chambers can be assembled in it for the Viceroy to hold High Durbar of the representatives of the country. The acoustics of these chambers have presented some difficulties on account of their circular shape, the height required for dignity and coolness and to admit of clerestory lighting, skylights being inadmissable under a tropical sun. Wood panelling and a special sound-absorbing plaster of American origin have been used for the interior surfaces.

Around the Government platform the erection of the main part of the city, comprising houses for the various officials, post offices, shops, schools, hospitals, police quarters, hostels for members of the Assembly, bazaars, etc., has been proceeding under the direction of the Pub Works Department. The new capital is being very libera planted with trees and provided with open spaces a gardens for the sake of coolness; and, in time, little will visible from the Government platform but the tree to Into this scheme of gardens and avenues the surviv buildings of older Delhis, such as temples and shrin including the famous Sikh shrine of Guru, and the Jun Manta astronomical building, have been fitted. Sites the new city have also been allotted to the Princes of Ind but few have yet commenced building on them. M Baker, in detailing the features of the Secretariat buildin for which he is responsible, mentioned certain motifs Indian architecture which had influenced his design. O bold departure from the native tradition was the omissi of verandahs. Experiment has shown that a very thi or hollow wall did not get heated right through even in t most torrid season, and the heat, as the sun goes off, radiat more quickly from the open than the covered wall. T windows in the Secretariat buildings have been set on t inner side of the thick walls and jalousie shutters on t outer, so that no sun need shine upon and heat the gla By the use of the shutters the lighting can also be regulate the full direct light being enjoyed up to twilight.

It has been a disappointment that it was impossib to call in the aid of the traditional skill of the country arts and crafts. There was a movement to found a scho of craftsmen at Delhi to collaborate with the architect but the war supervened and post-war economy prevente anything being done. Apart, however, from the architect resident architects, engineers and about a dozen supe foremen, all the staff, including the contractors, all th workmen and craftsmen, the mistri, foremen and inspector are Indians. Between 2,000 and 3,000 masons have worke at Delhi since the new capital was begun, and when th works are completed India will be richer by many thousand of masons and mistri who will return, more highly-skille to their respective stone-working districts.



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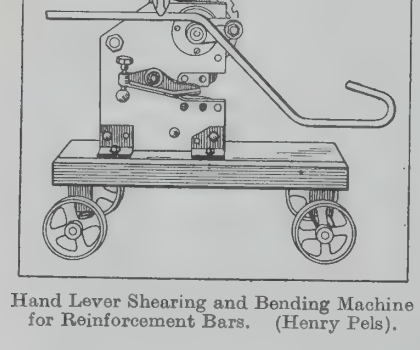
Birmingham: Cannon Passage, Cannon St.
Glasgow: F. G. Price & Co., Ltd., Limpet Works, Carmyle.

New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings

A Combined Shearing and Bending Machine

The Hand Lever Shearing Machine, which we illustrate, introduced by Messrs. Henry Pels, of 40 Great Marlborough Street, London, W.1, for cutting reinforced concrete bars, is provided with a bending attachment worked off the eccentric shaft. Bars to be bent are laid between the adjustable downholder and the raised bending roll, and the latter operates in a circular downward path by the action of the hand lever through a two-speed pawl and ratchet motion. The machine is made in four sizes, and the largest (No. 4) will cut and bend round bars up to 1½ inches diameter, and has 6-inch shearing blades. In the ordinary way, "squares" and "rounds" are placed in position between the shear blades from the front of the machine, but where exceptionally clean cuts with a minimum of distortion are required it is necessary to use profiled blades and to feed the bars sideways. Profiled blades can also be supplied for cropping flats, angles and tees, and the No. 4 machine will take angles up to 3 inches by 3 inches by ⅜ inch. The No. 1 machine, which is worked by a direct-acting eccentric lever in place of the pawl and ratchet motion,

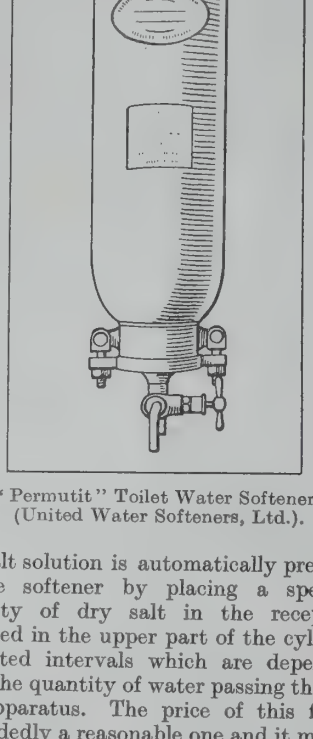


Hand Lever Shearing and Bending Machine for Reinforcement Bars. (Henry Pels).

will cut and bend "rounds" up to ¾ inch diameter, and can be adapted for tees and angles up to 1½ inches by 1½ inches by ¼ inch.

A Small Water Softener for the Bathroom

Owing to the insistent demand for soft water, Messrs. United Water Softeners, Ltd., of Aldwych House, London, W.C.2, the makers of household water softening plant working upon the "Permutit" system, are now supplying a small toilet water softener which can be fitted above the wash-basin in the bathroom. This unit, which we illustrate, is 6½ inches in diameter and 25 inches high. The hard water enters the softener at the top and percolates through the "Permutit" (which is a water-softening mineral material), giving up its lime and magnesia in exchange for an equivalent quantity of sodium salts. This "Permutit" is practically indestructible, and when it has absolved its maximum quantity of hardening salts it becomes necessary to restore it to its original activity by passing a solution of ordinary kitchen salt through the filtering medium.

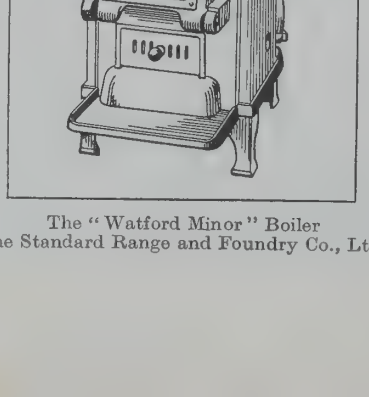


"Permutit" Toilet Water Softener (United Water Softeners, Ltd.).

The salt solution is automatically prepared in the softener by placing a specified quantity of dry salt in the receptacle provided in the upper part of the cylinder, at stated intervals which are dependent upon the quantity of water passing through the apparatus. The price of this fitting is decidedly a reasonable one and it may be hinted that some bottles of the more expensive bath salts do not fall far short of it.

A Domestic Boiler for the Small House

A new domestic boiler made from wrought steel, suitable for districts where the water is hard, has recently been introduced by Messrs. The Standard Range and Foundry Co., Ltd., of Watford. This unit, which is known as the "Watford Minor," has been designed for the house with one bath and will work a hot water cylinder of



The "Watford Minor" Boiler (The Standard Range and Foundry Co., Ltd.).

30 gallons capacity, giving 25 gallo water per hour at a temperature Fah. From our illustration it wil that the boiler is provided with and serviceable hotplate, and that down firedoor is fitted with mica so that a cheery aspect can be main the kitchen. Using coke as fuel, t can be worked at its rated capa approximately ¼d. per hour, and box is large enough to accommod ficient fuel for maintaining the fire out the night. The flue nozzle with a control damper and a slidin lator, and these in conjunction v sliding ventilator provided in the a allow the fire to be controlled w minimum difficulty.

Loose Pin Butts with B Bearings

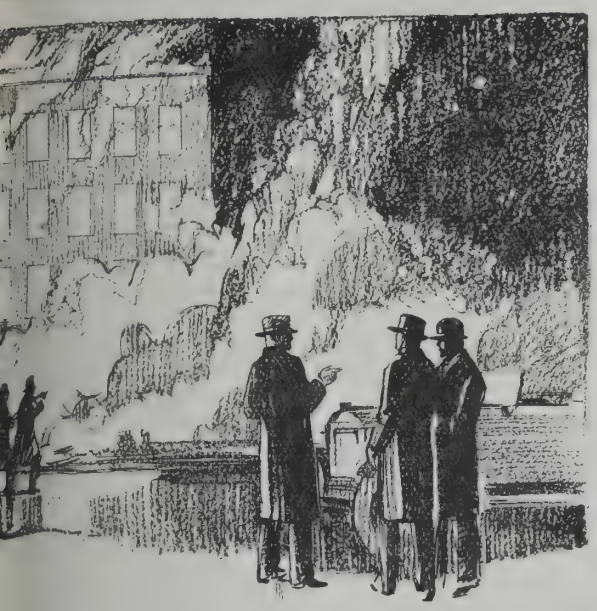
A refinement of the ordinary lo butt has recently been introdu Messrs. Stanley Works (Great Ltd., of 35 Upper Thames Street, E.C.4. These butts, which are ma variety of sizes and patterns, are p with ball-bearing washers, which ca whole weight of the door and m

The "Stanley" Loose Pin Butt with Bearings (Stanley Works (Gt. Britain

easy swinging and for accuracy of ment so that no wear takes place and quently the door does not sag. As sh our illustration, the ball-bearing are held intact by the hardened ste ways of the butt. The actual beari packed with a non-fluid lubricant a sustain a running load of 1,000 lb. and any tendency for the loose pins during the swinging of the door ha overcome by providing them with which fit into corresponding grooves knuckle of the butt. The use of lo butts is claimed to simplify the h of doors and casement windows, fo the door and door frame has been with the appropriate sections of the in correct alignment, hanging is m matter of holding the door against t and dropping in the loose pin.

Current Trade Publicatio

Ransome Machinery Co., Ltd., Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. *Ransome Hand Power Moulding Pr* pp.). Illustrating the various uses blocks produced in this machine.



It must not happen to your clients

AS near as the police would allow, three men stood watching a fire, that of a factory not long completed.

"This means, gentlemen," said the Managing Director, "that we cannot fulfil the A.D.P. Contract."

"To me it means," said another, "that all my notes, plans and records have gone up in smoke!"

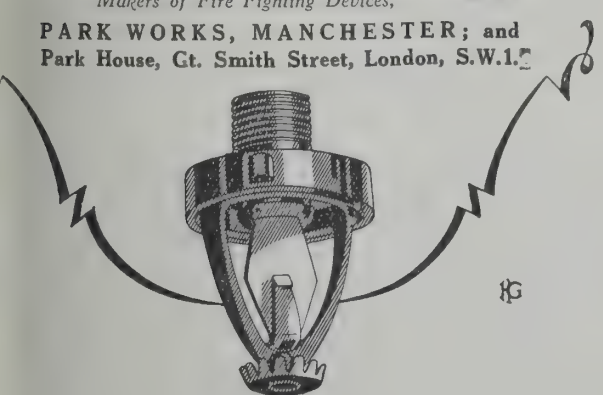
Other irreplaceable losses were enumerated, losses that no fire policy could cover, until, above the roar of the flames, the third man spoke.

"*What it really means,*" he remarked a trifle bitterly, "*is that we rejected the architects' fire protection scheme in its entirety. We cut out that Grinnell' installation, you remember. An unnecessary expense, eh? It would have been cheap at fifty times its cost—and there's the proof before you!*"

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You cannot write too soon for Grinnell information.

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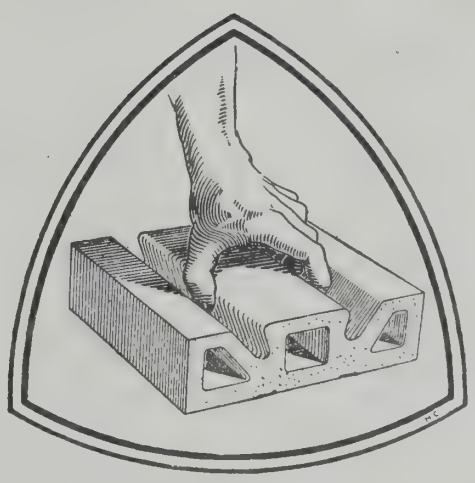
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Building Finance in the City

Our Financial Correspondent will be glad to answer any inquiries which may be addressed to him c/o the Editor

Although we have been through the throes of a General Strike holders of stocks and shares have not been disturbed to any appreciable extent, thanks to the dramatic calling off last week. Had this decision been delayed a day longer the consequences may have been more serious. As it is we have now the Chancellor of the Exchequer's assurance that the net direct expenditure in this connection will not exceed £750,000, and may conceivably be less. Assuming that the coal stoppage is not greatly prolonged, and that there is an early return to normal conditions, the Chancellor does not anticipate any appreciable disturbance in the outturn of the current financial year, and he sees no reason at present to propose any additional taxation. This timely announcement has given an additional fillip to Stock Exchange business, and with a distinctly improved labour outlook values in all departments have not been slow to respond to the changed conditions. Some idea of the steadiness of prices ruling for concerns in the Building Trade may be seen from the following table, which gives the making-up prices on Monday, May 17, compared with those of the previous make-up on May 3:

	Making-up Prices. May 19		May 3	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Associated Cement Ordinary	17	9	17	3
Armstrongs	8	9	8	3
Babcocks	50	6	50	0
Baldwins	8	7½	8	3
Bolckow-Vaughan	6	3	6	0
British Portland Cement	36	6	36	0
British Insulated	62	6	62	0
Callenders	79	0	76	0
Consett Iron	14	6	14	0
Dorman Long	9	9	9	9
Eastwoods	36	6	36	6
Francois Cementation Ordinary	10	0	9	9
General Electric	30	3	28	9
Guest Keen	33	0	32	0
Hadfields Ordinary	13	9	14	3
Henleys	79	0	74	0
Holborough Cement	23	3	21	0
Johnson & Phillips	61	0	59	0
Metro-Vickers Ordinary	23	6	22	6
Pease & Partners Ordinary	11	0	10	9
Siemens	33	0	30	6
South Durham Steel		2 5/16		2 9/32
Stewarts Deferred	27	6	26	4½
Vickers Ordinary	7	9	7	3
Wall Paper Deferred	32	3	30	9

Since Monday quotations have further improved in response to the inquiry for stock, which has not always been been easy to satisfy. At the time of writing Associated Cement Ordinary are around 18s., Armstrongs 9s., Babcocks 52s. 6d., British Insulated 63s., Callenders 78s., General Electrics 30s., Guest Keens 33s. 6d., Henleys 76s., Johnson & Phillips 60s., Metro-Vickers 24s., South Durham Steel 2⅜, Vickers Ordinary 8s., and Wall Paper Deferred 31s. 4½d. Enfield Cables have been in strong request, jumping to 65s., and London Bricks have recovered to 46s. 3d.

There has been some inquiry in regard to Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares, which are listed at Edinburgh, and carry dividends payable mid-May and mid-November. Their ordinary capital, of course, was acquired by Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., in 1923. For the year to October, 1925, 8 per cent. was paid on the ordinaries, and as the preference dividend reserve is to be maintained at £20,000, by setting aside at least 10 per cent. of annual profits remaining after meeting the preference dividend, this class appears a well-secured medium for investment; at a few pence under par a full 6 per cent. return is obtainable.

There has been a revival of interest in Holbo Cements, good buying early in the week lifting the over 23s. Some weeks ago the quotation was ruling a 20s. 6d. Formed so recently as August last yea company's plant in complete form is designed f annual output of 135,000 tons of cement. Based o up-to-date rotary kilns production for the first year s be well up to expectations, these two units being guara by the makers to yield not less than 125,000 ton annum, and it is not long since the third unit was p hand. We cannot say when the initial accounting p will terminate, but if the recent buying is any crit the results for the first year should not be disappointi

Building News in Parliament

(*Continued from page* 462)

could only take three lines of traffic. To rebuild the b in its present form would only give one more line traffic; if the bridge were broadened, it would be neces to deepen the arches, and this would have a bad effect navigation at this part of the river. The County Co had decided that a reconstructed bridge carrying six of traffic was the proper solution of the problem, as had a duty to look upon it, primarily, as one of tra Whatever might be the future of Charing Cross Bridg was essential for cross-river traffic that there should a bridge where Waterloo Bridge now stands, and if money which was sought in the Bill was refused, w were the County Council to do with the ruinous fabri Waterloo Bridge.

Support of the attitude of the L.C.C. came from Harry Gosling, who was Minister of Transport in the Lal Government. He interested the House with his yout reminiscences as a river pilot, in which capacity he ex rienced the difficulty of navigating the river where Wate Bridge now stands. He yielded to no one in his admirat of the beauty of the bridge, but he did not wish it to ren in its present situation, and suggested that means mi be found to remove it to the higher reaches of the Than A notable speech by Sir John Simon followed. He clair in an eloquent passage that Waterloo Bridge was, ab all, a national monument, and only five months ago Committee of the London County Council suggested to First Commissioner of Works that an inquiry should t place as to whether the bridge could be preserved by mea of under-pinning. What, he asked, had caused the Cou Council to change the attitude which it held so recentl Waterloo Bridge was regarded by our ancestors with same feeling of reverence as we regard the Cenotaph Whitehall. Was it conceivable that a hundred years he there would be a proposal to remove the Cenotaph traffic reasons? "What will be thought of this generatio he exclaimed, "if we decide that it is not necessary to rid of Charing Cross Bridge, but that you pulled do Waterloo Bridge instead?"

Sir Henry Jackson, speaking as a member of the Lond Traffic Advisory Committee, expressed the opinion of th body, which is in favour of reconstruction. Sir Willia Bull, who strongly opposed the L.C.C. scheme, prophesi that if Waterloo Bridge were rebuilt it would be fou thirty years hence that the very necessary new bridge Charing Cross had not been constructed.

The attitude of the Government was stated by Lieu Colonel Ashley, the Minister of Transport. It was simp that the responsibility of dealing with Waterloo Brid should be and must be shouldered by the London Coun Council. The House of Commons, he added, must envisa an important decision if they deliberately rescinded t finding of the County Council on this subject, although was not outside their power to do so.

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The Week's Building News

London and Home Counties

BOVINGDON.—Plans for the erection of an elementary school at Bovingdon have been approved and tenders are to be invited.

CITY OF LONDON.—Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co. are obtaining a new lease from the Corporation of 64 Queen Street, a stipulation being for an expenditure of £10,000 on structural alterations.

COULSDON.—The U.D.C. have passed the following plans:—4 houses, Haydn Avenue, Purley, for Mr. F. Betts; 15 houses, Kingswood Lane, Hamsey Green, for Mr. J. H. Bex; new streets, Mitchley Wood estate, Sanderstead, for Mitchley Wood Estate Co., Ltd.; 6 houses, Coulsdon Rise, for Mr. P. Gatton; sewers, east of Coulsdon Road, for Coulsdon Heights Estate Co.; 10 houses off Downlands Road, for Mr. J. G. Cooper; 4 houses, The Drive, for Messrs. W. & R. Barrs.

CROYDON.—The following houses have been passed by the Borough Council: C. Lewin, 15 houses and 30 garages, at Epsom and Duffas Roads; S. Jefferis, 8 houses at Wharncliffe Road; C. Keen, 5 houses and garage at Wrights Road.

EDMONTON.—The Board of Guardians have decided upon the erection of a maternity home on land west of the Massage Hut at an approximate cost of £100,000. Amended plans for the new permanent casual wards have also been adopted and the architect instructed to prepare specifications for tenders to be invited.

GUILDFORD.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned the borrowing of £28,950 for the erection of 56 houses by the T.C. the Aldershot Road site.

HENDON.—Mr. E. Wright has purchased surplus land in Colingdeep Lane for £3,900 for building purposes.

HEXTON.—A new school is to be erected to accommodate 80 children at a cost of £4,000.

ILFORD U.D.C.—Plans passed:—4 houses, Uphall Road, for Mr. W. H. Lewis; 46 houses, Ley Street, for Mr. J. W. Lohden; 11 houses, Hamilton Avenue, for Mr. W. Butcher; 24 houses, Windermere Gardens, for Mr. P. E. Brand; 4 houses, Beehive Lane, for Mr. A. Smith; meeting house, Albert Road, for Messrs. Culpin & Bowers; 9 houses, Vicarage Lane, for Messrs. Haines & Warwick; vicarage, St. Andrew's Church, The Drive, for Mr. A. P. Griggs; 24 houses, Clifford Gardens, for Mr. P. E. Brand.

MITCHAM.—Surrey Education Committee have approved plans for the erection of a secondary school for girls at Mitcham, the cost being estimated at £37,000.

OXTED.—Plans have now been prepared by the Surrey Education Committee for the new secondary school at Oxted, the cost of which will be about £33,500.

OXTED.—Plans have been passed by the Godstone R.D.C. for extensions to the Oxted and Limpsfield Memorial Hospital for the trustees.

REDHILL.—The governors of the Foundling Hospital have prepared plans for alterations at St. Anne's Schools, Redhill.

SOUTHGATE.—The National Provincial Bank are shortly to erect new premises at Chase Side, Southgate.

WANDSWORTH.—The Borough Council are recommended to pass the following: Messrs. The Collett Building Co., erection of 12 houses in Atkins Road and 12 houses in Clarence Road, Clapham South; Messrs. Northcote Bros., erection of four houses on site in Estreham Road, at junction of Pathfield Road, Streatham; Mr. R. Emerson, erection of 41 houses, Broadwater Road, Balham; Messrs. Wates, Ltd., erection of 193 houses, Streatham Vale Estate.

WATFORD.—Additional classrooms are to be provided at Watford Boys Grammar School at a cost of £2,800.—A grant of £5,000 has been made to the governors of the Girls Grammar School to enable them to provide more classroom accommodation and a gymnasium.

Western Counties

BRISTOL.—The Education Committee has decided to build a new school at Knowle to accommodate 1,000 children.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—A London syndicate has secured an option on the Woodspring Priory estate for a scheme to build a big hotel and laying out the estate for 500 houses.

North Western Counties

ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.—The District Council are proposing to erect a pavilion on the Recreation Ground to the plans prepared by Mr. H. Busby, the council surveyor.

BLACKPOOL.—The members of the First Church of Christ Scientist at Blackpool are proposing to erect a new church. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Halstead Best, F.R.I.B.A., chartered architect, 8 Clifton Street, Blackpool.

BOLTON.—St. Mark's Church, Fletcher Street, are pr structural alterations, etc. to the Sunday School bu estimated to cost £2,500. Plans by Mr. Harold Gree P.A.S.I., architect and surveyor, 15 Mawdesley Street,

BOLTON LE SANDS.—Lancashire C.C. have made an ag with the L.M.S. for the construction of a bridge over the La Canal at Town End, Bolton-le-Sands, in connection w bye pass road scheme.

BOOTLE.—A new church is to be erected in Peel Road parish of St. James's. The estimated cost is between and £14,000.

CHESTER Housing Committee has obtained sanction to £51,002 for the erection of 112 houses on the Bottom estate and £16,394 for the erection of another batch of 36

LIVERPOOL.—The management of the Liverpool Eye a Infirmary are proposing to make provision of a new home and accommodation for paying patients, which mated to cost £10,000, of which nearly £4,000 is in hand architect for the scheme is Mr. E. C. Aldridge, 14 Castle Liverpool.

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation have prepared schen relief works to cost £229,000.—A scheme for the enlarger the Barton power station has been prepared by the Elec Committee, the cost involved being £600,000.—The new dary school at Leverhulme is to be equipped at a cost of —The Housing Committee recommend the acquisition o at Withington and the erection of 3,000 houses at of £1,894,000.

OLDHAM.—The Corporation are proposing to make im ments to the public conveniences in the Market Place esti to cost £5,810, and to construct underground convenien Rhodes Bank and Union Street.

URMSTON.—The U.C.D. are to reconstruct the bridge ov Cheshire Lines Railway at a cost of £9,500.

WARRINGTON.—Plans are being prepared for the memb the Latchford Baptist Church for the erection of new S School premises.

WIGAN.—The scheme for the completion of the Church and the provision of bells for St. Mark's Church at New under the bequest of the late Mrs. Rachel Parry, was app to a design prepared by the Liverpool architects, M Shepheard & Bower.

North Eastern Counties

SKEGNESS.—The Council have approved the plans convalescent home to be erected by the Derbyshire M Association, on the sea front in the Winthorpe area at a mated cost of £60,000 for building and equipment. accommodation will be for 150 patients.

SOUTHWELL.—Sewage schemes are to be undertaken b R.D.C. which are estimated to cost £36,000. Mr. H. H. S consulting engineer, has prepared the plans.

TRAWDEN.—The District Council have decided to bui houses.

Yorkshire

BRADFORD.—The Bradford District Housing Comm have approved of the following schemes: 8 house Harbour Road, Reevy Road and Cross Road, for Messr and J. Patchett, Ltd.; 14 houses at Duchy Drive and W land Square, Heaton, for Heaton (Estates) Co., Ltd.; 7 h at Welland Terrace, for Messrs. J. H. Pitchers & Son; 6 h at Beverley Street, for Messrs. C. Mitchell & Co.; 12 h at Carbottom Road, off Manchester Road, for Mr. S. Pries 28 houses at Ennerdale Road, Eccleshill, for the Eccl Estates Co.

HATFIELD.—The Hatfield (Doncaster) Labour Hall and Association, Ltd., propose to build a new hall and club ro together with recreation grounds and reading rooms, upon in St. Albans Road, Hatfield. The estimated cost of scheme is about £6,000.

HEMSWORTH.—A new hotel, to be known as the "Melbo Hotel," is to be erected on a site at Barnsley Road, Hemsw for the Leeds and Wakefield Breweries, Ltd.

LEEDS.—The Leeds Markets Committee have decided extend the wholesale meat markets, slaughterhouses, lai etc., in New York Street, Leeds. Two new hotels are t built in Leeds for the Leeds and Wakefield Brewery Co., one at Meanwood and the other at Foundry Lane End, Gates. Mr. Flockton is the contractor for the one at M wood.

KEIGHLEY.—The Corporation proposes to carry out resurfacing with rock asphalt of the following streets: La

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holme Lane, Cook Lane, Cook Street, Bow Street, Aireworth Road and Sun Street. A considerable area of paving work with granite setts upon concrete is to be carried out in Low Mill Lane, Pitt Street, Parson Street and Coney Lane.

RAWMARSH.—The District Council has placed a contract with Mr. J. H. Metcalf, 62, Cunningham Road, Doncaster, for the building of 8 houses, at a cost of £4,400, and with Messrs. R. Allt & Co., France Street, Parkgate, Rotherham, for 13 houses, at a cost of £7,109.

SHIPLEY.—The U.D.C. are to proceed with the widening of the main road to the Bradford boundary at a cost of £11,000.—Plans passed: 5 houses, Thackley Old Road, for Mr. J. Dickinson.

Midlands

BIRMINGHAM.—In connection with the development of the Yardley and Stechford districts the Education Committee propose the erection of senior schools for 400 boys and 400 girls on a central site, the erection of two junior mixed schools, and the enlargement of the existing Stechford school.—The Baths Committee recommend the erection of washhouses in St. George's Street, Hockley, at a cost of £8,000.

SMETHWICK.—The Smethwick Housing Committee recommends that a further 40 houses by direct labour, be erected, and that application be made to the Ministry of Health for approval for subsidy purposes, and for sanction to the borrowing of £17,250, to cover the cost. By the same means 142 houses have been commenced at the Uplands, 46 of which are completed.

Building Contracts Open

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than* 2 P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

CANEWDON.—June 5.—For the erection of 20 houses at Canewdon, for the Rochford R.D.C.

CHELMSFORD.—June 7.—For heating the military pavilion at the Isolation Hospital, for the Chelmsford Joint Hospital Board.

PANTEG.—The Urban District Council invites tenders for the erection of 20 houses and the construction of certain road works therewith, at Blaendare Road, Pontymoel, near Pontypool. Full particulars from the Clerk to the Council, Mr. T. P. H. Watkins, Hanbury Road, Pontypool, Mon. Tenders must be in not later than May 25.

SETTLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.—Two blocks of four each and one pair of houses of the non-parlour type at Marshfield Road, Settle, with alternative prices for tiled and slated roofs. Forms from Mr. T. A. Foxcroft, surveyor to the Council, Settle.

SOUTHMINSTER.—May 25.—For the erection of twelve houses in pairs for the Maldon R.D.C., Ministry of Health Apprentice Clause. Apply to W. Almond, 6 Market Hill, Maldon.

SWANSEA.—For erection of new hall at Cwmbwrla, for the Forward Movement. Quantities from Mr. C. T. Ruthin & Co. architects, Heathfield Street, Swansea, on deposit of two guineas

Building Tenders Accepted

BIRMINGHAM.—For the erection of a junior school on the Haybarn Farm Estate, Birmingham, the building consisting of a single storey, with accommodation for 528 children. Messrs. Maddocks & Walford, amounting to £15,169.

BLACKWOOD.—Erection of a large workmen's institute for the Blackwood Miners' Welfare Committee. Messrs. A. T. Webb and D. J. Thomas, architects, Blackwood. Mr. R. Jones, builder, Caerphilly. Cost about £27,000.

BOURNEMOUTH CORPORATION have accepted the tender, £1,674, of Messrs. Symes, Chisham & Saunders for the erection of a lodge at north cemetery.

COVENTRY.—The City Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. W. H. Jones & Son, Lockhurst Lane, at £126,250, for the erection of 250 municipal houses on the "Wild" steel-frame system.

FEATHERSTONE.—For works in connection with the erection of the second section of 50 houses on the Streethouse Housing Site, for the Urban District Council (Mr. Samuel Chesney, A.R.I.B.A., architect to the Council, Council Offices, Featherstone). Paul Rhodes, Ltd., Leeds, £21,940.

GLASGOW.—Messrs. Cowiesons, Ltd., St. Rollox, Gl have now received orders from the Second Scottish N Housing Co. (Housing Trust), Ltd., for 500 of their supe three-roomed bungalows and cottage-type double-storey lings, of which 200 are to be erected in Glasgow, 100 in Gre 50 in Hamilton, 50 in Tarbothie, 50 in Dundee and 50 in burgh. The whole contract will exceed £200,000, and the has to be completed by the end of December.

GUILDFORD.—For the erection of Abbey Stream I the tender of Messrs. Streetor & Co., Godalming £2,757 11s. 11d. has been accepted.

HULL CORPORATION have accepted the tender, £ of Messrs. G. Houlton & Son, of Hull, for builders' work erection of vapour and electrical baths at Epworth Stree

ILFORD.—For the erection of a Girls' County High S for the Essex Education Committee. Mr. W. S. Sharpin, £52,935.

LEEDS.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £1 of Messrs. Wood Bros. (Leeds), Ltd., for the erection type B houses at Cross Gates.

The L.C.C. Education Committee have accepted the t £44,721, of Messrs. Patman & Fotheringham, Ltd., of Isli for the erection of a secondary school at Red Lion Lane, wich.

LLANELLY.—Alterations and additions to the G Hospital (contract No. 3). Architects, Messrs. J. & B. 42, Stepney Street, Llanelly. Messrs. Benjaimin Howell & Llanelly, £7,450.

MANCHESTER.—For the erection of a packing shed works of Messrs. Parmiter Hope & Sugden, Ltd., ele contractors, Vernon Street, Longsight. Messrs. Grav Ellerton, 9 Mount Street (architects). H. Cumber Macclesfield.

PRESTON.—In connection with the Blackpool-P transmission line the following tenders have been accept W. & T. Glover, Manchester, 45,000 volt cable, £15,572 1s English Electric Co., Ltd., transformers, etc., £21,138; M politan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., switchgear for Blac line, £2,770; switchgear for Penwortham, £1,137. Calle Cables & Construction Co., Ltd., for the supply and erect an overhead line to the Longton area, for £3,711 15s. 1d accepted.

RYHOPE.—For the works in connection with the erect a new infants' school, for the Rev. J. O'Dwyer, of St. Pat (Mr. A. Harrison, architect, Stockton-on-Tees). J. Clark & Seaham Colliery.

SHEFFIELD.—The Estates Committee of the Sh City Council have accepted the following tenders fo erection of additional houses on the Manor Estate: M H. Teanby, Ltd., 16 houses, £6,800; Messrs. R. T. Hinc & Sons, Ltd., 63 houses, £25,887; Messrs. J. H. S. Ra Ltd., 122 houses, £48,555; Messrs. Maxfield Bros., 16 h £6,760.

SHEFFIELD CORPORATION Housing Committee accepted the following tenders for the erection of houses o Manor estate:—Messrs. H. Teanby, Ltd., 16 at £6,800; M R. T. Hinchliffe & Sons, 63 at £25,887; Messrs. J. H. S. Ra Ltd., 122 at £48,556; Messrs. Maxfield Bros., 16 at £6,760

ST. ALBANS.—Hertfordshire C.C. have accepted the t (£8,550) of Mr. G. P. Whitby, of St. Albans, for the erect 15 cottages at the county mental hospital near St. Albans.

SWANSEA CORPORATION have accepted the te £55,415, of Mr. Lawford Gower, of Briton Ferry, for the er of 120 houses at Morriston Estate.

WIGAN.—For the works in connection with the erecti a new two storey extension at the Sacred Heart, Springfie Rev. Father T. Greenhous (Messrs. Prescott & Bold, archi 8 King Street). Frank Orrell, Orrell, £5,000.

WESTHAMPNETT.—The R.D.C. have accepted the t (£18,160) of Messrs. H. J. Hart & Sons, of Selsey, for the er of 40 houses at Selsey.

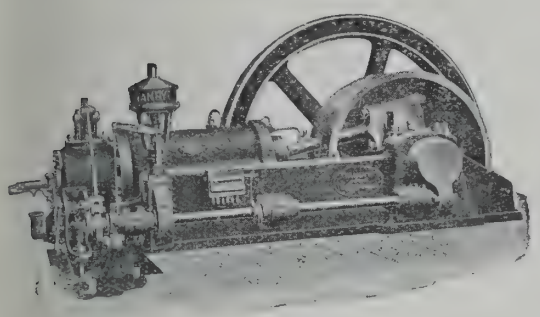
It is with the deepest regret that we have to anno the death, at the age of 92, of Mr. William Watkins, F.R.I.B.A., at his residence, Leyland House, Lir Mr. Watkins won a number of competitions in architec and he was responsible for the erection of a large numb buildings, the plans for which were won in open compet including Grantham Town Hall, Doncaster Markets Corn Exchange, Worcester Orphanage, and Kidderm Workhouse. He retired in 1918, leaving his busine the hands of his son, Mr. W. G. Watkins, F.R.I. whom he had taken into partnership in 1898.

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New Companies

ITTER'S BRICK COMPANY, LTD. (213,296).—Public company. Registered April 19. Capital, £400,000. Objects: To adopt agreements: (*a*) with Itter, Ltd.; (*b*) with Field's Littleworth Tileries, Ltd.; and (*c*) with the Lion Brick and Tile Co., Ltd., and to carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and dealers in bricks, tiles, slates, pipes, etc. Directors: W. T. Mellows, Scalford House, Thorpe Road, Peterborough; A. Itter, Westfield, Westwood Park, Peterborough; G. H. Boden, St. Chads, Church Walk, Peterborough; C. Boden, Fern Dell, New Penkridge Road, Cannock, Staffs. Solicitors: J. D. Langton & Passmore, 111 Old Broad Street, E.C. Registered office; 45 Priestgate, Peterborough.

KNUTTON TILERIES, LTD. (213,355).—Private company. Registered April 22. Capital, £15,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a brick and tile manufacturer now carried on by the Shelton Iron, Steel and Coal Co., Ltd., at Knutton, Staffs. Directors: G. H. Downing, Clayton Lodge, Newcastle, Staffs; J. Cadman, Walton Hall, Eccleshall, Staffs. Solicitor: S. W. Orme, 3 Pall Mall, Hanley. Registered office: Knutton Tileries, Silverdale, Staffs.

STARLINE VARNISH AND ENAMEL CO., LTD. (213,472.)—Private company. Registered April 27. Capital, £6,000 in 1,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred and 5,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. Objects: To acquire the business of manufacturers of varnishes carried on as the Star Varnish and Enamel Company at Southend. The directors are: F. L. Tickell (managing director), Sunnydene, Stirling Avenue, Leigh-on-Sea; H. W. Cox, 20 Broadway Market, Southend-on-Sea; C. C. Davis (chairman), Hilltop, Cardigan Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea; J. D. Butcher, "Romany," Thorpe Hall Close, Thorpe Bay.

WAYMACK, LTD.—Private company. Capital £30,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in roadmaking materials, tar distillers and pavers, timber merchants, etc. The subscribers (each with one share) are:—F. H. Round, 201 Great Bridge Street, West Bromwich, slag merchant; E. Fisher, 38 Birmingham Road, West Bromwich, C.A. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers.

WOOLDRIDGE & SIMPSON, LTD.—Private company. Capital £25,000 in £1 shares (8,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference and 17,000 ordinary). Objects: To acquire the undertaking of Wooldridge & Simpson, builders and contractors, Oxford, and to carry on the business of builders, contractors, decorators, plumbers, etc. The first directors are: J. Wooldridge, Sackley Place, Oxford, builder and contractor; G. W. Simpson, 33 Polstead Road, Oxford, builder and contractor; L. A. Winn, 29 Bainton Road, Oxford, builder and contractor.

WITHAMS (LONG EATON), LTD.—Private company. Capital £10,000 in 2,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each and 9,900 preference shares of £1 each. Objects: To acquire the business of timber merchants and saw mill proprietors now carried on at Long Eaton, Derby, as Witham & Co. The first directors are: H. Whitam, Cranmer Street, Long Eaton; W. A. Wallis, Cranmer Street, Long Eaton.

LOFTHOUSE BRICK WORKS, LTD.—Private company. Capital £20,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of brick or tile manufacturers, and dealers in claywares, etc. The subscribers (each with one share) are: A. Groves, 158 Woodhouse Street, Leeds, engineer; F. J. Hache, 53 Spencer Place, Leeds, haulage contractor; G. Howard, Horse and Trumpet Hotel, Leeds, licensed victualler. F. J. Hache signs as director.

Mortgages and Charges

AMALGAMATED BRICKWORKS, LTD.—Trust deed dated April 23, 1926, to secure £50,000 debenture stock, charged on the whole of the company's undertaking, including any uncalled capital or unpaid calls. Trustees:—T. Stocken, 140 Long Acre, W.C., and W. David, 18/19 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.

WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS, LTD.—Mortgage dated March 23, 1926 (supplemental to trust deed dated June 30, 1900, securing £1,054,575 debenture stock at 4 per cent., with power to increase), charged on certain freehold lands. Trustees: Law Debenture Corporation, Ltd., 24 Old Broad Street, E.C.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Mortgage dated March 15, 1926, to secure £37,500, and further advances not exceeding therewith £45,300, charged on freehold land and the company's undertaking and property.

Failures and Arrangements

WILLIAM RAVENSCROFT WALLEY, San Remo, Chad den, Derbyshire, and Nottingham Road, Chaddes Builder.

The adjourned public examination of this debtor was hel April 27 at the Court House, 20 St. Peter's Churchyard, De The statement of affairs showed a deficiency of £1,816, the g liabilities amounting to £3,421, of which £2,423 was expecte rank. Debtor was questioned with reference to mortg which he had arranged, and the examination was closed.

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER BURKILL, described in receiving order and trading as BURKILL & HAMM LEY, Nottingham Road, Chaddesden, Derby. Builders contractors.

The adjourned public examination of this debtor was on April 27 at the Court House, 20 St. Peter's Churchy Derby. The liabilities were returned at £1,035, and t was a deficiency of £744. Debtor was questioned with refer to the disposal of certain goods to a creditor shortly before issue of the receiving order, and the examination was close

GEORGE ALFRED CHANDLER and REGINALD HEN CHANDLER, trading as G. A. CHANDLER & SO Commercial Road, Gloucester. Builders and contracto

The public examination of these debtors was held rece at the Shire Hall, Gloucester. The statement of affairs sho liabilities of £776 3s. 7d., against assets of £421 19s. 10d., deficiency of £354 3s. 9d. The debtors attributed their fa to want of capital, depression in the building trade, illness, costs of suing creditors. Debtor G. A. Chandler stated fur that he commenced business in September 1920 without ca at White House, Cheltenham Road, Gloucester. He was fa successful, and later removed to more convenient premise his present address. He became aware of his position t years ago and had since contracted debts with all his credit He had had recourse to moneylenders a few days prior to f his petition, as he stated he required £300 as capital with w to start on a £7,000 contract with the Leicester Rural Dis Council. The examination was adjourned to enable the tru to investigate debtor's affairs.

JAMES MILLS, Hatters Lane, Chipping Sodbury, Glos. Bui and decorator.

The receiving order in this matter was made on April 1 debtor's own petition. The statement of affairs shows liabil of £1,493, while the assets are estimated at £382, from w preferential claims of £36 have to be deducted, leaving net as of £345, or a deficiency of £1,147. Debtor attributed his fai to want of capital, losses on contracts, and interest on borro money. It appears that when debtor was trading at Chip Sodbury, as a decorator, he executed a deed of assignment April 18, 1904, when his liabilities were returned at £1 and his assets estimated to realise £187. In August 1920 he commenced business as a builder and decorator at Chipping S bury without capital, but a friend guaranteed his bank account to the extent of £400. Debtor entered into a cont to build 16 houses for the Rural District Council, which amou to about £15,000, and obtained monthly advances from Council as the work proceeded. When he required money friend financed him, and received post-dated cheques, inclu sums varying from £2 to £5 for the use of the money, against monthly advances. The contract was completed in 1922, debtor estimates that he made a net profit of about £250. May 1923 he commenced to build 10 subsidised houses, agreed to pay interest at 7 per cent. per annum to his fri and to give him a bonus of £5 out of each subsidy as a consid tion for the finance.

Satisfactions

ADAMS (DENHAM), LTD., formerly ADAMS' HOUSI SYNDICATE, LTD.—Satisfaction in full on March 15, 1926 mortgage dated March 17, 1925, securing not more than £2,0

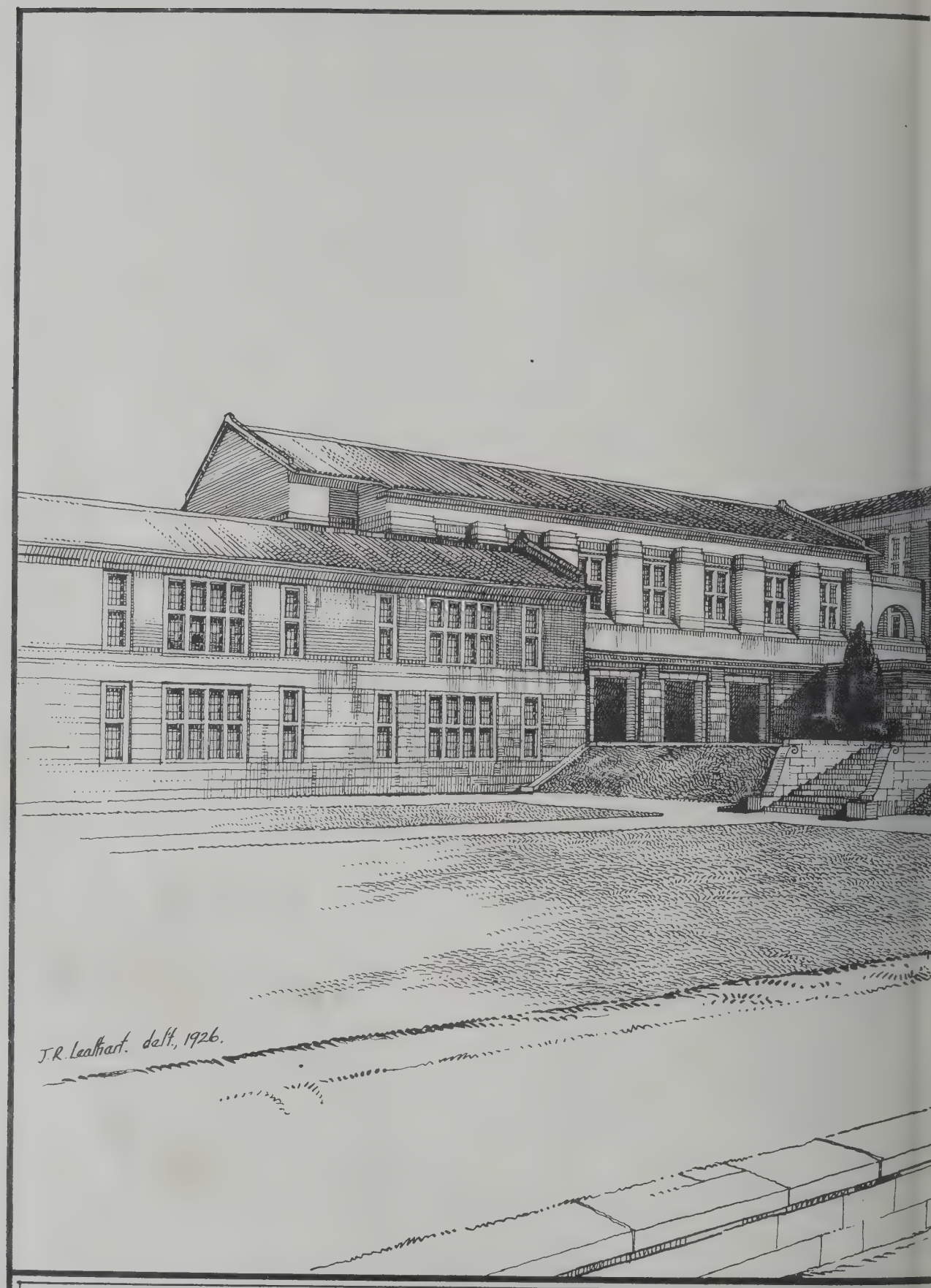
ESSEX BUILDING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on Ma 25, 1926, of charge dated February 18, 1926.

FEATHERBY'S BRICKWORKS, LTD.—Satisfaction to extent of £1,000 on December 21, 1925, of debentures da November 20, 1922, securing £6,000. Notice filed April 1926.

LION BRICK & TILE CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the fi extent of £1,500 on September 30, 1925, of debentures da May 30, 1923, securing £4,000. (Notice filed April 19, 1926.

PALMERS HOUSING CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full December 22, 1925, of mortgage dated July 25, 1918, secur £48,000.

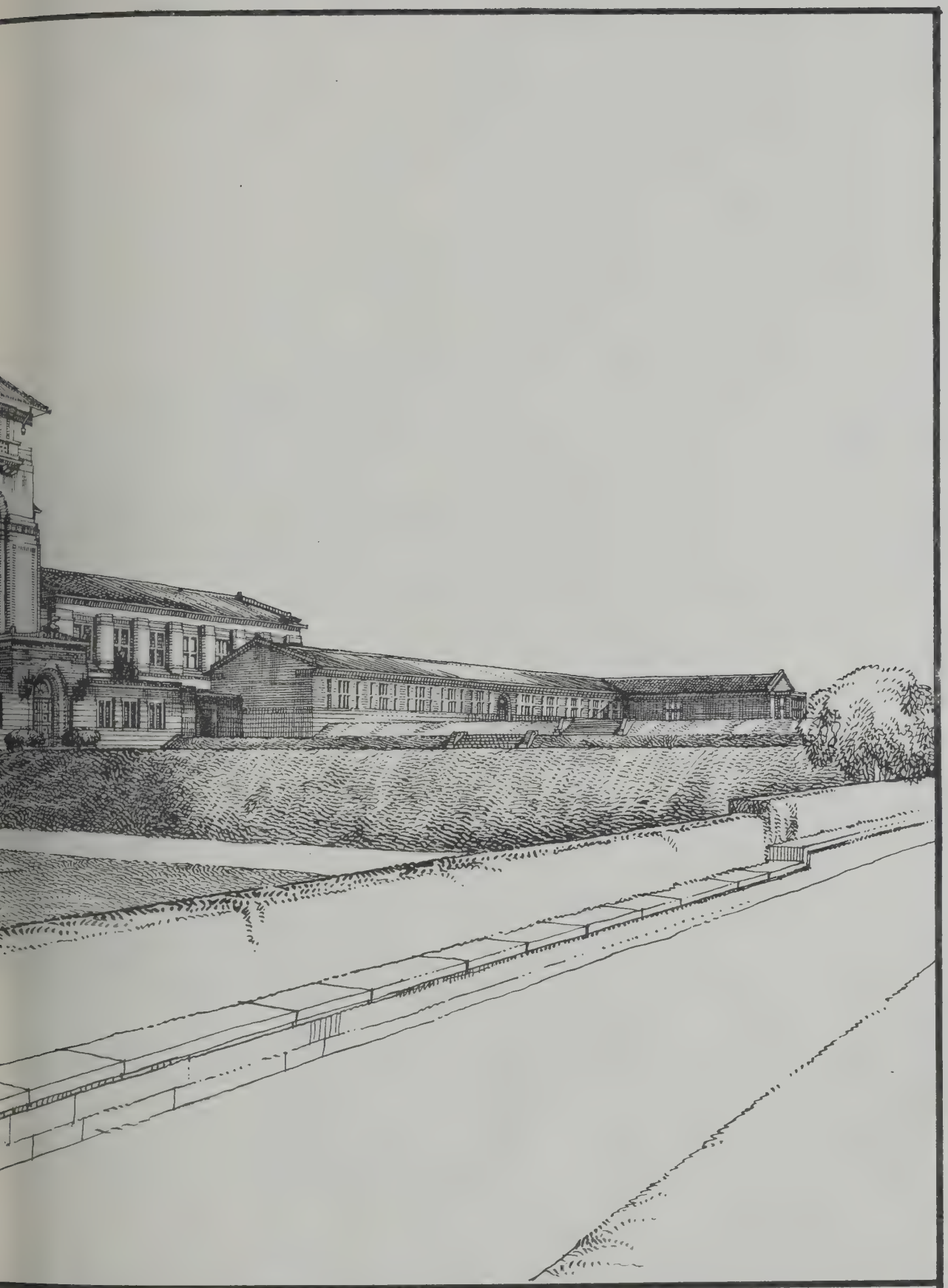
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LIVERPOOL COLLEGE COMPETITION. WI

LIVERPOOL COLL

J. R. LEATHART, W. F. GRA



ESIGN . J.R.Leathart, W.F.Granger, E.B.Webber, A^s.R.I.B.A., Associated Architects.
2, ROBERT ST., ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C.2.

PHOTO-LITHO" WM BROWN & CO. LTD LONDON E.C.3

I. WINNING DESIGN.

R.I.B.A., ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS.

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A 1926.

INK PHOTO. W^M BROWN & CO LTD LONDON E.C.3

FIRST SKETCH FOR THE WESTMINSTER BANK, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

W. CURTIS GREEN, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

DRAWING BY P. D. HEPWORTH.

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R.A. 1926.

"INK-PHOTO" Wm BROWN & CO. LTD LONDON, E.C.3

DESIGN FOR A CORNER BUILDING IN PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

W. CAMPBELL JONES AND ALEC SMITHERS, ARCHITECTS.

DRAWING BY CYRIL A. FAREY.

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A., ARCHITECT.

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Vol. CXV.—2997.

The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

May 28, 1926

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LIVERPOOL COLLEGE COMPETITION: WINNING DESIGN. J. R. Leathart, W. J. Granger & E. B. Webber, AAA.R.I.B.A., (Associated Architects.

FIRST SKETCH FOR THE WESTMINSTER BANK, PICCADILLY, LONDON. W. Curtis Green, A.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect. (Drawing by P. D. Hepworth.)

DESIGN FOR A CORNER BUILDING IN PICCADILLY, LONDON. W. Campbell Jones and Alec. Smithers, Architects. Drawing by Cyril A. Farey.)

HOUSE AT THAMES DITTON. William Stanley Grice, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Builders' Difficulties

The recent suggestion made by the Royal Institute of British Architects, that their Allied Societies should consider the desirability of establishing, in the districts they cover, Architects' and Builders' Consultation Boards, has already borne fruit. The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Association of Architects has announced the formation of such a board for their area, and this example will, we hope, be followed by others. There are many matters of common interest which can be profitably discussed and settled between both parties in a more speedy and satisfactory manner than by an interchange of formal letters between their respective organisations or through the medium of the Press. Occasionally, too, questions of some delicacy may arise that can be solved better by free discussion across a table than through guarded and *ex parte* written statements. There is wisdom, also, in making these consultation boards regional ones, as building practice varies in many parts of the kingdom, and the respective parties in each district are better informed and more fitted to deal with matters of practice in their area than a central committee sitting in London.

The probability is that the joint consultation boards will be invited to deal very early with some of the difficulties that beset builders at the present day, matters that do not come strictly within the provisions of the approved form of contract. We foresee that one of the first points these joint boards will have to consider will be the limits of their jurisdiction; the danger will be a tendency to stray into problems that are not regional but national, and can only be properly dealt with by the central organisations on each side.

That this apprehension is not altogether unfounded may be gathered from a paper read by the secretary of the district Building and Allied Trades Employers' Assocation to the Liverpool Architectural Society, in which some of the builders' difficulties were clearly and ably set out, but there was a tendency to stress the architects' shortcomings in many directions, and even, as we read it, to question the exercise of their professional discretion in others. In this particular paper the builders' troubles were classified under the four heads of: (*a*) operatives; (*b*) merchants; (*c*) clerks of works; and (*d*) architects. We do not think that the first two are questions in which the architect can be involved. That restriction of output and disputes with the representatives of employees' organisations, over such matters as demarcation of work, cause delay in the fulfilment of a contract must, we are afraid, be regarded as one of the present-day risks of the builder's occupation. That merchants nowadays give much shorter credit is probably due to the financial stringency that afflicts us all, and must be allowed for in the ordinary course of business. The last two items of complaint by the Liverpool Employers' Association do, however, closely concern the architect, and instances were given of ways in which the architect or his representative made wholly unreasonable demands upon the builder by straining or distorting provisions in the contract until it became a penal document. We should find it hard to believe that this was typical of architects generally or of those in the Liverpool district. Nor do we think that if certain bad cases exist it justifies the extent and scope of the Liverpool indictment. There are bad architects as well as bad builders; but the operation of "black lists" kept by the builders' organisations and a steady refusal to tender for the works of such architects should effect a speedy reformation of their sins of commission and omission.

Certainly no respectable architect would knowingly increase the difficulties which builders have to face, nor is it to their interest to do so. Friendly intercourse on joint consultation boards should do much to dispel any suspicion in this respect. It must not be forgotten, however, that architects also have difficulties, and these have not diminished in recent years. Not the least of them is the keeping in an equable frame of mind of building owners who find costs high and progress slow. Liverpool builders might bear this other side in mind, or we may suspect them of an affinity with the Dutch, whose characteristic, it will be remembered, was giving too little and asking too much

The Bethlem Hospital Site

One of the most surprising things about the gift of the Bethlem Hospital site to the public has been the reserve, not to say indifference, with which it has been received. When it was first rumoured that the hospital and its grounds were to be sold, there were numerous articles and much correspondence in the Press about the threatened loss of another of London's lungs, and various vain proposals were put forward for retaining the site as an open space in a district which sorely needed it. The great bugbear of cost which stood in the way could only be tackled by a rich philanthropist, and in this case the hour found the man. Viscount Rothermere has made other gifts to the public, but never before on this princely scale; and it would be an act of the grossest ingratitude on the part of the public if this magnificent contribution to the amenities of London were not acknowledged in as full and emphatic a manner as possible. Doubtless the public look the Press to voice its gratitude, and possibly there reasons why the cordial acknowledgment of a gift one great newspaper owner does not occupy very m space in the organs published by others. Apart f dry-as-dust details about the L.C.C. Bill for adop and maintaining this gift as a public recreation grou which is to be a memorial to Lord Rotherme mother, the late Mrs. Harmsworth, we do not remem to have seen much reference to the topic in our pa lately. It is a matter of regret that our rich count men do not give so generously as they might for pu purposes or on the scale of their peers in Amer There is all the more reason, therefore, when such excellent example has been set in the devotion wealth to the public weal that it should be extol and made much of. London, especially, has need its millionaires, and we should do all we can t o enco age them in well-doing.

Notes and Comments

Waterloo Bridge and After

The more thoughtful section of the Press expresses the feelings of most lovers of London in deploring the decision of the House of Commons endorsing the proposal of the London County Council to destroy Waterloo Bridge. The debate in the House was preceded by a meeting of Members in one of the large committee rooms, at which Col. Gretton, M.P., and Lord Crawford urged the claims of the present bridge, Mr. Dalrymple-Hay gave expert evidence on the feasibility of its repair and Mr. H. V. Lanchester showed that its destruction was not required by traffic considerations. The supine attitude of the Government, which had no other concern than to avoid a possible demand for money, was mainly responsible for the voting which followed, for although the matter was, nominally, left to the free vote of the House, it was clearly indicated that a vote against the L.C.C. proposal would be embarrassing to the Government. This indifference of the Cabinet, and the fact that the destruction of the bridge had become a matter of political expediency on the part of a section of the Council, have combined to rob London of one of its finest architectural structures. If rumour be true, America will probably step in to buy up the bridge in which London's elected governors cannot find sufficient merit to warrant its retention.

The Preservation of Rural Amenity

Those who have at heart the preservation of the natural beauty of the countryside will be encouraged by a decision of the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Avory and Mr. Justice Shearman, sitting in the King's Bench Division last week. They had before them an appeal of a Somerset bill-posting company against a conviction by the Somerset Justices for unlawfully exhibiting six advertisements on a hoarding or stand so as to be visible from the public highway at Wembdon Hill, thereby disfiguring the natural beauty of the landscape in contravention of a by-law made by the Somerset County Council and confirmed by the Home Secretary. The High Court judges upheld the conviction, thus strengthening the administration of the law, hitherto somewhat hesitatingly applied because of doubts about the validity of by-laws on the ground of "uncertainty." It is to be hoped that the Home Office may be encouraged by this decision to formulate a proper code for dealing with this matter, and not to rest content with individual by-laws which many councils have been deterred from putting forward and the Home Office has hesitated to confirm. As the Lord Chief Justice remarked in the course of his judgment:—"it is not to be assumed in the construction of the by-law that there will be caprice on the part of those who have to administer it; on t contrary, one has to remember that here is an elect local authority entrusted by the legislature with th powers, and the assumption which is to be made is th this by-law will be administered in a spirit of reason a good sense."

A Well Intentioned Mistake

The "Manchester Housing, 1926, Ltd.," promoted the Manchester, Salford and District Council of Christi Congregations, is endeavouring to obtain £100,000 at per cent. in order to build houses to let at rents belo those charged for post-war houses erected by the loc authorities and by private builders. A step of this kin though well intentioned, is very mischievous in its effect because it distinctly checks a larger supply than it ca ever produce. If houses can be built which show a retu of 7 per cent. or 8 per cent. on the capital invested the will be no lack of housing anywhere, but as long as hous are built with the aid of subsidies or other special circum stances which can be let under their market value th housing shortage will remain. Miss Octavia Hill, whose desi to benefit her fellows could not be questioned, alway insisted on getting a 5 per cent. return on her expenditu and allowed no tenant of hers to fall into arrears. H philanthropy was undoubted, but so also was her commo sense, and it must be remembered that philanthropy whic produces a profit can be increased indefinitely, while tha which results in a loss cannot be maintained.

Movable Dwellings

"The Times" does well in calling attention to the Mov able Dwellings Bill, in which powers are sought to prever and confine the vagrancy of movable structures withi certain limits. The spokesman of the Caravan Club o Great Britain and Ireland denounces the promoters of th proposed measure as a "lot of old women legislators," an the epithet seems to be deserved. Why should we no rest in a caravan where we like near the public highways and why should we be driven like a flock of sheep to som tract of waste land acquired by a local authority? Th charm of vagrancy is that it provides unexpected surprises and we do not want to convert it into a series of set journey from one appointed resting-place to another. There is however, much to be said for temporary dwellings, and wha is temporary in character may be said in a sense to b movable. We believe every town and city should contai certain quarters and districts in which buildings could b erected to serve the requirements of a limited number o years and to provide for the accommodation of those having



ARCH AT TUNGAD. Drawn by Robert Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A.

upations in connection with industries which are not ly to be permanent. We want a halfway stage between lding for "eternity" and building for "exhibition pur- es" buildings which could be licensed for 20 years and ch would then be demolished. Nor need these be ightly. They would have a character of their own, and rouped together aright might be made to look well ugh. The character of many localities under modern ditions such as we have attended to would form the india ber joints of a city, giving us time in which to discover its manent needs. If not movable dwellings they would dwellings which would, alternately, be "removed."

An American Real Estate Commission

Messrs. S. W. Strauss & Co., of New York, recently over a commission of four of their head men to obtain rmation as to building finance and the conditions valent in England. They repeat that building costs are about the same as those in the large American es, though American labour is paid three times as much, ricklayer there getting £2 17s. 6d a day. They attri- e the difference to the slowness with which "efficiency hods" are adopted here, and comment on the lack of nning beforehand to secure the prompt delivery of terials on a job. A building which would be erected in e months in America would take twice as long here. London rents and net incomes derived from buildings compare favourably with those in America, and in some of the City buildings rents are higher than those which are paid in New York. They also note that in London rates are assessed on the basis of the rents derived from a building instead of its cost as in America. They were struck with the soundness and solidity of building in London. We are afraid that even the introduction of better methods of handling buildings here would only slightly diminish their cost if unaccompanied by an increase in the worker's output, which we should put as the greatest reason of the high cost of building here.

The Newest Washhouse

Moston, Manchester, will shortly be in possession of what is claimed to be the last word in public washhouses. This new building is to be fitted with eight electrically-driven rotary machines of British make, which it is claimed will do the work of 40 of the tub steam or electrically-driven hydro-extractors now fitted in the other Manchester washhouses and will eliminate manual labour. The family wash, even of a considerable family, can, with its aid, be got through in an hour and, with the ironing, be completed in an hour-and-a-half. It is probable that the other City buildings of this class will, in time, be re-equipped with this new type of washing apparatus.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Notes

On account of the General Strike the following events of the R.I.B.A. Season have had to be postponed :—

The British Architects' Conference : June 14 to June 19.

R.I.B.A. Banquet at the Guildhall : June 17.

The Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture to Professor Ragnar Ostberg : June 17.

The following dates have now been fixed for the remainder of the R.I.B.A. programme for the current session.

May 31.—Council meeting.

June 14.—General meeting (business).

June 21.—Council meeting.

June 21.—General meeting at 8 p.m. Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel on "The Work of the late Sir Thomas Graham Jackson, R.A. (Royal Gold Medallist)."

The Royal Gold Medal

The presentation of the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture to Professor Ragnar Ostberg, which was postponed owing to the General Strike, will take place at the Annual Dinner in November.

R.I.B.A. Maintenance Scholarships in Architecture

The Maintenance Scholarships Committee have been informed by the South Wales Institute of Architects that the Council of the South Wales Institute have decided to guarantee the sum of £35 a year towards the Maintenance Scholarships Fund. The first set of scholarships will be awarded in June, and forms of application may be obtained from the R.I.B.A.

Registration as Probationer R.I.B.A.

Special attention is called to the fact that, except in very special cases, a headmaster's certificate will not be accepted as a qualification for registration as Probationer R.I.B.A. after October 1, 1927, and no one will be registered as a Probationer unless that person has passed one of the recognised examinations in the required subjects.

Liverpool Architectural Society

The Officers and Council elected at the Annual General Meeting on May 5, 1926, are as follows :—*President :* Prof. C. H. Reilly, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. ; *Vice-Presidents :* S. Segar-Owen, F.R.I.B.A., Edgar Quiggin, F.R.I.B.A. ; *Hon. Secretary :* Ernest Gee, A.R.I.B.A. *Members of the Council :* Leonard Barnish, F.R.I.B.A., Prof. L. B. Budden, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., Duncan A. Campbell, A.R.I.B.A., Edwin J. Dod, A.R.I.B.A., Harold A. Dod, M.A., A.R.I.B.A. Gilbert Fraser, M.C., F.R.I.B.A., E. Bertram Kirby, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., A. C. Townsend, A.R.I.B.A., F. X. Velarde, A.R.I.B.A. *Hon. Treasurer :* Edwin J. Dod, A.R.I.B.A. *Hon. Librarian :* E. H. Honeyburne, A.R.I.B.A. *Honorary Auditors :* Hastwell Grayson, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., G. Stanley Lewis, A.R.I.B.A.

Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors

The 38th Annual Meeting of the Society was held at the Sheffield University on Thursday, April 22, when the following officers were elected :—*President :* Mr. F. E. P. Edwards, F.R.I.B.A. *Vice-President :* Mr. C. M. Hadfield, F.R.I.B.A. *Hon. Treasurer :* Mr. J. R. Wigfull, F.R.I.B.A. *Hon. Secretary :* Mr. H. B. S. Gibbs, A.R.I.B.A. *Council :* Messrs. W. G. Buck, L.R.I.B.A. ; E. M. Holmes, F.S.I. ; H. I. Potter, A.R.I.B.A. ; A. Whitaker ; H. Webster ; J. A. Teather, L.R.I.B.A. ; J. M. Jenkinson, A.R.I.B.A. ; J. C. P. Toothill, A.R.I.B.A. ; F. H. Wrench, L.R.I.B.A.

The Surveyors' Institution

The Annual General Meeting to receive the Council Report and the announcement of the result of the election of the Council for the ensuing year will be held in the Lecture Hall on Monday, May 31, 1926, at 5 p.m.

Bristol Surveyors' Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Bristol branch of the Surveyors' Institution was held on May 20 at the Royal Hotel, Bristol, Mr. H. B. Napier presiding. It was stated th membership of the branch, which comprises the coun Gloucester and Somerset and North Wiltshire, is 174, up of 59 fellows, 82 professional associates, 20 probati and 13 students.

Captain C. W. Yates, of Gloucester, was elected cha for the year, with Mr. W. J. P. Taylor, of Bristol, as chairman.

Following the business meeting, members listened address by the President of the Institution, Mr. Wallis, C.B.E., who advocated the adoption by me of the title of Chartered Surveyor, which he thought give them a defined public position.

The London County Council and Reinfo Concrete

A Committee, representing the Institution of Civil gineers, the R.I.B.A., the Surveyors' Institution an Institution of Structural Engineers, was appointed last year to consider certain proposals for revised re tions for dealing with reinforced concrete, included i London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1926. U this Act the powers to issue regulations in respect o construction of buildings wholly or partly of reinfo concrete, conferred by the Council's General Powers A 1909, will be extended with respect to the *conversion* o building or part of a building constructed wholly or p of this material. As a result of the Committee's deli tions on the probable effect of the proposed measure Institutions named have petitioned against the Bill. Bill, which is being promoted in the House of Lords, been referred to a Standing Committee, which will evidence in support of the petitions on June 8.

Competition Notes

Beach Improvement Scheme, Aberdeen

The Town Council of Aberdeen invite architect submit competitive designs for the proposed building be erected at the sea beach, Aberdeen. Assessor, Mr. Keppie, President of the Incorporation of Archit in Scotland. Designs to be sent in not later than Jun 1926. Conditions may be obtained from A. B. Gard Director of Housing, Town House, Aberdeen.

Australian National War Memorial at Vil Bretonneux

The date for the submission of designs in the a competition has been further extended from May 3 July 31, 1926.

Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society New and Enlarged Premises

The President of the Royal Institute of British Archit has nominated Mr. John Keppie, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A Assessor in this competition.

Book Review

"*The West End of Yesterday and To-day.*" *By E. Beres Chancellor, M.A., F.S.A. London : The Architect Press. 42s. net.*

Mr. Chancellor is a known authority on the Londo past days, and he is also an exceedingly pleasant compa for a literary stroll about its highways and by-ways glimpses and reminders of the capital city of our forefath In the present volume he confines his peregrinations ma to the square mile that centres on Piccadilly Circus, one divergence down Fleet Street ; and brings to attention many of the old courts and nooks that, to m Londoners of the present day, will be *terra incognita.* Chancellor takes as his theme the immense changes betw the London of 1826 and that of the present year, and is very vividly presented by the wealth of illustratio selected on the comparative principle, to illustrate selec quarters of the West End of the metropolis at the two da These illustrations are an exceedingly valuable feature an interesting and well-produced work.



GENERAL VIEW: SHOWING SUNDAY SCHOOL HALL AND NORTH WALL OF THE CHURCH.

econd Church of Christ Scientist, Palace Gardens Terrace

The Second Church of Christ Scientist, at Palace Gar-ıs Terrace, Notting Hill Gate, is probably the most portant of the church buildings in this country which the outcome of the Christian Science movement. e architects had an exceedingly difficult problem to ve, for, quite apart from the fact that the disposition the site itself, and the character of the surrounding uctures made it by no means easy to design a building ich would contribute to the architectural harmony the locality, an altogether new problem of archi-tural expression must have presented itself to them. iat should be the appropriate civic status of a Christian ence church, and what generic differences, if any, uld distinguish this type of building from the tradi-nal ecclesiastical architecture? In this instance, question is raised in an especially acute form, for te close to the site of the proposed Christian Science ırch there already existed a Gothic Revival church h spire. The instinct which led the architects to ect the spire form when designing their own building s a perfectly sound one, inasmuch as the Christian ence conception of worship differs materially from t held in the Anglican Church. Yet it was desirable t a certain ecclesiastical character should be aimed This has been achieved by a style of architecture ghtly reminiscent of those Lombardic churches which ve, as their principal feature, a broad, flat façade mounted by low gable with horizontal offsets at the ners. The ecclesiastical effect is further strengthened the low aisle of the Sunday School hall which, with its ny windows, presents a cloistral appearance. Before cussing the character of the interior as expressed plan and elevations, it may be well to consider the ieral lay-out of the group and its relation to the sur-ınding buildings. It is noteworthy that very great ll has been displayed in making the building lie nfortably upon the site. On either side of it are two races, both of early Victorian design, of which, how-er, that one is set back from the road considerably ther than the other. The new group of buildings vs deference to the position of both these terraces, and the difference between their alignment, so far from being a stumbling-block to the architects, has been taken advantage of by them to provide space for the pleasant little forecourt which not only enables the Sunday School hall to be set well back from the road and traffic, but also makes it possible for the main church building to have two principal façades admirably displayed to public view. Exactly opposite the principal façade is another early Victorian terrace, while adjacent to it and opposite the Sunday School hall is a block of late Victorian semi-Gothic red brick flats, of which at least the texture harmonises with that of the new building.

The plan is a highly interesting one, and consists of a main hall of worship surrounded by appropriate offices and a large Sunday School hall. Entering the forecourt from the street, we approach the main entrance vestibule which leads to two spacious corridors north and west of the auditorium. The north corridor gives access to another vestibule, from which we can approach on the left hand the Sunday School hall, and on the right hand, the east corridor leading to the Ushers' room, Readers' room and other offices. The east, west, and north corridors have approaches to the auditorium symmetrically placed. This is a highly convenient arrangement, inasmuch as in an emergency the auditorium can be emptied very rapidly. Moreover, advantage is taken of spaces under the gallery to provide ample store rooms, a space for hats and cloaks, and literature distribution. On the south side of the auditorium is the rostrum, which is in immediate communication with the readers' room. The arrangement of the seats in the auditorium is novel, but, nevertheless, devised to give every member of the audience an excellent view of the rostrum. About a thousand seats are provided, of which less than one-fifth are in the central part, the remainder being grouped around the hall on sloping planes, so arranged that those furthest from the rostrum have the advantage of additional height. These galleries, if they may be so described, extend over the broad corridors on the ground floor. Thus the plan is



THE AUDITORIUM, SHOWING THE ROSTRUM AND ORGAN LOFT.

characterised by extreme simplicity, order, and economy.

The Sunday School hall is also arranged in a straightforward manner, and consists in a broad nave and two aisles. It is presumed that, in this instance, the seating accommodation will be provided by movable chairs which may, on occasion, be disposed of elsewhere, so as to leave the Hall free for entertainments of various kinds. The entrance hall, giving access also to t Board Room, Committee Room, and staircase to t first floor, is approached by a separate path across t forecourt with its own gateway on the pavement li Above the Sunday School hall is an orderly group classrooms arranged about a central corridor, we ventilated, and provided with a staircase at each end.



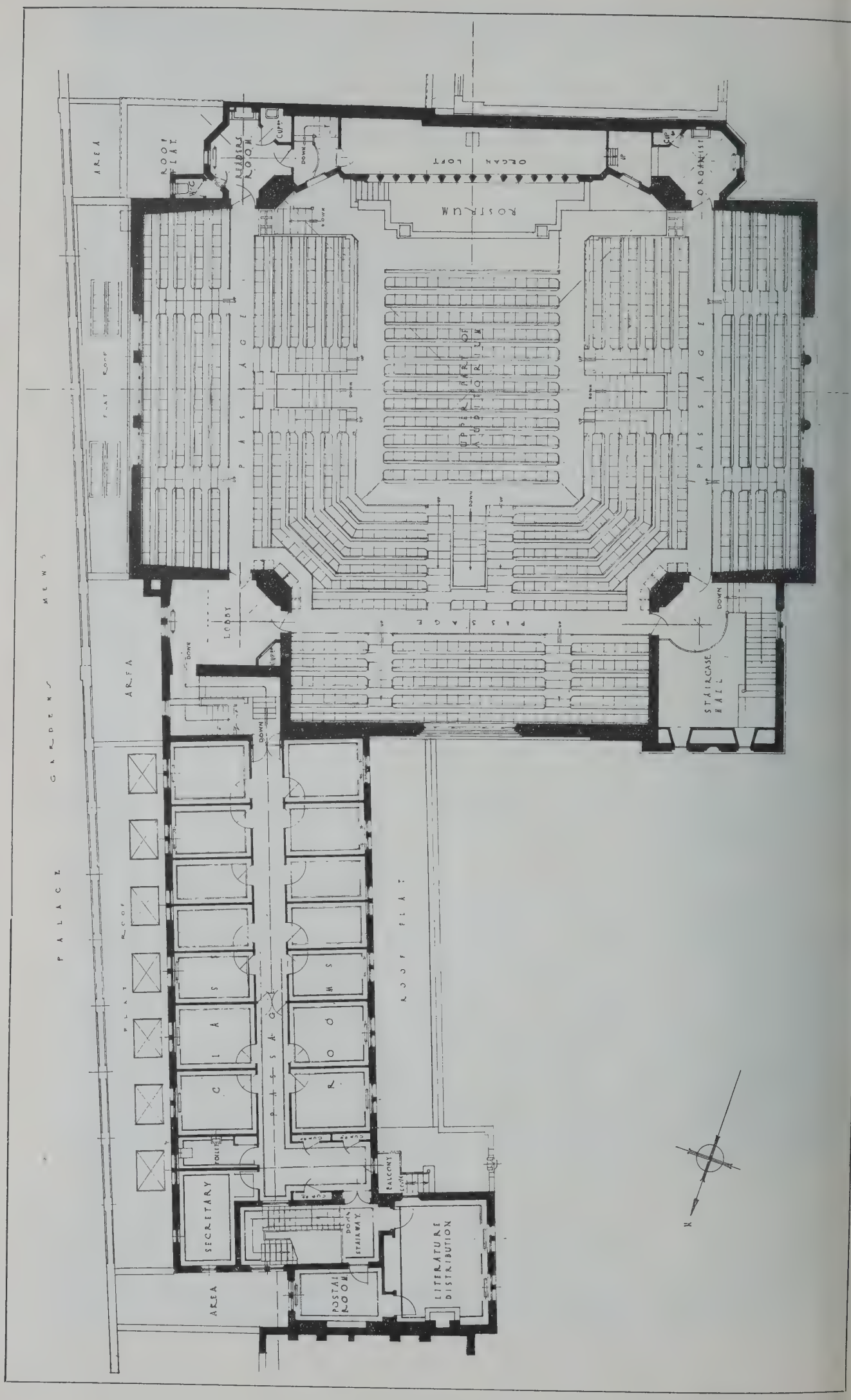
THE AUDITORIUM, LOOKING TOWARDS NORTH WINDOW.

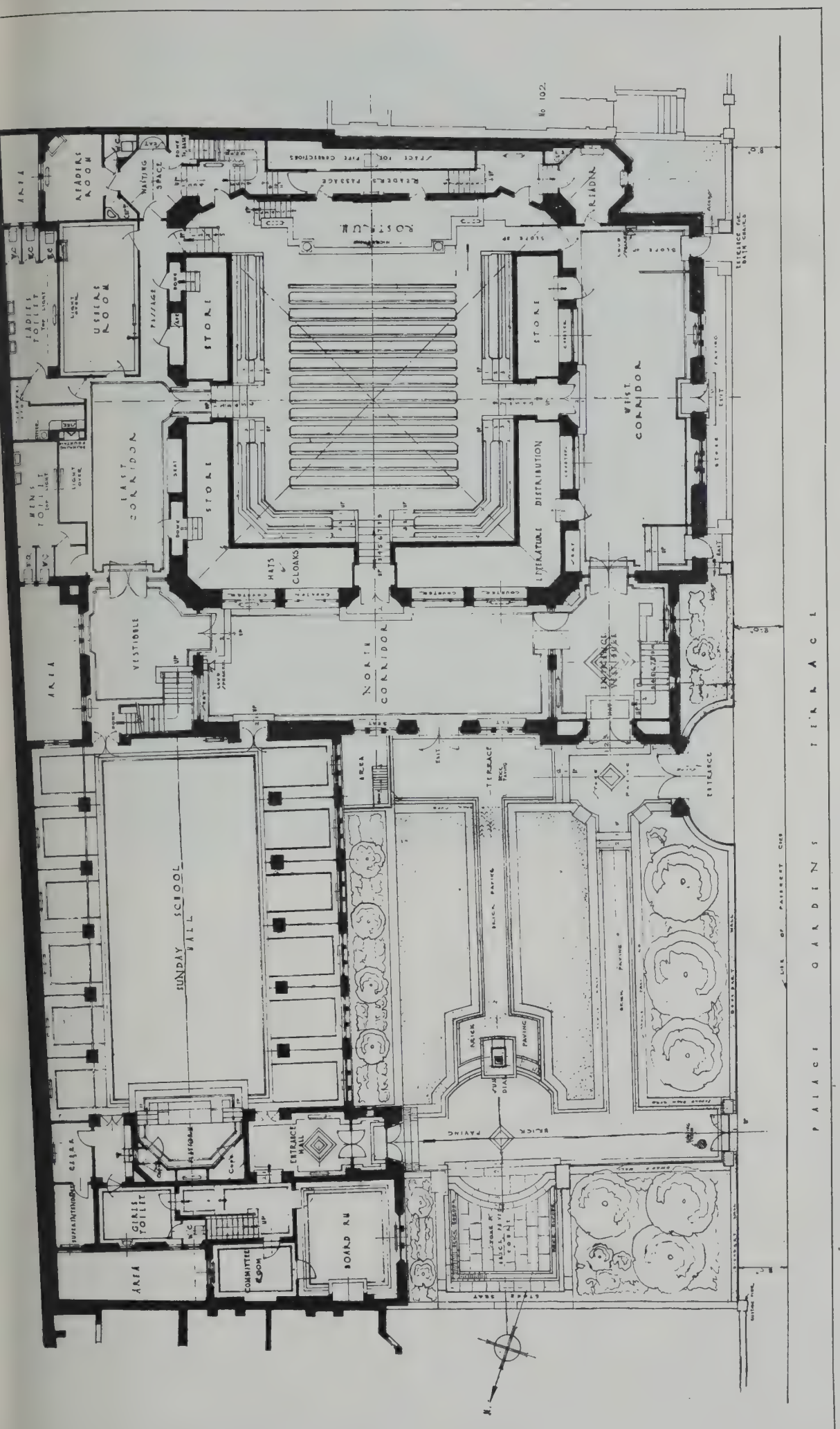


THE SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, PALACE GARDENS TERRACE, NOTTING HILL GATE.
Sir John J. Burnet, R.A., and Partners, Architects.

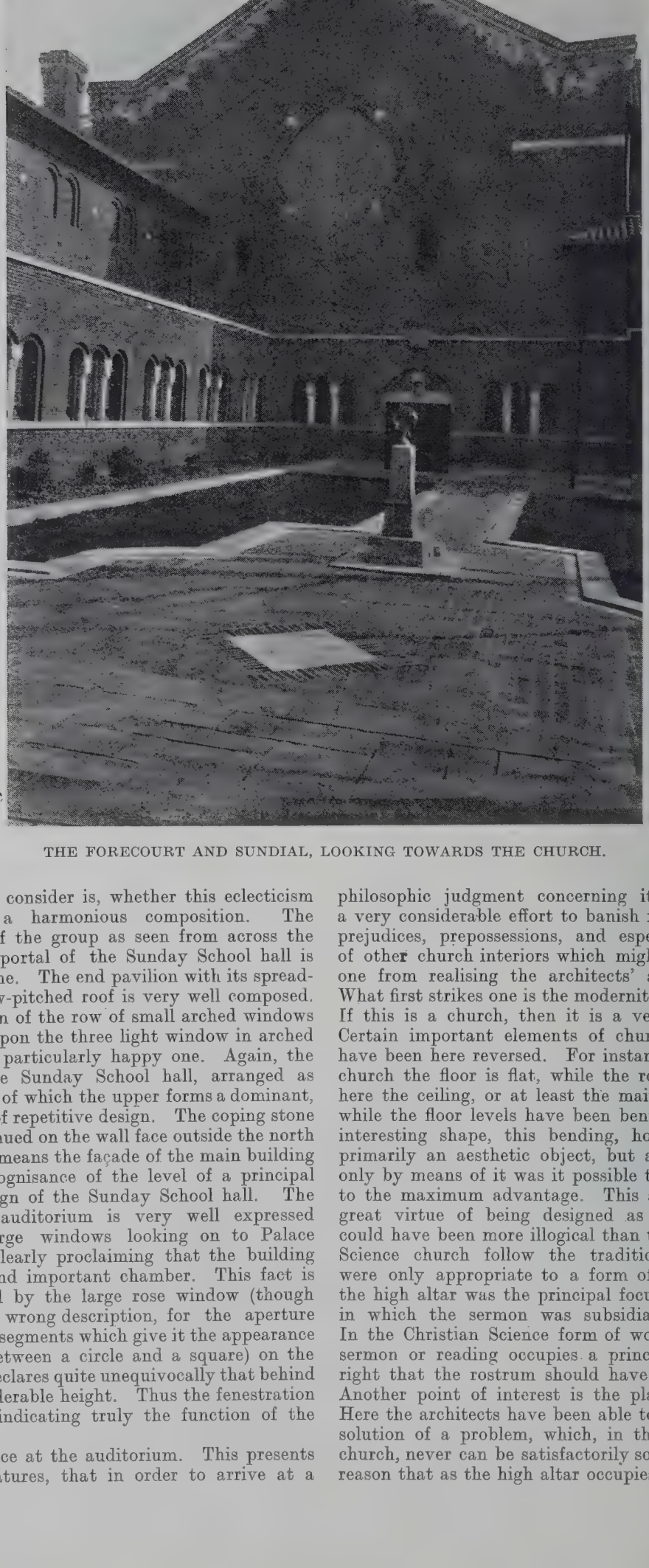
The lay-out of the forecourt shows several features interest. It is noteworthy that the two existing trees ve been preserved. A straight path leads from the reet to the entrance hall of the Sunday School. Before reaches this point, however, it traverses a small paved urt with a brick border on the left hand, and on the ght a sun-dial, around which the path leads across the court with lawns on either side to the terrace adjacent to the north corridor of the church.

Let us consider the composition of the exterior. In appraising a building of this kind in which the architects have shown themselves such thorough-going eclectics, it would be unprofitable to speak of any architectural feature here employed in terms of its historical origin.


AREA
ROOF FLAT
READERS ROOM
DOWN
CUPOLA
OPEN LOFT
ORGANIST
UP
POSTRUM
PASSAGE
STAGE
UPPER PART OF ORGAN
FLAT ROOF
LOBBY
AREA
STAIRCASE HALL
PALACE GARDENS MEWS
CLASS ROOMS
PASSAGE
ROOF FLAT
SECRETARY
TOILET
BALCONY
STAIRWAY
POSTAL ROOM
LITERATURE DISTRIBUTION
AREA
N



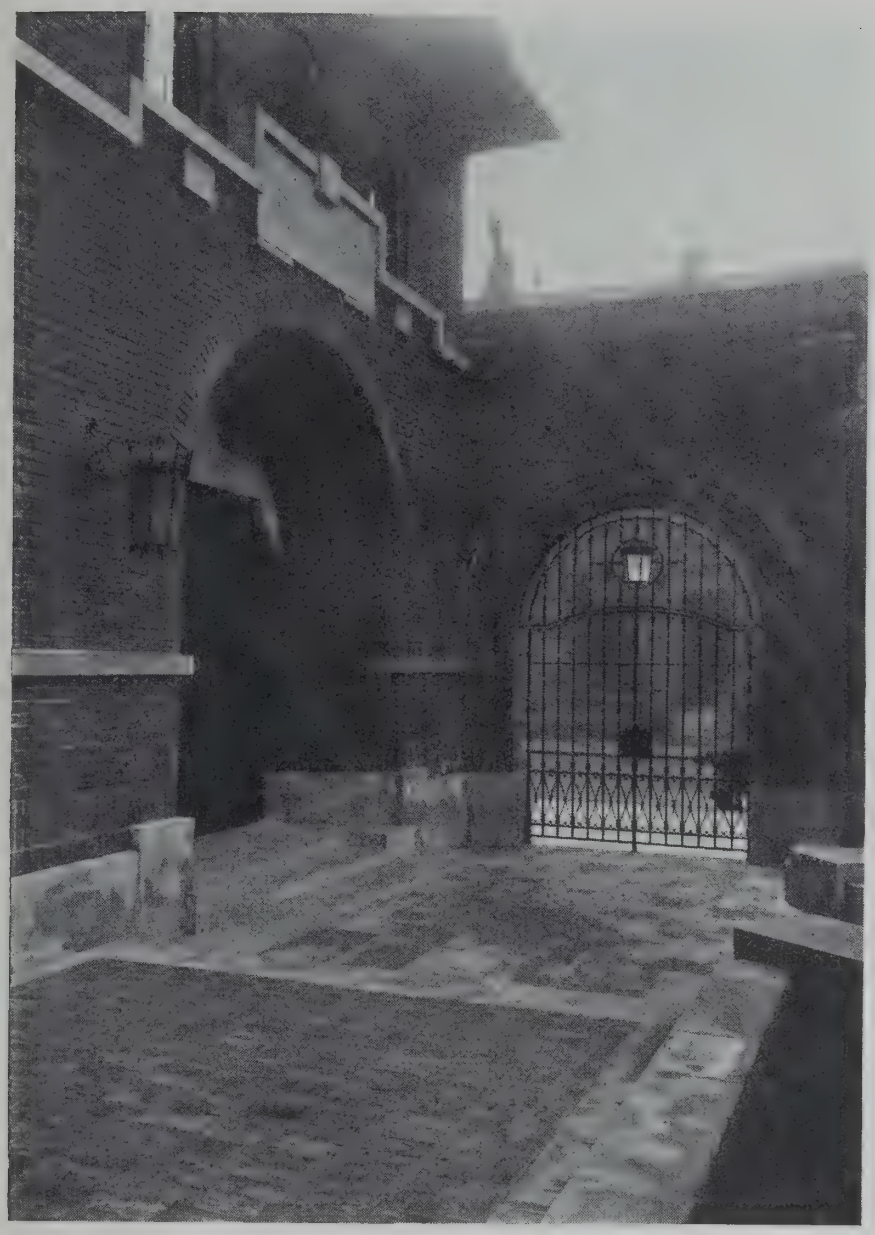
THE SECOND CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, PALACE GARDENS TERRACE: GROUND FLOOR PLAN.
SIR JOHN J. BURNET, R.A., AND PARTNERS, Architects.



THE FORECOURT AND SUNDIAL, LOOKING TOWARDS THE CHURCH.

The main thing to consider is, whether this eclecticism has resulted in a harmonious composition. The perspective view of the group as seen from across the road opposite the portal of the Sunday School hall is a highly pleasing one. The end pavilion with its spreading cornice and low-pitched roof is very well composed. The superimposition of the row of small arched windows of the third floor upon the three light window in arched framed below is a particularly happy one. Again, the fenestration of the Sunday School hall, arranged as it is in two storeys of which the upper forms a dominant, is a good example of repetitive design. The coping stone of the aisle is continued on the wall face outside the north corridor, by which means the façade of the main building is made to take cognisance of the level of a principal feature in the design of the Sunday School hall. The existence of the auditorium is very well expressed externally, the large windows looking on to Palace Gardens Terrace clearly proclaiming that the building contains a large and important chamber. This fact is further emphasised by the large rose window (though this is, perhaps, a wrong description, for the aperture is bounded by four segments which give it the appearance of being a cross between a circle and a square) on the north side, which declares quite unequivocally that behind it is a hall of considerable height. Thus the fenestration has the merit of indicating truly the function of the building.

Let us next glance at the auditorium. This presents so many novel features, that in order to arrive at a philosophic judgment concerning it, one must m a very considerable effort to banish from one's mind prejudices, prepossessions, and especially recollect of other church interiors which might tend to prev one from realising the architects' aesthetic intent What first strikes one is the modernity of the concept If this is a church, then it is a very modern chu Certain important elements of church design seem have been here reversed. For instance, in the ordi church the floor is flat, while the roof is curved; here the ceiling, or at least the main part of it, is while the floor levels have been bent round to form interesting shape, this bending, however, having primarily an aesthetic object, but a practical one, only by means of it was it possible to arrange the s to the maximum advantage. This auditorium has great virtue of being designed as such, and not could have been more illogical than to make a Chris Science church follow the traditional models w were only appropriate to a form of worship in w the high altar was the principal focus of attention, in which the sermon was subsidiary to the serv In the Christian Science form of worship, however, sermon or reading occupies a principal place, so right that the rostrum should have a central posit Another point of interest is the placing of the or Here the architects have been able to find a satisfac solution of a problem, which, in the ordinary typ church, never can be satisfactorily solved, for the sim reason that as the high altar occupies a central posit



THE ENTRANCE, FROM THE FORECOURT.

organ has necessarily to be placed on one side. sionally the pipes are distributed on both sides of hoir, but this is not really a satisfactory arrangement. his instance the architects were able to place the n immediately behind the rostrum. The transition een these two elements is very cleverly contrived ieans of an immense screen or grill which has almost dimensions of a proscenium opening. This grill ars to have just the right character and expression, ehind its long vertical ribs is dense shadow. Obsly it is not intended that light should pass into the ling through these intervals, and the design of the appears rather mysterious until we recognise that light, but a great volume of sound is destined to nate from this quarter, and immediately upon the ehension of this fact, we realise how singularly opriate to its purpose is this design.

t us next turn to the configuration of the floor. t kind of a pattern is created by the rows of seats ? we have a symmetrical formation of seats arranged d the central area. The only elements which rb the restfulness of this composition are the main entrances which intrude themselves at the e of the side opposite the rostrum, and of the sides adjacent to it. One is compelled to say rude" because if in imagination one does away these entrances and substitute rows of seats in ment with the neighbouring rows, the pattern of loor would be perfectly orderly and complete, that say, these entrances have not been incorporated into the design of the auditorium, but represent an imposition upon it. While stating this fact, however, one must recognise how extremely convenient from the practical point of view is the arrangement adopted. The lighting of the hall is excellent, triple arched windows, placed as they are at a high level, and supplemented by the large rose window, give an admirable illumination. This latter feature, however, when seen in conjunction with the two little windows beneath it and the long rectangular panel whose lines cross it does not seem to be a very restful composition. Yet it gives the impression, however, that when delineated upon the drawing board, its effect might have been much more pleasing, especially if both the panel and the window had been given equal tonal values in the rendering. As it is, the window by appearing so much brighter than the surrounding wallage is effectively disassociated from the panel, which, therefore, fails to perform its aesthetic purpose. Moreover, the little windows beneath have no relation to the arrangement of the seats in their vicinity and seem to have all the characteristics of a surprise. The justification for their existence apparently lies in the external elevation where they do indeed perform the function of taking up the line of the classroom windows above the Sunday School hall. Perhaps it would have been a possible compromise to retain the external form of the windows but make them blind But this animadversion must not detract from our general impressions of a building which is remarkable both for its novelty and interest.

Paintings at the Royal Academy

By Philistine

Reprinted from the Strike issue, May 7, 1926

One might suppose that after making a somewhat exhaustive examination of Academy architecture one would have little energy left for a survey of the rest of the Exhibition. This supposition is correct. But, nevertheless, the effort must be made, for while it is true that the majority of the visitors to the Academy, especially in the early days of the Exhibition, go there with the express object of looking at each other rather than at the pictures which are upon the walls (for which excellent taste they may be heartily commended) it is yet incumbent upon a critic to arrive at some conclusion with regard to the general purpose and character of the pictures. But he is indeed set a very arduous task, for the Hanging Committee appear to have acted on the assumption that it is good for the visitors to be made to suffer as many and as violent intellectual jerks as possible. A critic may be excused if he finds it rather difficult to attune his mind to that careful juxtaposition of the incongruous which the Royal Academy has contrived for his delectation.

Let us take a glance at one small corner of the Exhibition, a length of lineal wallage of say about five yards, and consider what a variegated feast of pictorial entertainment has been provided for us. Picture No. 1 represents a young lady, scantily clad, in evident distress, clinging to a rock. She has just dropped a harp, and it is the painter's intention to inform us that she is presently going to drop herself into the sea, whether with the object of committing suicide or of merely cooling her brain so that she may proceed to further musical triumphs we are left in doubt. Immediately above this picture is a portrait of a rather lugubrious old gentleman who, however, may have some slight affinity with the lady down below in that he is a Companion of the Order of the Bath. On the lady's right stands a Peer of the Realm, who looks resolutely determined to have nothing to do with the ladies on either side of him, for on his left is Young Thing No. 2, this time elegantly arrayed, yet looking a little troubled, as well she might, considering that her portrait is surmounted by that of a gentleman who looks even more forbidding than the Companion of the Order of the Bath. Above the Peer is a picture of mountain scenery. The mountain is *very* purple, and the trees are *very* yellow. Attuned to the contemplation of nature thus exalted by art, our minds are next directed to the spectacle of an engaging little boy seated on his bed listening with delight to the tick of a watch which his adoring parents have given him as a Christmas present. That this incident should not monopolise our attention too long or to the exclusion of more important matters we are next invited by the Committee (not unmindful of the fact that the English are a race of sea-heroes) to look at a nice blue bay on which a yachting race is in progress—a lovely sky, white sails, red flag on the buoy, all very bright and breezy. It was necessary that our spirits should first be uplifted before we are called upon to contemplate the really doleful picture which is hung next to it. This is called "A Sunlit Room." We see a dismal brown floor, and at the end of the room is a green door, I swear it; absolutely bang up against the door, so that you could not open it at all, is a table with cloth, such a dismal cloth, and in front of the table is a chair, but, Ladies and Gentlemen, the chair is empty. There is nobody sitting upon that chair. Why was the chair empty? Presumably because entrance to the room was barred by the table, so that those people (and I do not fancy that they could have been very numerous) who wished to sit upon that chair were effectively prevented from doing so. This, I suppose, is what they call "a problem picture." Below, Young Thing No. 3, again beautifully arrayed, this time in pink, and sitting on a very elegantly designed settee. On her right is one of those hardy Academy annuals—sheep—really woolly sheep, much-horned sheep. Slowly they progress through a woolly glade under the shade of woolly trees and the ground is also woolly. Lest these pastoral beauties be too much for us, our attention is next eng by the picture immediately above it, which is doub intended to depict a tragedy of the first water.

We see a young woman in a recumbent attitude with wrists enchained to the ground, and with her face expres most verisimilitudinously her extreme annoyance at fin herself in this untoward predicament. In immed proximity to the lady is a young man manipulating a l sheet rather clumsily and with an object not indica This is pagan mythology. Lest, however, we sh forget that we are not living in ancient Greece, but in C tian England of the Year of Grace 1926, the Han Committee of the Royal Academy have with consumm tact placed in juxtaposition to the above-mentioned s a portrait of an elderly ecclesiastic in the full splendou his academic robes. Underneath—hills, this time ye hills with purple trees. To the right, Young Thing N and so on, and so on. And to think that there are a and acres, yards and yards and yards of this kind of thi What are we to think about it all?

Obviously, the Academy Hanging Committee mus of the opinion that the visitors have not come with object of making a serious study of the art of painting, merely wish to have their fancy tickled by having as m and as varied pictorial subjects set before them in minimum of space. How, for instance, can a visitor un stand the significance of that portrait of the Compa of the Bath, surrounded as it is by other pictures speci chosen with the intention of providing pictorial attract as diverse from itself as possible.

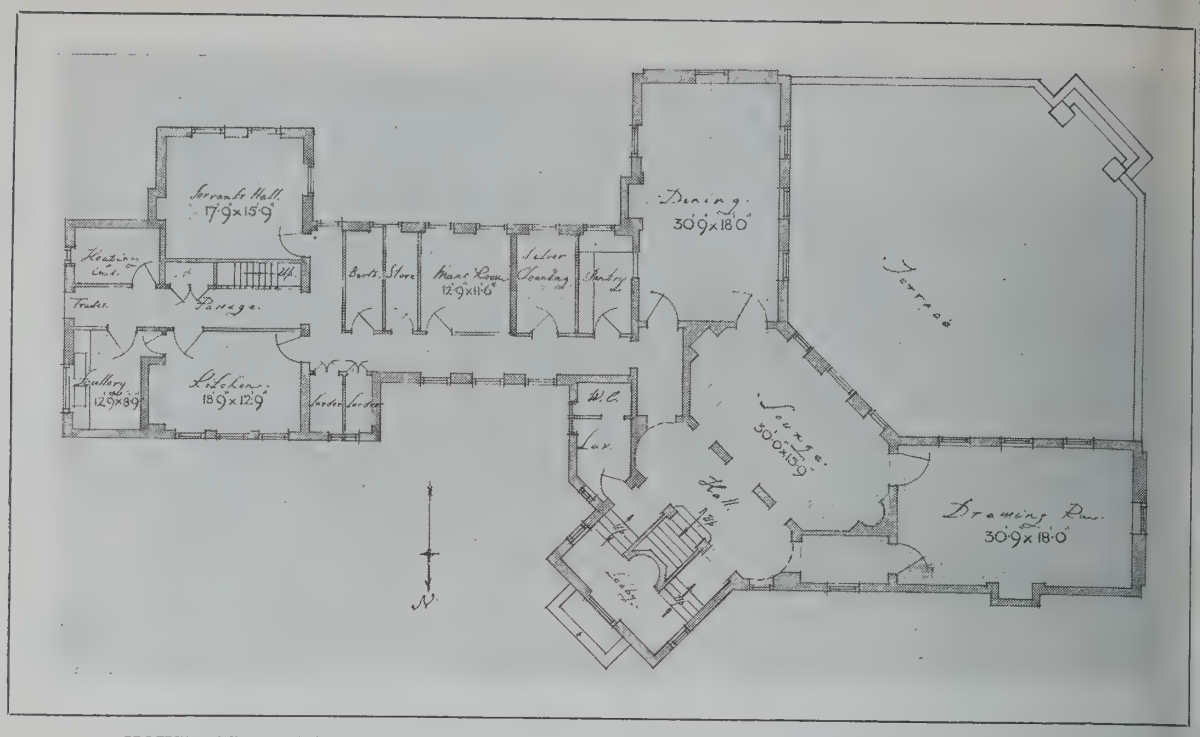
What we want to see is all the Honourable Compan of the Bath arranged in a row, and in another place Knight Companions of the Bath, so that we can have a l at them also. Then the Young Things should also placed in juxtaposition. The Elderly Statesmen ou also to be grouped together, so that we may study the ar portraiture in categories of subject. Then the h pictures, the doggy pictures, and the feline pictures sho next be sorted out into their several kinds. Landsca and seascapes can be best studied when we see th assembled so that we may without intellectual distrac compare the paintings of the same kind one with anot It seems obvious, why hasn't it been done?

In order that the great effort of collecting this array canvases should not be entirely wasted, and be devoi intellectual result, I have at great expense employed a s of statisticians to codify that which before this act codification was utter chaos. People would naturally w to know what this Royal Academy contains. Let us se rate the oil paintings from the water-colours. This easy, as it happens to be the only form of classifica which the Hanging Committee permitted themselves. of some 600 oil paintings, as many as 43 per cent. portraits, that is to say, fairly realistic representation the faces of human beings. Of these, nearly three-quart or about 30 per cent. of the total number of oil paintings, portraits of people whose names are actually given. remaining 30 per cent. are similarly portraits of act people, but in this latter instance the pictures have b given fancy titles, such as "Rosebuds," "Half-p Seven," "Peggy," "Joy," "Rosalind," "Reflection "French Window," "Rose and Silver," and so on. the whole, the physiognomies of the subjects of this la group are slightly more attractive than those of the form which include among their number not only a score or of distinguished people whose portraits may be presum to be of interest to our own generation and perhaps to next, but a dreary succession of plutocratic nonenti whose portraits ought never to have been exhibited at But let us proceed with the statistics. 13 per cent. of oil paintings are pure landscape, another 13 per ce are pure architecture, while another 4 per cent. are arc tecture and landscape combined—the former predominat



MARGATE COTTAGE HOSPITAL: PROPOSED NEW BLOCK.

ADAMS, HOLDEN & PEARSON, Architects.



HOUSE AT THAMES DITTON: GROUND FLOOR PLAN. W. S. Grice, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.
(See Centre-plate)

while in another 3 per cent. architecture, landscape and people are combined to form pictures in which these three interests are about equally represented. Another 5 per cent. are either seascapes with or without the additional interest of ships; 8 per cent. represent "Still Life" pictures, of which about two-thirds are of bunches of flowers; another 8 per cent. may be described as "Subject Pictures," that is to say, compositions which portray in a realistic manner scenes and events of human or animal life. Pictures entitled "Sheepshearing," "The Ascot Procession Crossing Windsor Park," "Badminton Club," "Memorial Service to John Sargent in Westminster Abbey," "Welsh Mountain Ponies Coming into the Town over Brecon Bridge," and "A Delicate Operation" are included in this category. This leaves a residue of 3 per cent. of imaginative pictures, and, judging from the quality of the imagination shown, it is 3 per cent. too much. How one longs to take the "Rimas" and the "Belles Dames sans Merci" and the "St. Joans" and knock their heads together, and to do the same for "St. Galahad" and "St. Sebastian"! The "religious" pictures beggar description, and could only have been perpetrated by artists totally devoid of a sense of humour. No, indeed, our Academy painters are an industrious but not imaginative race.

Notes in Brief

The new public park at Gunnersbury was opened on Friday last by the Minister of Health, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who warmly commended the foresight of the Acton and Ealing Borough Councils in securing this magnificent and historic ground for public use. "The want of imagination of our fathers and grandfathers," he said, "had placed difficulties in the way of the acquisition of open spaces at the present day. They had never realised the need that would arise for open spaces in those great agglomerations of houses which formed our towns and cities or, in the pressure of their own immediate problems, thought open spaces a luxury that could wait." The park, which is one of great beauty, was bought from Mrs. Leopold de Rothschild and her son, Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, for £130,000, a sum said to be considerably below its real value in the open market. Of the area of 200 acres, about 13½ are reserved for building, and about half, consisting of open spaces, will be devoted to games grounds, including cricket and football pitches, tennis courts and a nine-hole golf ground.

* * *

The report of the Thames Conservancy for the year ending December, 1925, draws attention to the importance of maintaining efficiently schemes of sewerage disposal in to preserve the purity of the water, which under the po conferred by the Conservancy Act of 1894, has been at a high standard. By the further Conservancy A 1924, the area over which the Conservators exercise diction, in respect of pollution prevention in the Th watershed, has been increased by 165 square miles, mak total of 3,821 square miles, covering parts of Worce shire, Gloucestershire, Northamptonshire, Oxfords Bucks, Berks, Hants, Herts, Beds, Surrey, Middl East Sussex, and West Sussex.

* * *

A letter to "The Times" announces that a Hou Improvement Society has been established in Chelse similar lines to those formed in Kensington and St. Pan An appeal is being made for funds, about £4,000 ha been received towards the £6,000 required to comm operations. The Society proposed to refit single ho now used as tenements, for their altered purpose. It been presented with a small freehold site on which a b of flats will be erected, and this will serve as a clea house for those tenants who will be displaced while homes are being transformed. The advantages voluntary association, free from legislative restrictions dealing with the reclamation of slums, or the improver of potential slums, is stressed in this appeal. The prop acquired by the Association will be managed by the Wo House Property Managers, an organisation formed to c on the work of the late Miss Octavia Hill; and inves in the concern are given promise of small dividends.

* * *

The new Stadium at Amsterdam, which is being ere for the 1928 Olympic games, has been specially designe give plenty of space and avoid crowding in the exits entrances. Staircases 12 feet wide will lead to the var amphitheatres, and the arena can be clearly seen from seats. Provision will be made for thousands of vehi to approach and depart from the building without cau congestion, and the municipal tramsways will ext one of their services to bring visitors direct to the n gates. Large smoking and coffee rooms will be provi also a Press balcony for 600, with rooms in connection writing, telephoning and telegraphing. The decora scheme has received close attention, it being desired to sh how well Dutch architecture and decorative art collabor The plans have been passed by the "Commission Architectural Beauty."

Local Variations in Construction—VI.

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

Walling—(*continued*)

Of districts displaying special peculiarities Cambridgeshire and its Eastern neighbours enjoy two unusual building substances in clunch—a soft limestone which is almost chalk, or hard chalk which is almost limestone—and clay lump, practically cob made and used in blocks. Both materials are capable of endurance much beyond expectation if kept dry at base and top. Clay lump is still actively in use around Attleborough, Norfolk, but generally speaking the Fletton and Burwell bricks dealt both these materials their death-blow.

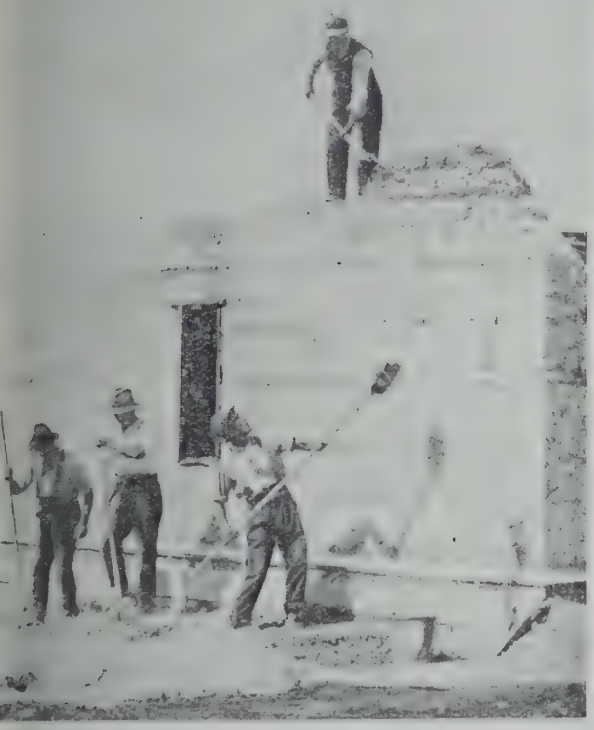


Fig. 28.—COB WALLING IN PROGRESS.

True cob is really at home in Devonshire, where structures all dates are found to consist of this material. Old men can still be found who practice the art or craft of cob walling, but to the younger generation of workers it is a messy business and it evokes in them no enthusiasm. Devon cob—formed of the "good red earth," goes only a short distance outside the county borders, but chalk cob is widely spread over adjoining counties—Wiltshire in particular is able to show miles of thatched garden walls built of cob or mud on a flint base, while Haddenham, in Bucks, is a centre whence, owing to the presence of local beds of white earth ("wytchet" locally) an excellent cob tradition radiated and even yet flickers. In Fig. 28 cob walling is seen in progress. The two men on the left are trampling the clay and straw, which the man on the right is forking up to the one on the wall, who places and treads into position. The height of each "raise" or course can be clearly seen in the photograph. After laying the face is roughly pared until reasonably true.

Brickwork has at last, and long overdue, obtained an historian in Mr. Nathaniel Lloyd, whose splendid and complete work on this subject leaves little to be said. Bricks are made wherever suitable clay exists, but one circumstance in connection with their earlier use is probably not fully appreciated. When roads were almost non-existent the custom undoubtedly was to make and burn bricks for any important country building on or near the actual site, and in some parts of the country solid evidences (if a hole can be called "solid"!) that this was so still exist. As a case in point, on the silt lands bordering the Wash, where wells are apt to prove brackish and surface water is the chief resource for man and beast, every old farmhouse or group of buildings still shows nearby a "water-hole" without evidence that soil from the excavation has been heaped or spread. It is practically certain that the actual building came out of the hole originally in the form of raw material for brickmaking. So recently as five years ago buildings were erected in this manner near Sutton, Lincolnshire—with advantage as to cost and expedition, but at some addition to the normal pains which must be taken to organise a building. It is really sheer laziness—dislike of trouble—preference for the easy course—call it what you will, which is at the root of the decay of the old and interesting local building crafts.

Curiosities in connection with brickmaking or laying are perhaps uncommon—which is not to say that agreeable variety of usage between one district and another is unknown. Apart from such variants from the normal as the grey-white bricks of the Ely-Warboys district of Cambridgeshire, which with their companion tiles, both plain and pan, give such a distinctive character to the domestic buildings of Ely; and the black-glazed headers of Arundel and neighbourhood, a brick that, in the days before either machine-induced search for regularity or reactionary search for "multicolour" and texture had disturbed matters, was generally red, brown or plum grey. This colour was the natural outcome of effort to produce from the material at hand a tough and enduring building block of handy size by the simplest means.

It is, however, interesting to see occasional departures from the accepted manner of bricklaying in some of the minor buildings of Norfolk—where for instance it is not uncommon to find garden walls in their lower parts entirely of headers on edge unbonded. It may be presumed that wallers used to building in flint would in time become rather contemptuous of the need for bonding, and this curious aberration is possibly the result. Norfolk and the adjoining parts also almost monopolise the art of building, "tumbled-in" gable parapets, with joints at right angles to the pitch (Fig. 29), and some examples of this work will be shown later. The more elaborate crowstep and curved gables of the less humble East Anglian houses have been abundantly illustrated, but this more simple device usually escapes notice.

A great deal of apparent "brickwork" of the Georgian period in the South of England may be found on examination to be brick-tiles—a species of rebated hanging tile applied to old frame buildings, usually at the time when sash windows were inserted. Towns from Salisbury to Rye mostly show examples.

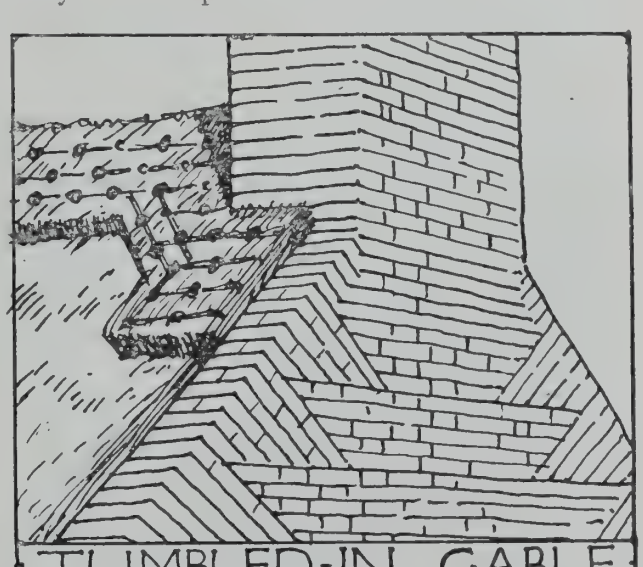


Fig. 29.

Practical Acoustics—II.

By A. G. Huntley, A.M.I.Struct.E.

Having given a brief outline of the method of attacking the problem in the early stages, it is now proposed to go into it in greater detail. The various bounding surfaces should be examined to see that no undue maxima and minima patches are being produced, and also to make sure that maximum reinforcement is being obtained. Should it be found that certain surfaces appear to be dangerous they would be marked for further consideration after the questions of reverberation and resonance have been settled.

Absorption Explained.

Energy having once been expended in creating sound in a confined space it must continue as sound energy until it is either transmitted by the boundary walls or transformed into some other kind of energy, usually heat; this process of transformation is termed absorption, whilst the period during which it operates is known as reverberation.

Of all the phenomena bound up with architectural acoustics none is more important or has greater bearing on the ultimate solution than the phenomenon of absorption, for on this depends not only the true balance of tone of the produced sound, but also its distinctness and to some extent its reinforcement.

Now, all materials used in building construction are sound absorbent, though as a rule only to a very small degree, hard plaster, for instance, only absorbing 2½ per cent. of the incident sound, glass even less, wood, on the other hand, anything up to 6 per cent. Where it is possible to construct a building of non-absorbent surfaces a sound produced in it would be audible for ever, whilst were its surfaces entirely absorbent then open air conditions would be produced.

Neither of these cases is, of course, possible, but it is a common thing to find a building with a reverberation of between 10 and 11 secs. (the building of course being empty). The confusion produced by such reverberation may easily be imagined when it is realised that the normal rate of speech is three to four syllables a second, so that in such a building, by the time a speaker has reached his 39th syllable the first one he uttered together with all the intermediate ones is each contributing its quota of sound, through and above which it is necessary to hear and distinguish the orderly processions of the syllables.

A very forcible illustration of this was once experienced by the writer in an infants' "crêche." It was a room about 30 feet square, and 12 feet high, and accommodated some twenty toddlers ranging in ages from three to four years, and each one's aim and object in life seemed to be to create the maximum amount of noise of which its young lungs were capable. As the reverberation in that room, even with the kiddies in it, was over four seconds, the total amount of noise produced can be more readily imagined than described!

Rates of Reverberation.

On the other hand, a certain amount of reverberation is not only desirable, but very necessary in order to reinforce the sound, and to add weight of tone, which latter is of great importance in the true rendering of music. The actual period varies both with the size of the auditorium, and the purpose for which it is to be employed. For small rooms very little is necessary, a second or even slightly less being sufficient. As the size is increased the reverberation must be increased with it, or else the sound will appear dead or lacking in brightness; this period may in certain cases (concert halls, etc.) be usefully increased to 2¼ sec.

This desirable increase is made possible chiefly by two facts, firstly that, as already pointed out, the human ear is not a very sensitive organ (being unable to distinguish intervals of time of less than 1/15 sec.), and, secondly, that from long necessity our ears have become accustomed to a certain amount of overlapping of tones, so that, when this is absent, a strange and rather irritating feeling is produced.

As a general guide it may be taken that for speech 1½ would be a good figure, whilst for music alone this ca increased to a maximum of 2¼ secs.; when both music speech have to be dealt with a mean between the two fi should be chosen.

For music, a long period is necessary in order to weight of tone, that is to give the various tones tim blend to enrich the whole volume. Composers have very alive to this, and many enthusiasts say that in o to hear a particular piece rendered as its compose tended it is necessary to hear it played in the buildi which it was composed. Others go even farther and that certain music was written specially for some parti building. This is reputed to be the case with som Fairfax's work written specially for St. Albans Cathe where the peculiar acoustical properties of the building supposed to bring out a fourth part which does not ap in the score.

The Shape of the Building.

In general, the shape of a building has little effec its period of reverberation, its volume and the mat of its construction, its furnishings and audience being governing factors. Exceptions to this are the barrel v and the spherical dome, though their effect is ch produced because they contain a maximum volume minimum of bounding surface.

Reverberation is proportional to volume and inver proportional to absorbing power, and as the common bu ing materials possess such low coefficients of absorptio is left to the furnishings, fittings and the audience to su the major portion. As an audience supplies about per cent. of the absorption, most buildings are good o least passable when full; as they, however, are more o than not used with, say, one-third of their full complem it is here that difficulties arise. The above does not course, apply to such types of buildings as council chamb board or committee rooms, where nearly always the sea capacity is totally disproportionate to their volume consequently their acoustics are generally faulty.

A partial remedy for lack of audience may be fo in upholstered seats, and in carpets, both good absorbe these, of course, only come into play when not scree by an audience, so that they will partially take the p of the audience when it is absent.

Finally, when all the absorbent units have been tota up, it may still be found that more is required, then s of the recognised absorbing materials must be used as or ceiling finishes to take up excess of sound.

With the design completed the reverberation will given by Professor Sabine's well-known formula, and f this it is easy to compute the number of units of absorp that must be added or substracted to give the desired resu When this has been settled the type of absorbing mate must be decided upon and the place it will occupy fi This will be done with reference to the surfaces alre marked dangerous, for reflections from these sho as far as possible, be reduced by making their surfa absorbent.

Provided that the sound has free play on to an absorb material, the material will retain the same co-effici of absorption wherever it is put in the building. Cert places are, however, better than others, and apart fr those already mentioned, the material should be so pla as to cut out the longest reflective path, *i.e.*, at the farth distance from the source so as to minimise any echo effe

In buildings having large seating capacity, it is at ti impossible to keep the difference between the direct reflected paths below 75 ft., and therefore conditi tending to produce echo will result unless precautions taken. Also, perhaps, these surfaces cannot be m absorbent, as sufficient absorbing units are already prese so that a deadening effect would result if more were add This difficulty is overcome by ensuring that the sound





HOUSE AT MAIDENHEAD. C. WONTNER-SMITH, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



HOUSE AT SEVENOAKS. F. C. Robson, Architect.

reflection shall be dispersed in all directions, and this is brought about by coffering or otherwise breaking up the surfaces in question. To secure adequate dispersal it is important to see that the coffers or indentations are sufficiently deep or they will not be effective. As a parallel, it is no use trying to break up a sea wave with a walking stick; a really big rock is necessary if any impression is to be made.

Resonance.

There is one other important factor, and it is one to which is given a term that is, unfortunately, very loosely used. Resonance is the term, and it is essential that the precise phenomenon to which it relates should be understood and appreciated. It is applied in scientific literature to the phenomenon, wherever it may occur, of the growth of a vibratory motion of an elastic body under periodic forces timed to its natural rates of vibration.

As an illustration of this, take a large bowl of water and strike the surface of the water in the centre with the palm of the hand. This will cause a wave to spread, which, reflected at the edge of the water, will return to the hand. If, just as the wave reaches the hand it again strikes the water, it will reinforce the wave, which going out stronger than before, returns again. It is evident that if this process is repeated a considerable wave can in time be created. It therefore follows that resonance will alter the total amount of sound in a room and will always increase it.

From the foregoing it will thus be apparent that resonance is an important factor; but the difficulty is that a body is only resonant under those forces timed to its natural rate of vibration, and therefore as far as sound is concerned, will only reinforce certain tones of a complex sound, and consequently will exert an unbalancing and distorting effect. This action of resonance may also be caused by the air enclosed in a room, so that every room has a definite pitch to which it responds; the smaller its volume, the higher the pitch. Of resonating material used in building construction, wood is the most important, as, of course, it usually occurs in considerable areas, as, for example, in floors and panelling. As its co-efficient of absorption is double that of ordinary plaster, its use as an int finishing is of considerable value as an absorbent, als general re-inforcing effect due to its resonance very r outweighs any disadvantage that may be produce distortion. As an example, it is particularly usef the construction of platforms.

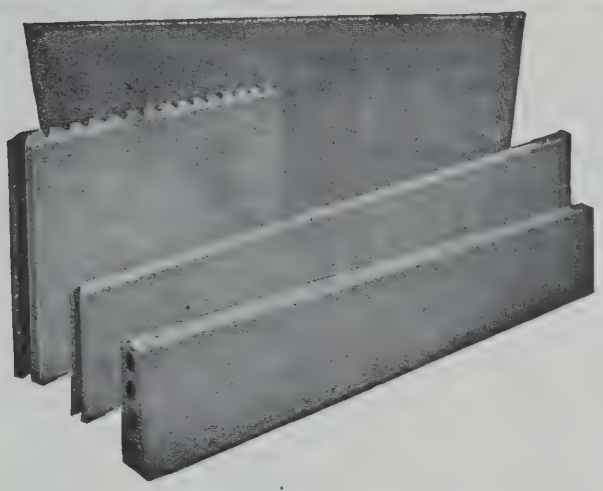
Unfortunately, in regard to resonance, there is little data available, and a large field is open for ex mental work. To cite a few instances, in which experi might be carried out, the effect of different spacing o grounds for panelling both vertical and horizontal, thickness of the panels themselves and even the kin wood from which they have been made, whether they sh be built up of two or more varieties as in ply wood, Or, again, where by-laws enforce that panelling shou packed up solid, in which cases probably all reson action will be entirely damped out.

For platform construction, whether for speech or m it has been found from practical experience that siderable reinforcement of sound can be obtained if floor of the platform is of wood carried on at least joists, thus providing a 6 in. air space below the Also, when panelling is used at the back, and at the between the platform and the main floor, it should be as positively as possible both to the platform, and in latter case to the main floor as well.

Mr. Percy B. Houfton, F.R.I.B.A., a well-known Che field architect, died recently at the age of 51. He consulting architect to the Chesterfield Corporation, as Town Planning officer had taken a prominent par the laying out of local housing estates. Amongst o undertakings, Mr. Houfton assisted Professor Adshea the preparation of the Chesterfield Regional Plan Scheme. He also planned the Bolsover Colliery Compa housing estates at Clipstone, Edwinstowe and Ravenswo designed the Chesterfield Technical College, and was architect for the Derbyshire miners' new convalescent h now in course of erection at Skegness.

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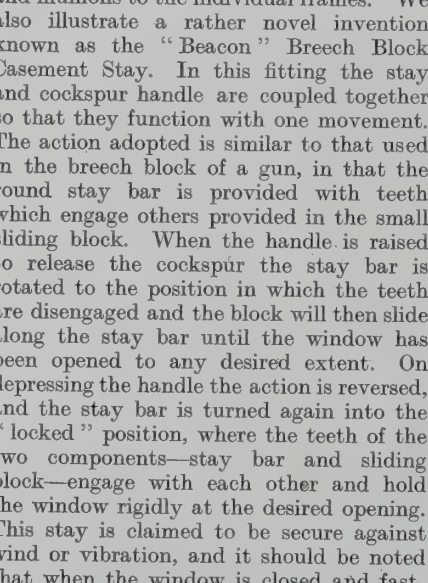
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New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings

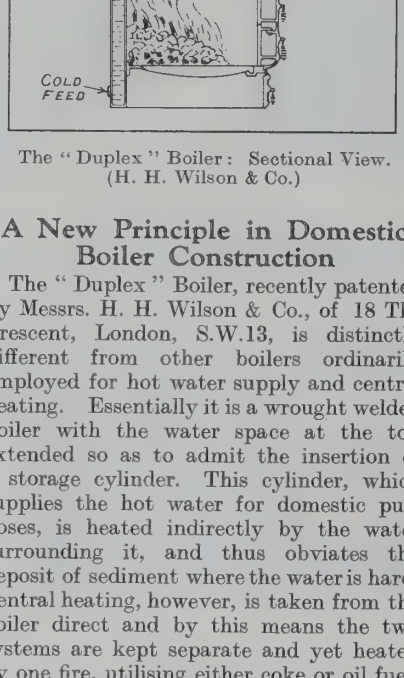
Metal Windows on the Unit System

Messrs. John Thompson Beacon Windows, Ltd., of Beacon Works, Wolverhampton, and of Danes Inn House, Aldwych, London, W.C., are now making "Beacon" Metal Windows in standardised units, so arranged with automatic locking transomes and mullions that any combination of the units can be assembled on the job. Twelve units are available, all of the same width (20 inches), but of three different heights (24⅞, 36½ and 48 inches). Each of the three sets comprises a "fast" light, "side hung," "top hung" and "centre hung" lights. The frames are made from heavy sections and are machined to fine engineering limits so as to be interchangeable. All the panes are uniform in size, and both fast and loose vents have the same sight lines. A feature is also made of the patent removable fittings and easy cleaning hinges, details of which are shown



"Beacon" Windows: Details of Transomes and Mullions.
(John Thompson Beacon Windows, Ltd.)

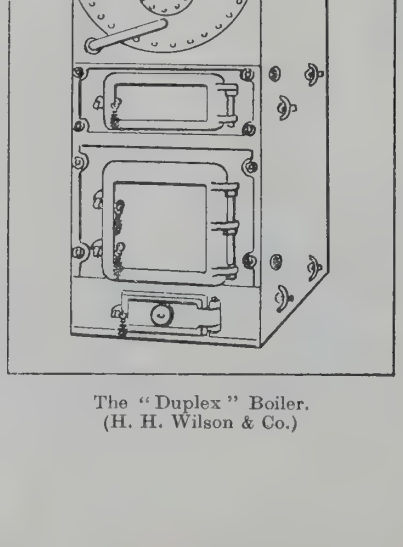
in our illustrations together with the system adopted for locking the transomes and mullions to the individual frames. We also illustrate a rather novel invention known as the "Beacon" Breech Block Casement Stay. In this fitting the stay and cockspur handle are coupled together so that they function with one movement. The action adopted is similar to that used in the breech block of a gun, in that the round stay bar is provided with teeth which engage others provided in the small sliding block. When the handle is raised to release the cockspur the stay bar is rotated to the position in which the teeth are disengaged and the block will then slide along the stay bar until the window has been opened to any desired extent. On depressing the handle the action is reversed, and the stay bar is turned again into the "locked" position, where the teeth of the two components—stay bar and sliding block—engage with each other and hold the window rigidly at the desired opening. This stay is claimed to be secure against wind or vibration, and it should be noted that when the window is closed and fastened in the ordinary manner by the cockspur handle an additional fastening is provided by the breech block action.



The "Duplex" Boiler: Sectional View.
(H. H. Wilson & Co.)

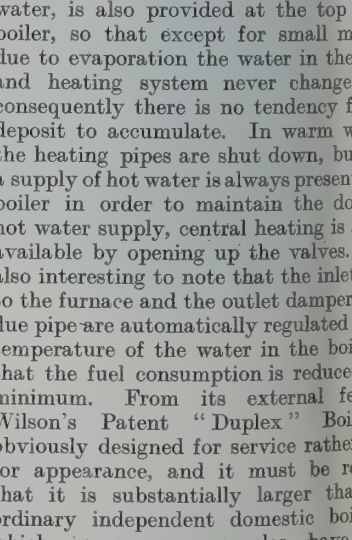
A New Principle in Domestic Boiler Construction

The "Duplex" Boiler, recently patented by Messrs. H. H. Wilson & Co., of 18 The Crescent, London, S.W.13, is distinctly different from other boilers ordinarily employed for hot water supply and central heating. Essentially it is a wrought welded boiler with the water space at the top extended so as to admit the insertion of a storage cylinder. This cylinder, which supplies the hot water for domestic purposes, is heated indirectly by the water surrounding it, and thus obviates the deposit of sediment where the water is hard. Central heating, however, is taken from the boiler direct and by this means the two systems are kept separate and yet heated by one fire, utilising either coke or oil fuel. From the sectional elevation, which we illustrate, it will be seen that two horizontal flues are provided, so that the maximum boiler heating surface is exposed to the action of the fire and flue gases. The heating flow pipes are not taken off at the top of the boiler, as is customary, but are connected at either side of the boiler at the level of the upper horizontal flue, whilst the return pipes enter at fire-bar level. The cylinder, which is made in corrugated galvanised iron for hard water, and in corrugated copper for soft water, is supplied with cold water from the house cistern,



The "Duplex" Boiler.
(H. H. Wilson & Co.)

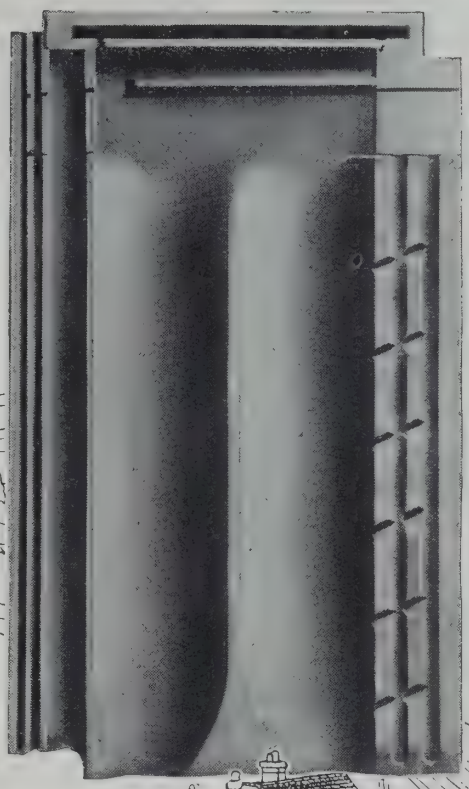
and the cold feed is preheated entering the cylinder by passing th coil which is inserted into the wa of the boiler between the cylinder upper flue. The cylinder and pre coil are therefore always surrounded hottest water in the boiler, the temp of which is not lowered at any t heat losses in the central heating Maximum heating efficiency is also by using corrugated metal in th struction of the cylinder, but the te ture of the water in the cylinder is maintained below the point at deposit or furring usually takes place boiler itself is supplied with cold from a small feed tank, fixed just ab highest point of the heating syste the ball valve in this tank is fitt down so as to shut off the supply six inches of water are present. way ample room for the expansion water is provided without any loss



The "Beacon" Breech Block Casemen
(John Thompson Beacon Windows, L

overflow. An open air pipe, term in an expansion tank, large enou absorb the full expansion of the water, is also provided at the top boiler, so that except for small m due to evaporation the water in the and heating system never change consequently there is no tendency f deposit to accumulate. In warm w the heating pipes are shut down, bu a supply of hot water is always presen boiler in order to maintain the do hot water supply, central heating is available by opening up the valves. also interesting to note that the inle to the furnace and the outlet damper flue pipe are automatically regulated temperature of the water in the boi that the fuel consumption is reduce minimum. From its external fe Wilson's Patent "Duplex" Boi obviously designed for service rathe for appearance, and it must be r that it is substantially larger tha ordinary independent domestic boi which so many examples have illustrated on these pages. Six are made, with heating powers r from 120,000 to 240,000 British T





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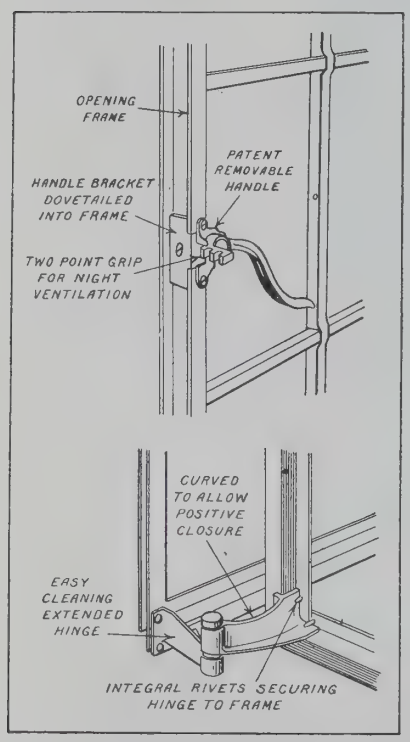
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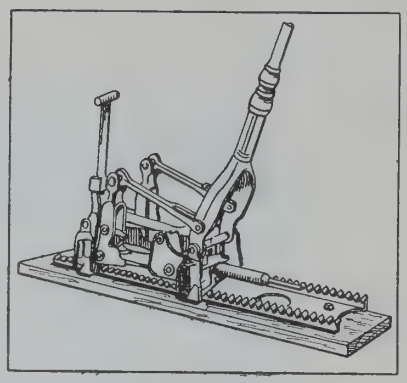
Pipe Laying with Reduced Trenching

Messrs. Alfred Herbert, Ltd., of Coventry, and of 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W., have sent us particulars of a new Pipe Pushing Jack for which they have just been appointed sole selling agents in the British Isles. This jack is equipped with a turned steel pilot which screws on to the pipe, and in ordinary soil it will give a push of 100 feet or more with a maximum deviation from the objective of less than six inches. Pipes can thus be laid under roads, paving or lawns, without disturbing the surface, and where lead pipe or cable is concerned it is only necessary to push



"Beacon" Windows: Details of Removable Fittings.
(John Thompson Beacon Windows, Ltd.)

through to the objective with iron pipe and then connect up the lead pipe or cable and pull back. The pilot and following pipe are held by two steel jaws and the machine is operated by pawls on a rack and pinion, the forward or reverse being obtained by tripping the pawls. The pressure exerted in low gear ranges from four tons on the "Standard" machine, which has a gear of 1 inch traverse with each forward movement of the handle, to 25 tons on the "Special" model, which is triple geared. The "Standard" machine, which we illustrate, will handle iron pipe of $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch nominal bore, and its total weight is only 110 lbs. The "Perfect" model takes $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe, and is claimed to lay 30 to 40 feet of 2 inch pipe in 20 minutes; whilst the "Special," equipped with combination pilots, will deal with pipes up to 4 inches. In use the machine is set in a hole of sufficient dimensions to allow the operator to work with freedom, and a tail or following trench is provided according to the pipe length used. The floor of the working trench must be levelled up so that the track does

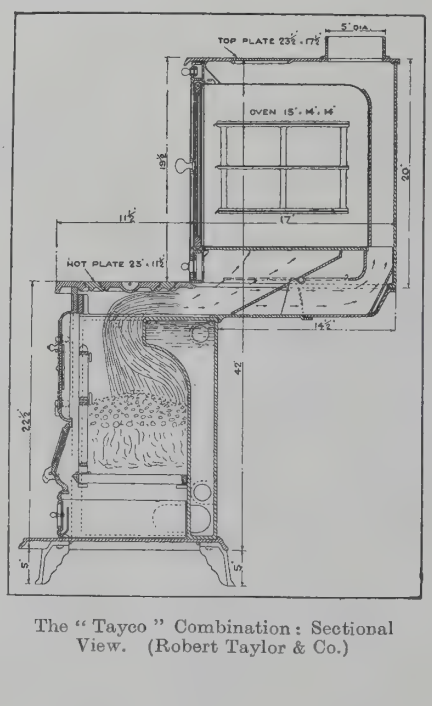


The "Easy" Pipe Pushing Jack.
(Alfred Herbert, Ltd.)

not ride on an unequal surface, and the jack must be securely "stayed" in position by planks and wedges before commencing operations. It is also important to see that the pilot is properly levelled and carefully sighted, for the success of the work is largely dependent upon this factor, inasmuch as stones and similar obstructions up to six inches diameter offer but little resistance for deviating the path of the pilot.

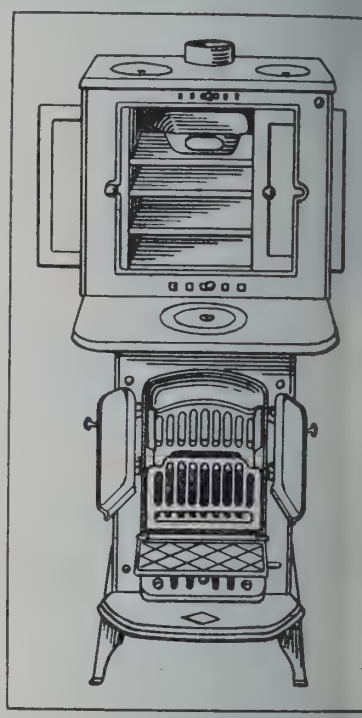
A New Heating and Cooking Unit

The "Tayco" Combination introduced by Messrs. Robert Taylor & Co., of Muirhall Foundry, Larbert, Scotland, has been designed to provide an efficient cooking service and give a constant supply of hot water for domestic purposes from one fire. Where the water supply is suitable, two or three small radiators can be connected to the boiler for central heating. The combination is self-setting and all the oven flues are self-contained. The pipework to the hot water cylinder can be connected up on either the right or left hand side. The oven is provided with sliding doors fitted with panels of toughened plate-glass through which the cooking operations can be closely watched; by the introduction of a special feature in construction these glass panels always remain transparent and never cloud irrespective of the temperature of the oven or the nature of the food being cooked. Where desired panels of enamelled plate can be supplied instead of glass. The flues



The "Tayco" Combination: Sectional View. (Robert Taylor & Co.)

surround the whole of the oven, wi exception of the door, and a patent de is provided on the underside for v the temperature. When this defle lowered the flames and hot gases impi the underside of the oven and then through side flues and over the top chimney. In the raised position t flector merely baffles the flames and which pass direct to the flue at the This simple device completely contro temperature of the oven. The flu accessible for cleaning through pot on the top hotplate, the soot being down and raked forward from unde the oven into the fire-box and ash The hot-plate on the top of the fire- loose and free to expand, and c removed for cleaning purposes. It also be noted that the absence of an ing obviates fracture or distortion. "Tayco" will burn any kind of fue combustible refuse. For cooking pu



The "Tayco" Heating and Cookin Combination.
(Robert Taylor & Co.)

coal should be used when a high tem ture is desired in the oven, but in cases a mixture of two parts of coal t part of coke will meet all requirem When cooking operations are finishe all-coke fire can be maintained. The is stoked from the front, thus avo emission of smoke and dust. The fal and fire-breast can be easily removed the cinders on the bottom grate can be tilted into the ash pan. The chu front of the fire-breast has direct acce the ash pan so that cinders are preve from falling in front of the stove. Pa adjustments to the dropping trivet e this door to be fixed in any position toasting or grilling. The "Tayco" bination will give 190 square fee radiation surface and is suitable for a water cylinder of 45 to 50 gallons capa but the normal rating of the boiler i gallons of hot water per hour at 150° F The total height of the unit is 47 inches, the extreme width over the oven d when open, is 30 inches.



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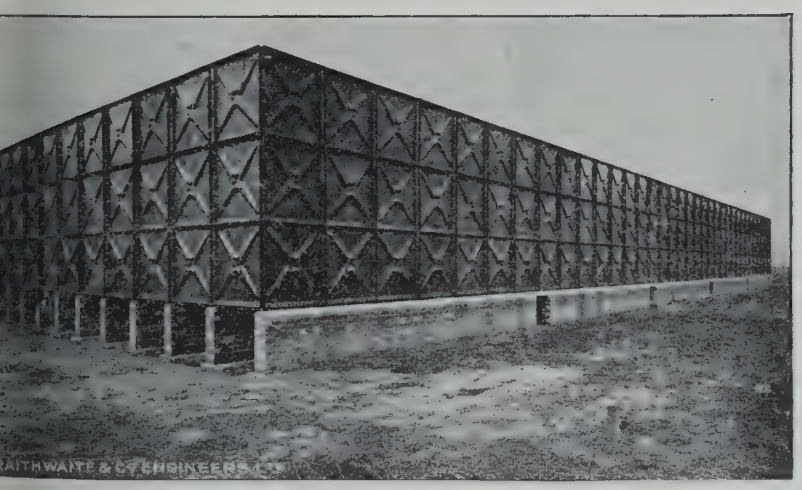
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Building Finance in the City

Our Financial Correspondent will be glad to answer any inquiries which may be addressed to him c/o the Editor

Electrical Equipment issues have been prominent in the recent appreciation of Industrial share values on the Stock Exchange. The reports now appearing give ample justification for this, and, with the labour outlook now decidedly clearer, there appears a good time ahead for both the electrical and building trades. The only blot on the horizon is the coal stoppage. Once the difficulties in this connection are safely surmounted a general revival of interest should be witnessed.

In common with similar concerns, the Callender's Cable and Construction Co. records further progress despite keen competition. Net profits for 1925 are up practically £12,000 at £289,644, after allowing £10,000 more for depreciation at £40,000. The dividend for the year remains at 15 per cent., but out of reserves ordinary shareholders are to receive a scrip bonus of one new share for every three held, which is equivalent to another 33⅓ per cent. After this capitalisation the reserve will stand at £70,978, and it is proposed to increase this to £400,000 by the transfer of £329,022 from the credit forward, which will then be reduced to £282,317. The directors attribute the substantial profits disclosed to economy in production, to use of modern machinery, and to a large turnover. It is stated that there is every probability that large quantities of underground cable will be required in the near future, not only in Great Britain, but also in those countries in which a strong position has been secured. Current finances are very strong, quick assets exceeding quick liabilities by £1,364,000, or nearly equivalent to the issued share capital. Generally the outlook for the electrical equipment industry is regarded favourably, and increased dividends, with the possibilities of bonus issues by some of the other companies, are anticipated in the market. It is believed that Henleys will be the next concern to make an issue of shares on bonus terms.

Siemens Brothers' profit for the past year is up £90,583 at £289,442, but the ordinary dividend for the twelve months is to remain at 7½ per cent. After paying the Preference and Ordinary dividends there is a balance of as much as £296,140, which the directors propose to carry forward owing to the unsettled question of excess profits duty.

Owing to the difficulties arising out of the labour situation, the report and accounts of the Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., have been delayed somewhat. However, the dividend remains at 10 per cent., and no doubt the figures will make a satisfactory show as soon as available.

As generally expected, the great Middlesbrough engineers, Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., are again withholding the interim dividend on the 8 per cent. non-cumulative capital. It will be recalled that the company issued debentures early year in connection with the financing developments in Kentish coalfield. Some important contracts are also hand which naturally make a heavy demand upon c resources, so that shareholders should exercise patie until the accounts for the year to September app towards the end of November.

Some Active Securities

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	s. d.	s. d.	s.
Associated Cement Ord. ..	17 10½	18 0	15
Armstrongs	9 0	9 3	14
Babcocks	2⅝	2⅝	1
Baldwins	9 0	9 6	10
Bolckow Vaughan	6 6	6 6	6
Brit. Portland Cement ..	36 6	37 0	30
Brit. Insulated	64 6	64 0	62
Callenders	81 0	79 0	68
Consett Iron	14 3	14 9	21
Dorman Long	9 6	10 0	9
Eastwoods	38 0	37 3	32
Francois Cement Ord. ..	10 0	9 9	8
General Electric	30 0	30 3	24
Guest Keen	33 0	33 9	32
Hadfields Ord.	13 9x	13 9x	17
Henleys	79 6	79 0	65
Holborough Cement ..	24 6	23 0	—
Johnson & Phillips	61 0	61 0	37
Metro-Vickers	24 9	25 0	23
Pease & Partners	11 6	11 3	13
Siemens	31 0	33 0	27
South Durham Steel.. ..	2⅜	2 7/16	2
Stewarts Deferred	27 6	27 6	35
Vickers Ordy.	7 10½	8 3	7
Wall Paper Defd.	32 4½	32 3	25

Answers to Enquirers

SMALLMAN.—We believe the company has turned corner and you should hold on in anticipation of a bet showing in the next accounts, which should be available July.

TEEPIECE.—The prospect of a dividend is remote a you might with advantage put the money into Bell's Uni Asbestos Ordinary, which we regard as a sound investme

ALPHA.—Your list is a speculative one. We g preference to Nos. 3, 4, 6 and 8. Nos. 1 and 5 are best alone in any case.

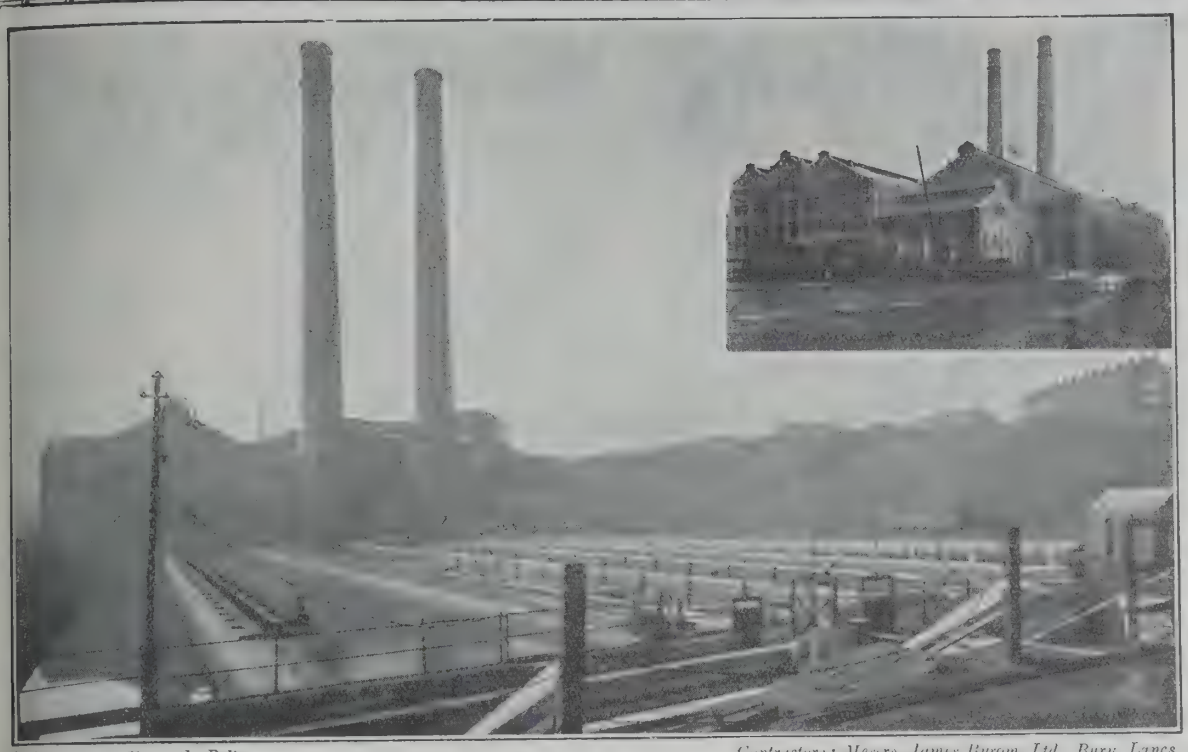
The Utilisation of Old Cottages

The Medical Officer of Health of the Newton Abbot Rural District has pointed out that rents of new houses are beyond the means of farm labourers and that the owners of old cottages should be encouraged to repair them, as with a little care and attention they can be made to serve a useful purpose. This is a sensible suggestion if acted upon in a reasonable manner, by which we mean that the controlling authority should not insist in such cases on the maintenance of standards considered necessary in new buildings. But directly an attempt is made to convert an old cottage into a dwelling conforming to approved standards expense is increased, and that expense is usually not justified by results. It should be considered that if generations of people have lived all their lives in an old cottage it is unlikely to be very insanitary, and the best plan is to repair it in a commonsense manner, only doing what can be effected at a reasonable cost.

In addition, such a course would tend and help to preserve the old landmarks of the countryside which have for centuries given character to England.

Amateur Criticism

In a letter to "The Times" Mr. W. Marshall critici the new Devonshire House, which he says appears to ha been constructed very largely from the commercial po of view; it also offends him as being at least 30 or 40 f too high! He apparently forgets that practically eve building except a memorial is constructed from a comm cial point of view. If a man builds himself a house it usually because he considers he is getting the accomm dation he wants at a price he is inclined to pay and th two factors in reality determine his action. Even in t case of a church the requirements are to seat a certa number of people suitably in a building adapted for t purposes to be served. These factors again very large govern the design of the church. Devonshire House is, course, erected for a very practical purpose, to obtain reasonable profit on the sum expended in land and bui ing, and it is this factor which governs its height, so th criticisms should involve taking the height for granted a criticising the manner in which that height is expressed design.



Architect: Mr. Haworth, Bolton. *Contractors: Messrs. James Byrom, Ltd., Bury, Lancs.*

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At Stourport Super Generating Station, the elevator pits taken below the River Stour are kept dry with cement and 'PUDLO' Brand Waterproofer. In this case the walls are of engineering bricks set in waterproofed cement, but it is generally more economical to use a rendering.

Renderings of sand and cement with 'PUDLO' Brand Waterproofer are used with the greatest success for lining mist chambers and ducts for air washing plants. Cement so waterproofed cannot produce efflorescence which is capable of serious damage if the salt crystals are taken by air draught into the delicate parts of electrical machinery.

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The Week's Building News

London and Home Counties

BECKENHAM.—Sanction has been obtained for a loan of £1,000 for improvements at Bromley Road School. Subsidy certificates are to be given for 29 houses in Ravenscroft Road for Mr. S. G. Gee, and for 26 in Churchfields Road for the Beckenham Development Co.

CHORLEY.—The Borough Engineer is to prepare estimates for the erection of a bandstand in Astley Park. Another 50 housing subsidies are to be granted. A joint town planning scheme is to be prepared for the town and district adjoining.—Plans passed: 7 houses off Mayfield Road for Fosterfield Mill Co., Ltd.; additions, mineral water works, Water Street, for Messrs. T. & R. Smith.

CLAPHAM.—Messrs. H. Wakeford & Sons are to erect a club hall at the rear of 374 Wandsworth Road, Clapham.

CROYDON.—On behalf of the Corporation, Mr. Carter Pegg has prepared plans for the provision of accommodation for nurses at the Mental Hospital at a cost of £27,000. Schemes have been prepared for the erection of three blocks of flats at Upper Coombe Street, 4 shops and houses at South End and 10 shops and houses in High Street at a total cost of £55,000, and tenders are to be invited. The Ministry of Health have approved the North Croydon town planning scheme. Plans passed: Milk distributing depot, Bensham Lane, for Mr. E. Bates; 12 houses, Norbury Hill, for Messrs. Thomas & Son; 26 houses, Lodge Avenue, Waddon, for Mr. E. G. Bax; 11 houses, Brading Road, for Messrs. Davey & Hart; 14 houses, Montpelier Road, for Mr. E. J. Tinniswood; pavilion, Lindfield Avenue, for Mr. C. H. Ridge; 15 houses, Lindfield Avenue, for Mr. C. H. Ridge; 15 garage offices and store, Victory Garage, Thornton Heath, for Mr. R. H. S. Parry; 44 houses, Falkland Park Avenue, Norwood Hill, for Messrs. Jupp & Ryan.

HORNSEY.—Messrs. B. & A. White are to erect 40 houses at Wood Vale.—Plans passed: 9 garages, Ellington Road, for Mr. S. C. Phillips; 14 houses, Creighton Avenue, for Messrs. A. E. Bailey & Sons.

RICHMOND (SURREY).—The Borough Council have approved plans for the erection of 35 parlour houses, 34 non-parlour houses and 20 flats on a portion of the allotment land in Manor Road.

RICHMOND, SURREY.—The Ministry of Health have sanctioned the applications of the Borough Council to loans of £33,322 for the erection of the Central School, and £2,630 for housing purposes in Dudley Road.

WEYBRIDGE.—The D.C. have received sanction to loan £51,150 for the erection of 100 houses at Old Palace Gardens.

WILLESDEN.—Plans have been prepared for additions to the nurses home of the Willesden General Hospital, Harlesden Road. The Metropolitan Railway Co. propose the erection of 36 houses for employees at Aylesbury Street, Neasden.—Plans passed: 50 houses, Whitmore Gardens, Kensal Green, for Mr. R. H. Curner; additions to billiard hall, Wendover Road, Harlesden, for Mr. R. Jones.

WIMBLEDON.—The T.C. propose erecting 69 dwelling houses of the "C" type on the Durnsford Road site.

WIMBLEDON.—Amongst the plans passed by the Town Council are the following: Messrs. Meux's Brewery Co., Ltd., sports club pavilion in Riverside Road; Mr. W. Hayne, Baptist Church and temporary building in Plough Lane; Messrs. T. Davis & Son, factory, Spencer Hill Road; Messrs. H. Coombs & Sons, 10 dwelling houses in Merton Hall Gardens and 4 in Toynbee Road.

Southern Counties

DOVER.—The Bull Inn, acquired by the Corporation, is to be rebuilt. The Borough Engineer is to prepare a scheme for re-housing tenants displaced by the Crabble Hill improvement. Another 38 houses are to be erected on the Astor housing estate. Mr. Duthoit, architect, has prepared revised plans for the reconstruction of the hospital.

PORTSMOUTH.—Plans passed: 6 houses, Asylum Road, for Messrs. West & Son; 3 houses, Widley Road, for Mr. H. Dye; 4 houses, Copnor Road, for Messrs. H. Williams & Son; 25 houses, Locarno Road, for Messrs. Stephenson & Morgan; 30 houses, Copythorn Road, for Mr. W. Ford; 9 houses, Idsworth Road, for Mr. C. C. Coles; 11 houses, Ripley Road, for Messrs. T. L. Norman & Son.

WEYMOUTH.—The Corporation Municipal Buildings Special Committee have asked the Borough Engineer to prepare a scheme in connection with the preservation of the Guildhall for a council chamber, court room, two committee rooms, mayor's parlour, assembly hall, offices, public library and museum, fire station and police offices.—Plans passed: additions to armoury, O.T.C. Weymouth College, for Messrs. M. King & Son.

Northern Counties

BEBINGTON.—A capital estimate of £72,000 has been p by the Cheshire Education Committee for a new secon school at Bebington.

BIRKENHEAD.—The Corporation have agreed to acquir Woodchurch estate of 450 acres at £150 an acre. Sanctio been obtained for a loan of £16,000 for buildings and sa plant at the North End destructor works.—Land at Be Road has been acquired for the erection of a central school a school for infants and juniors. Approval has been give plans for an elementary school, with roof playground, t erected in Hole Street.

BROMBOROUGH.—Cheshire Education Committee have quired a site at Woodsley, Bromborough, for the erection elementary school.

CALDAY.—Cheshire Education Committee have voted £24 for new buildings for the Calday Grange Grammar Sc improvements to existing buildings and alterations to h master's house.

CLITHEROE Education Committee has just approved sk plans for a new school for 400 scholars to be erected in Chat Road. The school will be of the open corridor type.

COPPULL.—The members of St. Oswald's Church and Rev. Father Clarkson, of Weld Bank, Chorley, are proposin erect a new edifice.

CROMPTON.—Plans have been approved by the Dis Council for the extension of the premises of the Wye Spin Co., Ltd., known as Wye No. 1 Mill.

ELLESMERE PORT.—Cheshire Education Committee voted £23,000 for the provision of an elementary schoo Heathfield Road, Ellesmere Port.

FLEETWOOD.—The Mid-Lancashire Board of Electr Commissioners have sanctioned the proposal of Fleetw Urban Council to expend about £31,000 on the installa of additional machinery to double the present output of local station, instead of taking bulk supply from Preston.

GARSTANG.—The Rural District Council have approved p for the erection of seven alms houses in Dimples Lane, B for the trustees of the late Mr. N. H. King, and for a chapel t erected in the Covent Grounds at Bond.

KEIGHLEY.—The Keighley Town Council intends to bui block of four flats on the Broomfield Estate as an experimen

KINGSLEY.—Cheshire Education Committee have v £10,000 for the provision of an elementary school at Kingsle

LEEDS.—The Market Committee of the Leeds City Cou have recommended for acceptance the tender of Messrs. J Wright & Son, of Leeds, for the extension of the wholesale m market and abattoir, at £34,489 5s. 3d.

LIMEHURST.—The District Council are proposing to e a new store house and public conveniences at Waterloo, which the surveyor, Mr. Thompson, is preparing the plans.

LIVERSEDGE.—The Spenborough District Council have pa the plans for a new electricity transformer chamber at Va Road, Liversedge.

MANCHESTER.—The Finance Committee submit an estim of £5,500 for premiums, etc., in connection with competi designs for the town hall extension. Capital estimates total £215,000 have been compiled by the Education Commi principally for the provision of new secondary and bra technical schools and new elementary schools. Estimate the Cemetery Committee include £46,000 for additional ceme accommodation. The Parks Committee are budgetting fo expenditure of £80,000 for the provision of increased recrea facilities and the lay out of new parks. Health Committee estim include £8,000 for the provision of a disinfecting station at Mo Hospital, £5,000 for preliminary expenses in connection with erection of a maternity hospital, £37,000 for a children's hos and £10,000 for new dispensary and offices. The Baths C mittee are allocating £30,000 for the erection of branch w houses and the first instalment of baths at Chorlton. Provi is made by the Markets Committee for an expenditure of £10 on lairage accommodation at the abattoir. The Watch Com tee propose the erection of a police and fire station at H Road, Hulme, at a cost of £10,000.

MEXBOROUGH.—The District Council is to erect 44 houses which 32 are to be non-parlour type and 12 parlour type. contractor is Mr. C. Weaver, of Mexborough.

MILNROW.—Mr. A. Travis, architect, Union Bank Chamb Rochdale, has been appointed by the District Council to prep the plans for the erection of 16 parlour type houses and 56 n parlour type houses on the Holt Estate at Milnrow.

MORECAMBE.—The Corporation propose the erection of a

MPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT by the CABLE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION

The term "NON-ASSOCIATION" was introduced by the Cable Makers' Association in 1905 to distinguish cables of the second quality from the "ASSOCIATION GRADE" (first quality) Cables of its members. For some time it has been urged upon the C.M.A. that the description is being applied by manufacturers at Home and Abroad who are not members of the Association, to their own cables, which are sometimes of inferior quality. This has caused confusion and possible loss to buyers of electric cables, and it is felt that some definite distinction is necessary.

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The Greengate and Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd.
W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.
The India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd.
Johnson & Phillips, Ltd.
Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd.
The London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd.
The Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd.
Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd.
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garage in Clark Street. Mr. W. Sanders is to erect 30 subsidy houses in Carlton Street and Essington Avenue. The Education Committee are to erect a clinic and manual training centre at Euston Road.—Plans passed: additions, Back Calton Terrace for Blackburn Ice Co. chapel; Parliament Street for Primitive Methodist Trustees; 4 houses Lancaster Road for Mr. J. W. Kitchen; alterations 28-29 The Crescent, for Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd.

MORETON.—Cheshire Education Committee are to proceed with the erection of an elementary school at Moreton the cost being estimated at £17,000 for site, buildings and equipment.

NELSON.—The Corporation have instructed the borough surveyor, Mr. W. H. Shackleton, to prepare the plans to carry out suggested extensions to the Town Hall at an estimated cost not exceeding £15,000. Application is to be made for sanction for a further scheme for the erection of 100 houses by the Council on the Hodge House Estate. Plans passed: 10 houses in Pont Street, 34 houses in Barkerhouse Road, 30 houses in Leamington Street and 6 to 8 in Lee Road.

OSSETT.—Tenders are to be obtained for the erection of 36 houses on the Leeds Road site.

PADIHAM.—The District Council are proposing to proceed with their new water supply scheme which is estimated to cost £60,000.

PONTEFRACT.—The Tadcaster Tower Brewery Co. is to erect a new hotel upon a site adjacent to the "Fox Inn" at Little Smeaton, near Pontefract. Other new hotels are to be built at Dodworth, Barnby, Dun Dinnington, Goldthorpe, Hatfield, Thorn and Upton, the last named being for Messrs. Pickersgills & Co., Ltd., Pontefract.

POULTON.—Lancashire C.C. are to widen the road between Singleton and Windy Harbour, Poulton, at an estimated cost of £23,000, the Ministry of Transport having agreed to the proposal.

RYBURN VALLEY.—A start is being made with the work of the laying of new water mains in connection with the new waterworks for the Wakefield Corporation at Baitings, Blackstone Edge, before the damming of the River Ryburn at Brogden Valley. The scheme is estimated to cost £930,000, and will be carried out in sections spread over a period of about 16 years.

SALFORD.—Plans for the following has been approved by the Corporation:—C.W.S. Ltd., Transformer sub-station at the glass works, Withington Street, Pendleton.—Mr. A. Cassel, the erection of 30 dwelling houses and garages at Leicester Road, Maston Road, Stanley Road, Cubley Road, and Bentley Road, Broughton.—Mr. C. Swain, architect, erection of a one-storeyed building at Old Peoples Homes, Stott Lane, Pendleton.—Messrs. J. Hill & Son, 12 houses in new street to be known as Vauban Drive, off Wilton Road, Pendleton.—Mr. F. Ridyard, construction of new road to be known as Acacia Drive and the erection of 14 semi-detached houses thereon.—Messrs. Markham Heywood & Co., erection of 10 dwelling houses, semi-detached, in Trenant Road and Denstone Road, Pendleton.—Mr. Ernest Hatton, construction of a warehouse in Heath Street, Broughton.

SHEFFIELD.—The Board of the Sheffield Children's Hospital have decided to build two new wards at the hospital at Western Bank, each containing 20 cots. One ward will be proceeded with immediately.

SHEFFIELD.—The Ministry of Health has sanctioned the borrowing by the Estates Committee of the Sheffield City Council of £4,000 for the purchase of additional land on the Wybourn Estate, and £183,964 for the erection of houses, street works, etc., at Gleadless Common.

SHEFFIELD.—Street and sewer works are to be carried out on the Manor estate at a cost of £180,000. Plans passed: four houses Abbey Lane, for Messrs. Simpson Bros.; six houses Sandygate Road, for Messrs. J. Moss, Ltd.; six houses Bingham Park Road, for Messrs. W. Malthouse, Ltd.; eleven houses Norton Lees Road, for Mr. W. C. Mander; thirty houses Huntley Road, for Mr. J. Ramsden; four houses Brooklands Crescent, for Mr. T. Pye; four houses Langsett Avenue, for Mr. E. Billbrough; six houses Sandygate Road, for Messrs. T. W. Knowles & Son; eight houses Dobcroft Avenue, for Mr. T. H. Bailey; six bungalows Redmires Road, for Messrs. Spooner & Harrison; six houses Dobcroft Avenue, for Mr. E. Sivil.

REASEHEATH.—Cheshire Education Committee have voted £30,000 for the provision of new buildings at the Reaseheath School of Agriculture.

SOUTH YORKSHIRE.—A large number of new cinemas are being built in the rapidly developing South Yorkshire coalfield. The latest projects are at Wath-on-Dearne, Langold, near Worksop and Rotherham.

SWINEFLEET.—The Goole Rural Council has accepted a tender of £5,472 from Messrs. Jackson & Oates, Pasture Road, Goole, for the erection of 12 non-parlour houses at Swinefleet.

WAKEFIELD.—The West Riding Education Committee, Wakefield, put forward an estimate of £30,000 for a new elementary school at Mexborough and an estimate of £18,000 new elementary school at Ingleton. Messrs. Massie & H worth, architects to the Wakefield Rural District Council, prepared plans for the erection and completion of 46 h on the following sites: 14 at Walton, in blocks of two; Sharleton, in blocks of two; 10 at Middlestown, in blocks of 6 at Batley Road, Kirkhamgate, in blocks of two. Sow Bridge District Council have passed the plans for the erecti 27 houses in the locality. The Wakefield Corporation accepted an offer from Messrs. G. Crook & Son, Ltd., bui and contractors, for the erection and completion of 500 h on the Snapethorpe estate, in accordance with plans specifications prepared by Mr. H. Morris, City Housing A tect. The 500 houses are to comprise 400 type "A 3" 100 "B 3."

Midlands

ROCHFORD.—The Ministry of Health have approved o Rochford R.D.C.'s scheme for the erection of 4 houses at R ford, 20 at Canewdon and 6 at Borling.

SMETHWICK.—Plans passed: bottle store, Greenfield R for Messrs. Mitchels & Butlers, Ltd.; assembly room, En House, High Street, for Smethwick Unionist Association; ba extension, High Park Road, for Birmingham Co-opera Society; extensions to works, Rolfe Street, for Messrs James & Co., Ltd.; additions to premises, Rolfe Street, Messrs. W. S. Welch & Son, Ltd.; additions to premises, Bear Road, for Caledonian Works Social Club, Ltd.

SPALDING.—A contract has been secured by the York Hennebique Contracting Co., Ltd., Viaduct Works, Kirk Road, Leeds, for the construction of a new ferro-concrete b at Spalding, at a cost of £20,830.

Scotland

EDINBURGH.—The Dean of Guild has passed plans for trustees of the Morningside Congregational Church for erection of a church and church hall at the corner of Morning Road and Chamberlain Road. The building is estimate cost £15,000.

ELGIN.—The T.C. have decided to proceed with the erec of 14 new blocks of municipal houses; 44 of the dwelling to be erected on the eastern outskirts of the town and involve construction of two new roads. The remaining 3 bl of 12 blocks are to be erected on town land at Braemoriston, Bishopmill.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation are to view a site of 180 a at High Carntyne for a housing scheme. A new site is recommended for the erection of a washhouse for the Polm district. Plans are in preparation for the erection of a w house in Barrowfield Street, Mile End. A site in Barrhead R is now proposed for the erection of a library for the Polloksh district. A site in Clyde Street has been obtained for the erec of a clinic. The Clyde Trustees have agreed to the proposa the Corporation for the erection of a fixed high level bridg Finnieston. The Corporation are being recommended exercise their option to purchase the Harbour Tunnel Compa works for the sum of £100,000. Mr. Andrew Aitken is to e 7 bungalows in Courthill Avenue, Cathcart.

Wales

MERTHYR.—Mr. J. E. Taylor states that a client is acqui the old Castle Hotel for conversion into a cinema. Tenders to be invited for the erection of a pavilion in Aberfan recrea ground. Taf Fechan Water Board are arranging to supply Barry U.D.C., the cost of mains being estimated at £7,500.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—It is proposed to erect a new techn institute at a cost of £25,000, and new secondary schools Bassaleg and Aberbeeg.

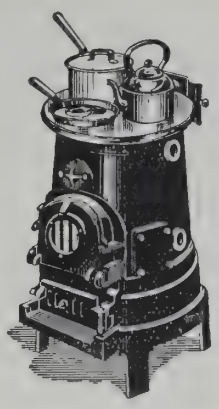
NEWBRIDGE.—A new church is to be erected at a cost £15,000. Mr. H. J. Griggs, A.R.I.B.A., Metropolitan B Chambers, Newport, is the architect.

NEWPORT.—Messrs. Lloyds Bank, Ltd., are to proceed w the erection of new branch premises. The architect Mr. Percy Reid Fry, Westgate Chambers, Newport.

SWANSEA.—Approval has been given to the plans of G.W.R. for the construction of a bridge to replace the l crossing at Burrows Road. The Borough Architect is to proc with the erection by direct administration of 100 houses Townhill. Plans passed: Church, Illtyd's Crescent, for R D. Collingwood; warehouse, St. Helen's Avenue, for Mrs. Ush 8 houses, Longcroft Road, for Messrs. W. & T. Benyon houses, Lon Mafon, for Messrs. Jenkins & Co.; 4 houses, Kild Street, for Messrs. Weaver Bros.; 4 houses, Fern Street, Mr. J. Willis; 3 houses, Essex Terrace, for Plasmarl Freeh Land Co., Ltd.

SWANSEA.—The county borough architect is to proceed w the erection of 150 houses (by direct administration) on Maesteg housing site.

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CAERPHILLY.—June 2.—For the erection of 48 one-storey dwellings on the Ilan Road site, Abertridwr, and the construction of roads and sewers therewith. Specifications, etc., seen, and form of tender from Mr. B. Jenkins, Housing Officer, Council Offices, Caerphilly, on deposit of 2 guineas.

CHESTERFIELD.—June 10.—Chesterfield Corporation call for tenders for the erection of a new Council school in Highfield Lane, Chesterfield, and extension of the Council school in Eyre Street, Hoyland. Plans and details from the architect, Mr. P. B. Hougton, Furnival Chambers, Chesterfield.

CLACTON.—June 9.—For new secondary school for 360 pupils at Clacton for Essex Education Committee. Apply to John Stuart, Old Court, Chelmsford. Deposit £2 2s.

CONGRESBURY.—For the erection of a new Sunday school. Plans and particulars from the secretary, Mr. W. A. Walter, Congresbury, Somerset.

ILFORD.—May 31.—For exterior painting of 86 houses at Barkingside for the U.D.C. Apply to A. Partington, Town Hall, Ilford. Deposit £1 1s.

ILKLEY.—June 2.—Ilkley Urban Council is calling for tenders for the erection of electricity showroom and offices. Specifications, etc., from the architect, Mr. E. L. Gaunt, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Ilkley.

KEYNSHAM.—For the erection of 24 semi-detached parlour type houses at Keynsham. Bills of quantities will not be provided, and contractors must take off their own quantities for a firm quotation. Conditions, plans, specifications and form of tender may be obtained from Mr. H. W. Argill, building surveyor, 16 High Street, Keynsham, near Bristol, on deposit of £1 1s.

LLANELLY.—Tenders are invited for the erection of a new chapel at Llwynhendy for the trustees of Nazareth Chapel. Plans and specifications can be obtained from the architects, Messrs. W. Griffiths & Son, Falcon Chambers, Llanelly, on deposit of two guineas. Tenders should be forwarded to Messrs. Griffiths & Son.

RAWMARSH.—June 12.—Tenders are invited by the Rawmarsh Urban Council for the erection of 40 houses on the Haugh-Dale Road housing site, Rawmarsh. All information from Mr. J. A. Tonge, architect, Council Offices, Parkgate, Yorkshire.

SHEFFIELD.—June 2.—Sheffield Education Committee invite tenders for the erection of an infants' department at the Sheregreen Council School. Information from the City Architect, Mr. W. G. Davies, Tow Hall.

SOMERSET.—For a new Council school and special subjects centre at Queen Camel, Somerset. Particulars from the architect, Mr. A. J. Pictor, F.R.I.B.A., 14 Queen Square, Bath.

SOUTHEND.—May 31.—For cleaning, painting and pointing Central Police Station. Apply to R. H. Dyer, borough engineer. Deposit £1.

SWANSEA.—June 9.—For the erection of 150 houses on the Maesteg House site. Site plan and conditions of contract can be examined, and drawings, specification, schedule and form of tender may be obtained at the office of Mr. Ernest E. Morgan, A.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, 3 Prospect Place, Swansea, on deposit of three guineas.

WAKEFIELD.—June 19.—Tenders to the Clerk of the Council, County Hall, Wakefield, are wanted for the erection of new county offices at Wakefield. Details from the West Riding Architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

WARMINSTER.—June 6.—For 16 parlour and 14 non-parlour type houses at Sambourne, Warminster. Particulars, form of tender, etc., can be obtained from the architect, Mr. W. W. Snailum, Church Street, Trowbridge, Wilts.

Building Tenders Accepted

AIREDALE.—The Pontefract Rural Council has accepted tenders from Mr. E. Greaves for laying of a new main sewer and water mains.

BIRKENHEAD.—Birkenhead Corporation have accepted the tender, £107,759, of Mr. Joseph Davies of Birkenhead, for the erection of 200 houses on the Tranmere Hall estate.

BRADFORD.—The Housing Committee of the Bradford Corporation has accepted a tender for the external painting of 977 municipal houses from Messrs. H. Lawrence & Son, Worksop, at a cost of £2,016 12s.

CHORLEY.—For the erection of 76 houses on the Ranglett Housing Site, for the Corporation (Mr. G. M. Hopkinson, Surveyor, Town Hall). J. W. Lee & Co., Chorley.

DENBY AND CUMBERSWORTH.—The District Co has placed a contract with Mr. J. G. Pearson, 31 South St Saville Town, Dewsbury, for the construction of a reservoir a capacity of 312,000 gallons.

EDWINSTOWE.—Notts County Education Committee accepted the tender, £11,988, of Messrs. Greenwoods (Monsfi Ltd., for the erection of a section of a new elementary scho Edwinstowe.

FARNLEY TYAS.—The District Council has placed contr with the following firms for ten houses :—Messrs. A. Hirst & Honley, mason ; A. Gill, Thurstooland, joiner ; T. Allison, Milnsbridge, plumber ; Oldfield Bros., plasterers ; Haigh Lawton, painters ; T. B. Tunnacliffe, Huddersfield, slaters.

LEEDS.—A tender has been accepted from Mr. L. Harpl Kirkstall Road, Leeds, for a new factory at Roydas L Lower Wortley, Leeds, for Messrs. Fox & Co., Ltd.

PITSMOOR AND TINSLEY.—The Sheffield Electri Committee has placed contracts for a new transformer station in Orphanage Road, Pitsmoor, and the extension of sub-station at Bawtry Road, Tinsley. The contractors for former are Wellerman Bros., Ltd., £886 10s., and for the la M. J. Gleeson, Ltd., Sheffield, £1,507.

SCARBOROUGH.—The Ministry of Health has sanctio the Scarborough Corporation's scheme for extensions to waterworks at a cost of £70,000. A contract for the first sec of the work has been placed with Messrs. Rearton & Partn Wolverhampton, at a cost of £23,000.

SHEFFIELD.—The Sheffield Corporation has accepted ten from the following firms for 217 houses on the Manor Estate H. Teanby, Ltd., 6, Woodseat Road, 16 houses £6,8 Hinchcliffe & Son, Ltd., 169 Owlergreave Road, 63 hou £25,887 ; J. H. S. Randall, Ltd., Middlewood Road, H borough, 122, £48,655 ; Maxfield Bros., Gainsford Road, I nell, 16 houses, £6,760.

SOLIHULL.—For the erection of six pairs of parlour t houses on the Hermitage Site, Solihull, and four pairs at Beni Heath. Messrs. E. Thompson & Co., Ltd., Sparkbrook, Birmi ham (accepted). For the Hermitage Site houses, £6,432, be at the rate of £536 per house, and for the Bentley Heath hou £4,330, being at the rate of £541 5s. per house.

TORQUAY.—Torquay Corporation have accepted the ten £5,263, of Mr. H. Newell of Poplar, for the extension of electricity station and erection of stores at Upton Valley.

TOWCESTER.—Northamptonshire Education Commit have accepted the tender of Mr. J. T. Powell for the erection secondary school.

WEST MERSEA.—For the erection of a water tower for U.C. Messrs. C. White & Co., West Mersea. £4,286.

Correspondence

To the Editor of THE ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEW

SIR,—What is the *minimum height* I can have t chimney stacks for the house I am building ? I cann get an authoritative opinion on the subject. Hence I letter to you.

It is a very windy neighbourhood.—Yours, etc., S. W.

REPLY.—*Minimum height of chimneys.* This is defined London according to the following rules.

Chimneys must be carried at least 3 feet higher than t roof, flat, or gutter adjoining thereto, measured at t highest point in the line of junction with same. The heig must not exceed six times the least dimension of the sta measured at the same point as above, unless the stack stayed.

These rules are based on two structural considerations viz., avoidance of danger from fire, and safety from ove turning by wind pressure. They take no heed whatev of a third risk, which is a matter for the house-owner solel the danger of imperfect draught if the chimney fails clear the house-ridge, resulting usually in down-draug and smoky chimneys in certain states of the wind.

It is advisable to carry the chimneys up so that th flue outlets (pots or otherwise) are at least level with th main ridge, and in a windy district exposed to south-we gales a great improvement in stability and dryness of flu results if the chimneys are given a least dimension 1 foot 10½ inches, having the south and west faces 9 inch thick. This increase will also be more satisfactory tha reduction in height in conferring a well-proportione appearance. Nothing looks meaner than skimpy chimney of stunted height. E. G.

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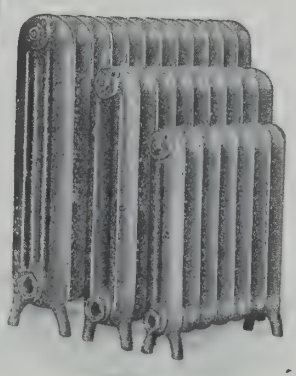
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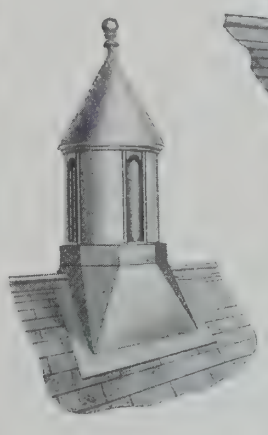


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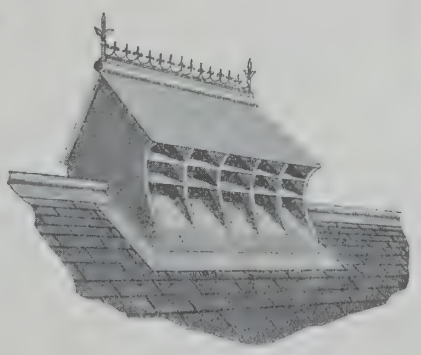
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New Companies

MASON & HADFIELD, LTD. (213,369).—Private company. Registered April 22. Capital, £6,000. Objects: To acquire the business of builders and contractors now carried on by E. M. Hadfield and H. Hadfield at Steeple End Fold, Hayfield, Derbyshire, and elsewhere. Directors: E. M. Hadfield, Steeple End Fold, Hayfield, Derbyshire; H. Hadfield, 4 South Road, Hayfield, Derbyshire.

POLLARD BROS. (THIRSK), LTD. (213,397).—Private company. Registered April 23. Capital, £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of timber merchants and importers sawmill proprietors, builders and contractors, etc. Directors: W. Pollard, Station Road, Thirsk; G. W. Bloomfield, 79 Woodland Terrace, Darlington; C. M. Parker, Westhelme, York Road, Thirsk.

TOPHAM JONES & RAILTON (1926).—Topham Jones & Railton (1926) Ltd., was registered as a private company on May 13, with a nominal capital of £200,000 in 500 6 per cent. cumulative first preference and 1,000 8 per cent. cumulative second preference shares of £100 and 5,000 ordinary shares of £10 each. The objects are to acquire the business of contractors carried on by Topham Jones & Railton, Ltd., of 11 Gt. George Street, Westminster, builders and contractors. The first directors are: Sir E. D. Jones, Bt. (chairman), L. G. Felkin, civil engineer, T. B. Jones, civil engineer.

WM. AIREY & SON (LEEDS), LTD.—Private company. Registered May 6. Capital, £50,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the business of builders and contractors carried on at Leeds and elsewhere as Wm. Airey & Son, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the proprietor in connection therewith, and also the business now or lately carried on at Leeds and elsewhere by Wm. Airey & Son, Ltd., to adopt agreements (1) with Sir Edwin Airey, and (2) with Wm. Airey & Son, Ltd. (in liquidation), and the liquidator thereof, for the acquisition of certain patents and other assets of the last-named company.

MORRIS, JACOMBS & SONS, LTD.—Private company. Registered May 6. Capital, £25,000 in 23,000 ordinary and 2,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1. Objects: To acquire the business carried on as "Morris & Jacombs," and to carry on the business of builders, contractors, etc. The first directors are: H. Morris, junr., Birmingham, builder; H. Morris, Birmingham, cashier (first governing director); L. J. Morris, Birmingham, secretary; T. Jacombs, Birmingham, builder (second governing director); H. Jacombs, Birmingham, manager; F. Jacombs, Birmingham, manager. Registered office: 71 Hobmoor Road, Small Heath, Birmingham.

LOUGHTON DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.—Private company. Registered May 3. Capital, £9,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire and turn to account certain freehold property in Loughton, Essex. The permanent directors are: A. H. Burt, Wanstead, E.11, tobacconist; A. Chiswell, Epping, Essex, furniture dealer; P. A. Davey, Loughton, builder. Registered office: 1 Market Place, Loughton, Essex.

CLARENCE BUILDINGS, LTD.—Private company. Registered May 3. Capital, £11,550 in 11,000 non-cumulative 8½ per cent. preference shares of £1 each and 11,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each. Objects: To acquire any lands, buildings and hereditaments of any tenure or description in London, etc. The directors are: A. Turner, Holme, Lewes, Sussex; W. L. Threlfall, 63 Princes Gate, S.W.7; H. Shepherd, Suthrey House, High Street, Mortlake. Registered office: 120 London Wall, E.C.2.

ROM RIVER CO., LTD.—Private company. Registered May 4. Capital, £2,000 in 1,500 7½ per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 and 10,000 oridnary shares of 1s. each. Objects: To acquire from the liquidator of Rom River Co., Ltd. (incorporated in 1920), the assets and effects of that company, to enter into a contract of purchase with such liquidator, and to carry on business as builders' merchants, etc. The first directors are: J. Bruce, 142a Lauderdale Mansions, Maida Vale, W.9, builders' merchant; J. Watson, 16 Linden Road, Muswell Hill, N.10, consulting chemical engineer. Registered office: 7 Wharf, Amberley Road, Paddington, W.

LANCASTER LIME AND LIMESTONE, LTD. (213,437.)—Private company. Registered April 26. Capital £5,000 in £1 shares (2,500 7 per cent. cumulative preference and 2,500 ordinary). Objects: To carry on the business of quarry proprietors, etc. The subscribers (each with one share) are:—E. B. Davies, 41 Park Place, Cardiff, contractor; R. Jenkins, Brantwood, Cowbridge Road, Bridgend, quarry owner. The subscribers are to appoint the first directors, who shall be permanent.

Failures and Arrangements

WILLIAM ALBERT BROWN and GEORGE ED BROWN, trading as A. & A. BROWN, 36 Bristol Birmingham, Warwickshire. Builders and contrac

The public examination of these debtors was held on A at the Court House, Corporation Street, Birmingham statement of affairs showed liabilities of £1,043, and the a surplus of assets over liabilities of £54. The debtors att their failure to commencing business without capital a bility to obtain payment for work done under various b contracts. It appeared debtor W. A. Brown was adju bankrupt in the Worcester Court on December 4, 1920, a still undischarged from those proceedings, under which a di of 3s. 10¼d. in the £ had been paid. In March 1924 h menced business as a builder and contractor in partnersh his son. They entered into contracts for the building of lows at Harborne and Perry Barr. Debtor said work o contracts stopped in December 1925, and there were s £822 and £425 due to them under the contracts. The ex tion was adjourned for further accounts to be filed.

Voluntary Liquidation

KIRK & RANDALL, LTD., Grosvenor Road, London, and elsewhere, contractors.

A meeting of the creditors of the above was held o 12, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C. liquidator, Mr. C. J. G. Palmour, C.A., of 4B Fredericks Old Jewry, E.C., presided, and said that no stateme affairs could be presented. A receiver for the deb holders had been appointed, but there was little pr of the creditors receiving anything whatever. The pany had been concerned in two large contracts, o Workington and the other at Bromborough Port. The was for £284,000, and the company had already spent £2 and it was estimated that it would cost £100,000 to co The Bromborough Port contract was for £548,000, and £1 had been spent by the company. The owners in both ins had taken possession. The directors of the company be that there were big claims to be made in connection wi Workington contract, but he did not know whether they be substantiated. There were other small contracts runn London. The debenture was for £70,000, and the receiv not believe that the debenture holders would be paid i The debentures were issued to the bank. Dissatisfactio expressed at the position disclosed, and it was decided the meeting should be adjourned *sine die*, with a view petition being presented for the compulsory liquidation company.

Mortgages and Charges

CONCRETE MANUFACTURING CO. (BATTERSEA), —Particulars filed of £3,000 debentures authorised Apr 1926, charged on the company's undertaking and prop present and future, including uncalled capital.

PARIPAN, LTD.—Land registration and further c on 4 and 14 Belgrave Square, W., both dated March 16, supplemental to mortgage dated January 31, 1925, to s £3,000. Holders: County Insurance Co., Ltd., 18 Cha Square, Edinburgh.

R. DOLLING & SONS, LTD.—Particulars filed of £1 debentures authorised March 31, 1926, charged on the comp undertaking and property, the whole amount being issued.

Satisfactions

MONNOYER BRITISH CONSTRUCTION CO., LT Satistaction in full on February 26, 1926, of debenture November 1, 1924, securing the payment of money guara by Alfred James Davis.

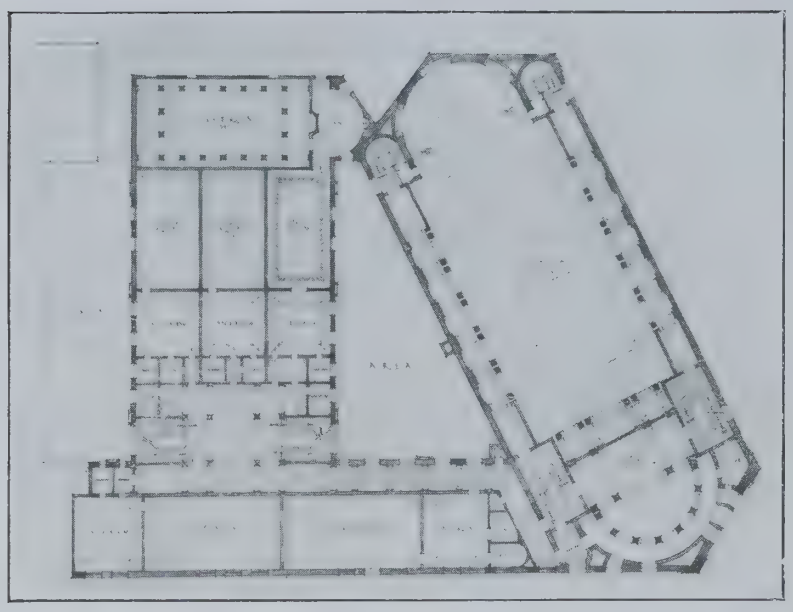
WILLIAMS GAMON & CO. (KALEYARDS), LT Satisfaction in full on March 23, 1926, of charge dated tember 20, 1920, securing all moneys due or to become due

Receiverships

QUEEN RED FACING BRICK CO., LTD.—W. Dento 7 Sweeting Street, Liverpool, ceased to act as receiver on 23, 1926.

LEYTON BUILDING CO., LTD.—E. D. Basden, F.C.A Portland House, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.2, was appoi receiver on March 19, under powers contained in debe dated February 18, 1926.

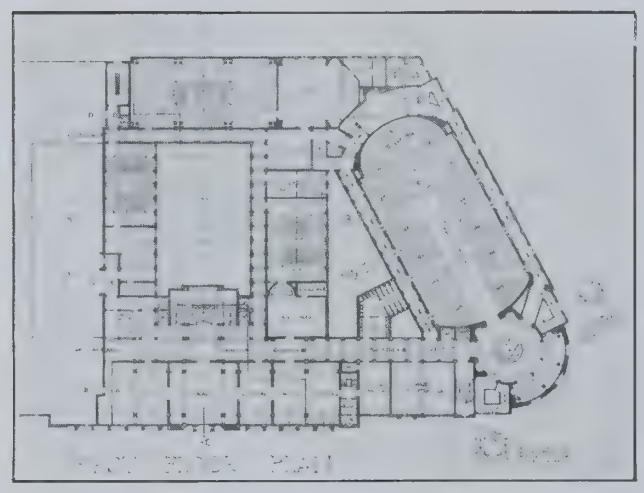
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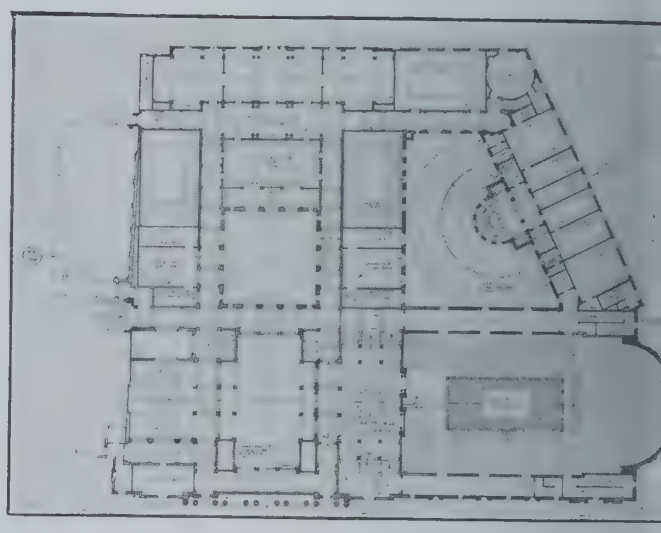
NICOL & NICOL, *Architects*



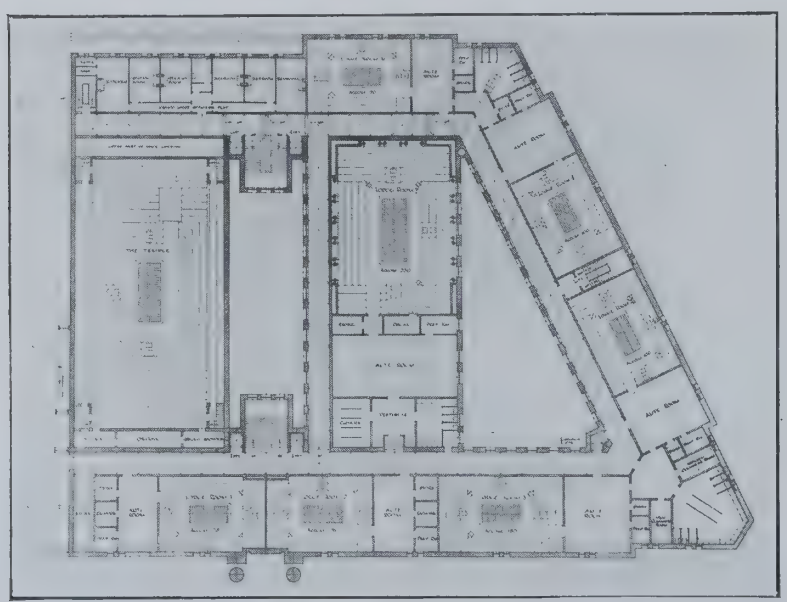
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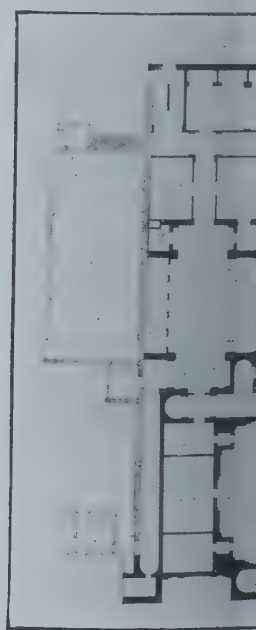
LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, *Architects*



J. F. B. COWPER, *Architect*



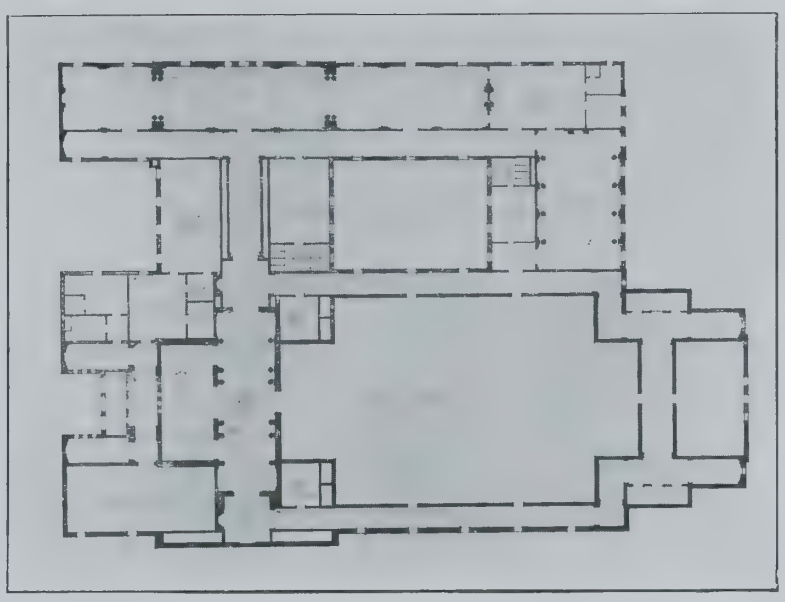
WILLMOTT & SMITH, *Architects*



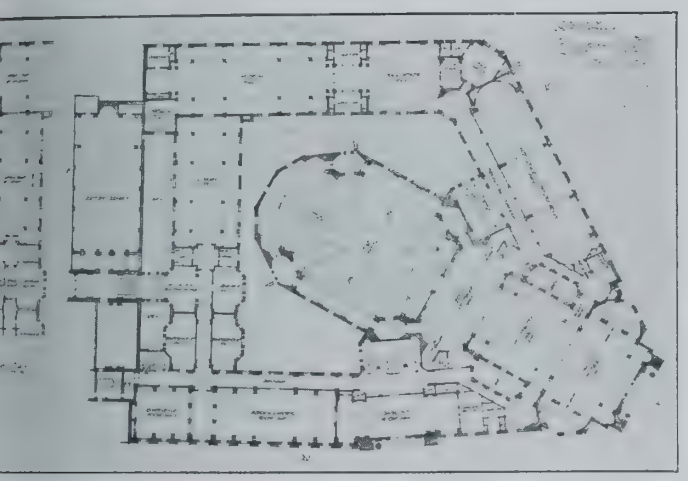
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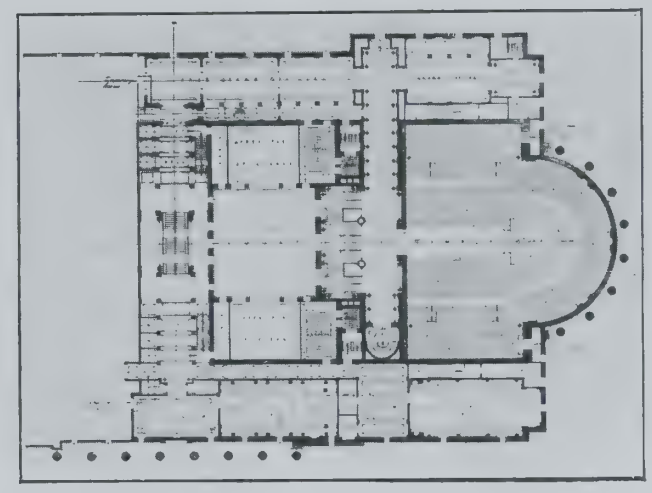
GOLDING, *Architects*



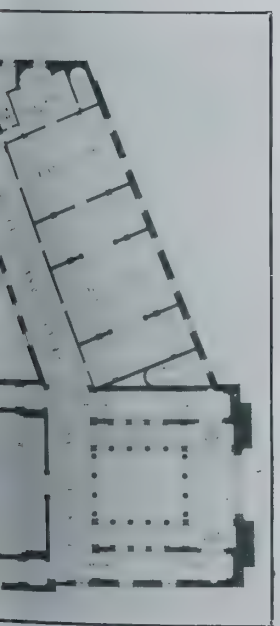
DAVID R. BROWN, *Architect*



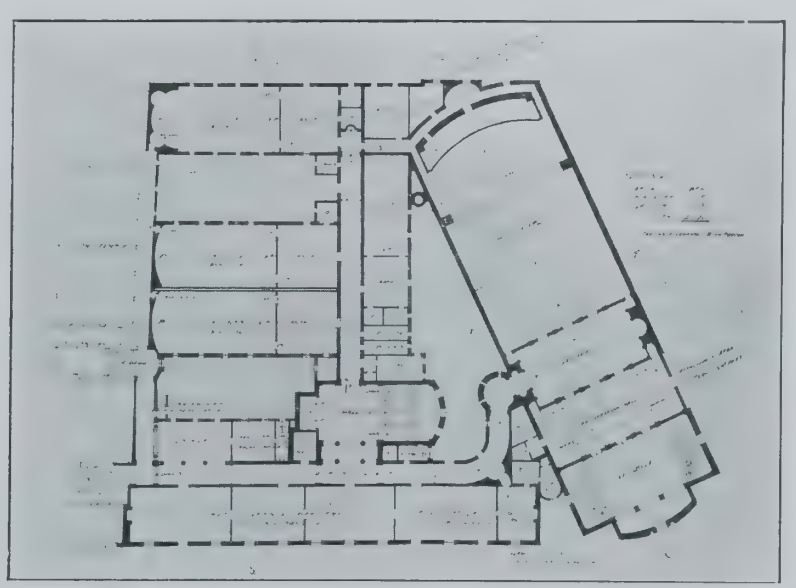
. V. ASHLEY & WINTON NEWMAN, *Architects*
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The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

June 4, 1926

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Our Illustrations.

MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: WINNING DESIGN. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: FINAL COMPETITION. COMPETITORS' PLANS.

Women and the Home

The peculiar fitness of women to design the houses they live in is a recurrent topic in the lay press. The scores of articles by disillusioned housewives that have appeared in print in recent years make sad reading, but infinitely more pathetic is the belief, expressed or implied, that all the defects they find in their dwellings are due to sins of commission and omission on the part of the ignorant male architect. The latest of these effusions to come to hand appeared in "The South Wales Echo" last week. The writer opines, as usual, that "if women were their own architects what improvements should we not see!" In the present state of the world, we are quite certain that this good lady would see no improvement, for the drawbacks in the average modern house, to which she draws attention, are the result, not of the sins of ignorance, but of inexorable economic laws. We pass over the fact, which she may not know, that the vast majority of houses are not designed by architects at all, but are erected by speculators with a very definite appreciation of the amount at which they can sell or let their productions. It is an unhappy fact, that only since the war have architects been employed to any extent in designing homes for the masses of the people, and their efforts have been confined to state-subsidised schemes which had to be undertaken by local authorities because the speculative builder could see no economic return on their provision by his private enterprise. Such dwellings are necessarily cut down to the minimum accommodation and comfort to diminish loss, and thus the architect has had little opportunity to display his capabilities, certainly not in the directions which this lady critic indicates. For her demands do not err on the side of modesty. Bedrooms are to have built-in cupboards, drawers fitted under the window ledges, fitted basins with hot and cold supply and full-length mirrors let into the wall. The bathroom must have its airing cupboard, porcelain taps and also house the cold water cistern as a precaution against frost. The kitchen is to have tiled walls and a brick floor, a serving hatch to the dining-room, a closed dresser and a cook's cupboard on the lines of the American kitchen cabinet. The large larder, with its stone floor, would have either a fixed wall safe or, better still, a refrigerator. These are only some of the principal requirements in "the perfect house," which must not be more than two stories in height and should have no cellar. Well, few modern houses are now built with cellars, although our grandmothers would probably not agree that the best designed and fitted larder above ground was so good for keeping food in hot weather as the old-fashioned cellar. As to height, this obviously depends on situation. The two-storey house is the rule now rather than the exception, but in Mayfair it borders on unjustifiable extravagance. We can assure our lady critic, however, that her suggestions are not "howlers" from the professional point of view. The fitments and conveniences that she enumerates are well-known to architects and commonly installed by them in houses of a certain grade, designed for private clients who can afford to pay for them, as a regular study of the architectural papers would show. Her error consists in supposing that they can be supplied in houses of any grade, and that it is ignorance alone that excludes them from other dwellings designed to let or sell at cheap rates. Still, if our critic pins her faith to her own sex, she will get her opportunity of proof. It is more than twenty-five years ago since the first qualified woman took her place as a member of the Royal Institute; and although her sex was slow to follow her example, scores of women have entered the schools in recent years to be trained as architects, and some of them have obtained high honours in the examinations. We take leave to doubt whether they will be any more successful in circumventing the economic difficulties of housing than their male confreres. The State may have had to step in to foot the loss on working-class housing, but we think it will be long before it undertakes to subsidise the building of houses for the upper-middle classes.

Waterloo Bridge Again

From statements that have appeared in the Press this week, it is apparent that Waterloo Bridge is not to be destroyed without a further effort on the part

of the various technical societies and others interested to prevent this disastrous step. Sir William Davison, M.P., has a question to the Prime Minister, next Monday, asking for the appointment of a competent commission to consider the whole question of the cross-river facilities, of which Waterloo Bridge is only one facet. There is only too good reason to fear that the various public bodies concerned are treating this grave question from the rather narrow standpoint of their own individual concerns and responsibilities and not as a matter that will have an immense influence on the well-being of London as a whole. From expert opinion, given at a recent meeting of the Conference of Societies, it seems that it will be seven years before a new Waterloo Bridge will be available for traffic, and, in the meantime, the already overtaxed br at Westminster may fail, an event that would chaos in London traffic. The provision of a n wider bridge, even with greater span to the arc in place of the present Waterloo Bridge would b help to the river traffic at this difficult bend, since greater span of the arches is largely nullified by doubled width. The increased traffic attracted by wider bridge would add to the congestion in the Str which is already suffering from the gyratory hust Trafalgar Square. One can only hope, therefore, the Government will take steps to prevent fur piecemeal and haphazard methods of meeting difficu which will, as in the past, only serve to create o and greater difficulties for London as time goes o

Notes and Comments

The Uncommercial Drama

The difficulties of the more serious devotees of the drama could not be better illustrated than by the slow progress of the Sadlers Wells and Shakespeare Memorial Theatre funds. Both have been well sponsored and both are still a long way from the total originally aimed at. One need not despair, however, of either, or doubt that when both the houses open their doors the results will justify the hopes of the organisers. It is evident, nevertheless, that neither project will be completely successful unless those who claim to have a higher taste in the drama are prepared to pay something for it. The "Old Vic" was saved by the handsome donation of a theatrical manager, who, while not disdaining the commercial side of his business, happened, also, to possess an imagination. Such a *rara avis*, however, cannot be looked for to foot the bill for every adventure in the high dramatic line, and lovers of the dramatic art should back their words more strongly with deeds. The governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre have now appointed an advisory Council consisting of Sir Charles Holmes, Director of the National Gallery; Mr. E. Guy Dawber, President of the R.I.B.A.; Mr. Reginald McKenna, the head of the Midland Bank; Sir James Barrie, the distinguished dramatist; and Mr. H. Granville Barker, who, both as dramatist and manager, has done so much for the advanced drama. With such a body of advisers, no one can doubt that the Governors of the Stratford house are in earnest or that the best possible use will be made of the monies subscribed. But how one wishes that some of our rich men were gifted with the imaginative powers of Mr. George Dance.

Wages Increases in Liverpool

In the Liverpool District, plasterers are to receive an increase of 2d. an hour, masons and tilers 1d. an hour and 2s. a week or 4d. a day tool money, marble polishers 1d. an hour, joiners and woodworking machinists 1½d. an hour, street masons, painters and paviors 1d. an hour, and navvies and general builders' labourers ½d., an hour increase The Chairman of the Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wirral Districts Buildings and Allied Trades Employers' Association states that though these increases will naturally have some effect on building costs, he hoped that with the three years agreement entered into masters and men would be able to settle down to steady work and that the percentage increase in the cost of work would not prove to be a serious item.

The Park Street That Was

Mr. Philip Guedalla, the distinguished writer, has been making some investigations into the birthplace of Lord Palmerston, the results of which he has confided to "The Times." The generally accepted theory that the Victorian statesman first saw the light at his parents' house in Hampshire seems, in the light of Mr. Guedalla's researches, to be no longer tenable. Lord Palmerston was baptised at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and his father had a town house at Park Street. Comparisons with the rate books, and title deeds belonging to Christ's Hospital, serv show that this Park Street was not that of Mayfair, one that, until 1874, formed the narrow end of Queen An Gate. The house in Park Street is now identified with 20, Queen Anne's Gate, on the Park side of that thoro fare. Mr. Guedalla, in establishing that Lord Palmer was born practically in the shadow of the Parliamen was later to adorn, has brought to mind a matter of t graphical interest that few Londoners now remember

Housing under Two Acts

The Administration of the Housing Acts of 1923 1925 and the Town Planning Act of the last date have b subjects considered at a conference of local authoritie London and the Home Counties which was held at County Hall, Westminster.

The conference is one of a series which will embrace whole country and has been arranged by the Housing Town Planning Council. Mr. Frank M. Elgood presi and in a memorandum pointed out that from the la returns local authorities had built 57,543 houses private enterprise 229,385 houses under the provision the Chamberlain Act. Under the Wheatley Act, 119, houses had been built by local authorities and 3,560 ho by private enterprise. The problem is thus reversed in two Acts, the one favouring the provision of houses to the other those to let. Mr. Elgood is convinced that provisions of the Wheatley Act under which houses m be built to let must be maintained in the interests of poorer section of the population.

The Post Office Tube

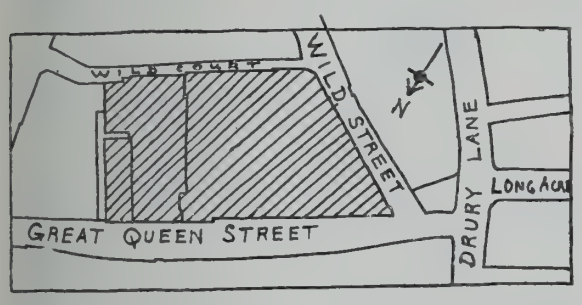
The Post Office Tube Railway, for the conveyance mails, which has been in course of construction since 19 will be opened in the autumn. The portion approach completion extends from the Eastern District Office in Whitechapel Road to Paddington, with intermed stations at Liverpool Street Station, the General P Office at Mount Pleasant, the West Central District Of at High Holborn and the Western District Office at Wimp Street, and covers a distance of 6½ miles. Extensions projected, one in the form of a loop line from the Gen Post Office to King's Cross and St. Pancras Stations, North Western District Office, Euston Station and back Mount Pleasant. Another loop is proposed, starting the West Central District Office and running south to t in the South Western District Office, Waterloo Stati the South Eastern Parcel Office, London Bridge and Can Street Stations, joining up again with the main line Liverpool Street Station. The tunnels between stati are 9 feet in diameter, taking two 2 feet tracks. The c are 13 feet long, and 5 feet high, and will be run with drivers on a system of distance control, which permits operator, with the aid of an illuminated map of the syste to regulate the speed of the trains, which can be var from 8 to 35 miles per hour.

The Masonic Peace Memorial

One of the most important architectural competitions of recent years has just been adjudicated. Messrs. Ashley and Winton Newman's design for the Masonic Peace Memorial has been accepted by Sir Edwin Lutyens, Mr. Walter Cave and Mr. A. Burnett Brown, who acted as assessors on behalf of "The United Grand Lodge of Antient Free and Accepted Masons of England."

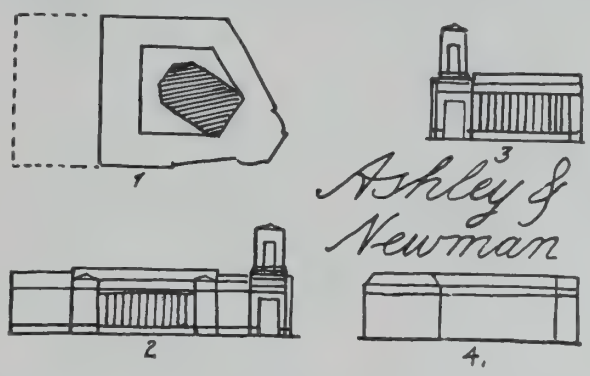
A Limited Competition

The competition was a remarkable one in that it was held in two stages. In the first competition sketch designs were produced and from these ten were chosen and the authors of these ten were given an honorarium of £500 in order that they might prepare the elaborate sets of drawings which were required for the second and final competition. This method is a highly satisfactory one in that it obviates the necessity of a large number of architects incurring the formidable expense of preparing finished sheets of drawings illustrative of schemes which in the assessors' opinion were wrongly conceived from the start. Yet this revised method of holding architectural competitions is also attended with difficulties, especially where the assessors have previously limited themselves, as they did on this occasion, to accepting a definite number of entrants to the final competition. If the idea of the weeding out of all but ten of the original competitors was to obtain a small number of designs, all of which approximated in plan to an ideal solution of the architectural "programme," one would naturally have expected to find a marked resemblance between the plans exhibited, but what do we find? Besides the design placed

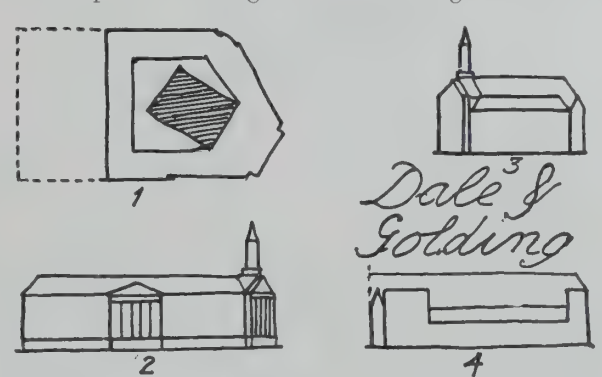


first only one other was planned even approximately on the same lines, while the remaining schemes exhibit the greatest degree of diversity conceivable and resemble each other only in the negative quality of differing in most essential particulars from the design which was placed first. The question here arises: were the assessors able at the termination of the first competition to come definitely to the conclusion that only one, or at the most two, of the competitors were proceeding upon the right lines? An examination of the schemes exhibited at the Galleries of the Royal Institute of British Architects leads one to assume that this was inherently probable. If it actually was so, the logical outcome of this conclusion would be that only two of the competitors in the first round should be asked to proceed to the final contest. One may, therefore, question the desirability of determining beforehand the number of entrants to the final competition, because if this is not done and half-a-dozen or more architects are invited to enter the final competition merely in order that a stipulated number should be included, a great injustice is done to these latter, inasmuch as they are encouraged to devote a great deal of time and energy upon a fruitless object. It is true, of course, that the honorarium so generously provided in this instance should cover most of the expenses in cash which the preparation of the drawings would entail, but no compensation is given for the loss of the architect's time. The present writer was informed by one of the competitors that his scheme for the Masonic Memorial had occupied the greater part of his thoughts for nearly a year.

The present competition differs from all others in that the conditions of the "programme" contain elements of mystery which are quite foreign to the usual architectural plan. Entrants to architectural competitions are only too familiar with the mysteries and obscurities which are due to the inability of the assessors to indicate with sufficient clarity the various items of accommodation required in a great building. But where elements of mystery and obscurity are not accidental, as in the type of case just quoted, but are actually introduced on purpose and from necessity, the poor architect who has to prepare designs for the building has indeed an unenviable task. The Freemasons are a secret society with a ritual which can never be



described in print, for those who have knowledge of the rites in question are not permitted to describe them, while, of course, the uninitiated cannot do so. The United Grand Lodge showed remarkable magnanimity, therefore, when they encouraged members of the architectural profession who were not Masons to submit designs for their great building. The Grand Lodge were doubtless inspired by the wish to obtain the best design obtainable, and in their endeavour to explain to these uninitiated competitors what the rooms of their building were they ran a great risk of lifting the veil or, at least, of showing little chinks through which profane eyes might obtain glimpses of something which they are really quite unfitted to contemplate. But even those competitors who happen to be Masons themselves had difficulties in grasping the assessors' intentions, for what happens in an ordinary provincial lodge is apparently not half as mysterious as what goes on in the Grand Lodge. This, however, is an aspect of the problem which need not be discussed at length for, although gossip may have it that the architects of the winning design obtained a certain advantage over their competitors through either knowledge or divination



of certain of the more obscure requirements of the Grand Lodge, the fact remains that their scheme was far the best when judged on purely architectural grounds and they are to be heartily congratulated upon a very fine achievement.

The Architectural Expression of Secrecy

After all, what was it that the Freemasons wanted? In the first place there was required a great meeting hall or temple. In association with this were to be the administrative and executive rooms, Grand and Past Grand Officers' Rooms and offices of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution. Besides a number of smaller lodge rooms

there were to be a library, museum, reading and writing rooms for visitors from the provinces and overseas. In addition, there was to be a licensed restaurant, to replace the existing Connaught Rooms and Mark Masons' Hall. Some very important problems of architectural composition are involved in the design, and these problems can be discussed without making detailed examination of the plan. In fact, as the building is created to serve the needs of a society which forbears to mention any public object to which it is devoted, and expressly proclaims itself to be a secret society, it would be an impertinence on the part of the critic to offer an opinion as to whether the rooms, either large or small, are well arranged. It may confidently be

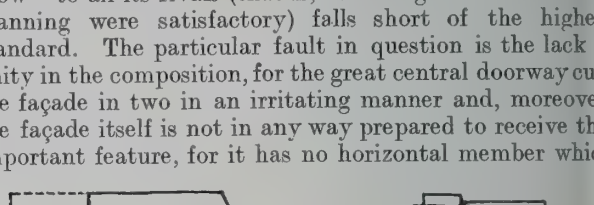


assumed that the members of the Grand Lodge have an intimate acquaintance with the needs of their own institution and that Messrs. Ashley and Winton Newman have been fortunate enough to provide for these needs in a more convenient and economical manner than the other competitors.

From the architectural point of view the factor which militated against the creation of a design of outstanding merit was the appalling complexity of the "programme." None of the great architects in the past were required to give their buildings the simplicity which is the hallmark of great art when the *subjects* of the buildings from which their forms should grow had such multifarious purposes. Most of us who ourselves have in the past entered for architectural competitions for the design of modern buildings in which practical requirements were complex and exacting will have every sympathy with the architects who have prepared schemes for the new Masonic



Peace Memorial and will realise that some of the æsthetic problems put forward were as nearly insoluble as any such problems can be. The principal problem here is that of expression and it may be of interest if we make a detailed examination of but two aspects of it. The two most important things about this building are that it contains a large hall or temple and that it is designed for the use and meeting place of a secret society. Let us consider how it is possible to express these two facts externally. An architect who could succeed here would have triumphed over the problem and would have produced a work of singular merit, but, if he failed to attain this measure of expression, no other virtue or talent, directed with whatever degree of success to the achievement of other architectural objects, will bring his work into the first rank. But before estimating the capacities of the various competitors to give to their buildings the above-mentioned kinds of expression, it is only just that we should ask ourselves whether or not they have been effectively barred from achieving this object by the conditions of the programme itself. Let u consider secrecy first. What a grand opportunity ther was here, the opportunity to give architectural expressio to secrecy! It would be something new, something rare at a time when for the most part things that are moder are also apt to be blatant. When all the other building are shouting at the tops of their voices what distinctio would accrue to a building which specialised in silence, "hush-hush" building which people would look at with certain amount of awe. Let us ask ourselves what featur "in a building" is best adapted to express the idea o secrecy. Obviously, it is the blank wall or the wall wit very few small windows. Only one of the competitors appea to have grasped this essential characteristic of a buildin expressing secrecy, and this is the firm of Wilmott & Smith of Cardiff, who produced a scheme which in many way was the most original and distinguished of all those sub mitted. They understood the subject of the building, o rather one spiritual aspect of the subject, better than any body else, but the façades are unfortunately marred b certain blemishes of composition of so serious a nature tha a design which would otherwise have delivered a "knock-ou blow" to all its rivals (that is, assuming that the interna planning were satisfactory) falls short of the highes standard. The particular fault in question is the lack o unity in the composition, for the great central doorway cut the façade in two in an irritating manner and, moreover the façade itself is not in any way prepared to receive thi important feature, for it has no horizontal member whic



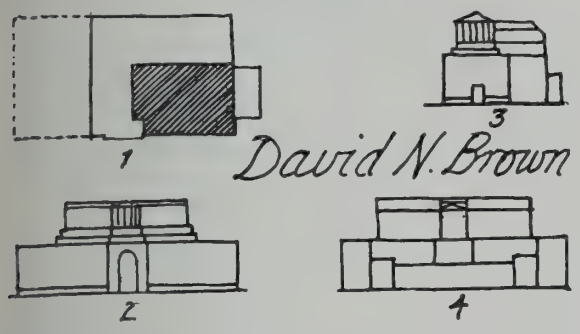
takes any account of the position of the prominent pedimen and entablature of the portico. Again, the basemen storey, an important sub-division of the building, itse lacks unity inasmuch as it has two equal rows of windo which invite division into two conflicting entities. An in teresting feature of the design is the inversion of th habitual relationship between the basement of the façad and its superstructure. Here the basement, instead being more solid than the wall above it is less solid and punctured by numerous large windows. These were, course, necessary for lighting the various offices.

The architests, however, have provided so much blan wallage above the first storey that the general effect the building is of a mysterious fastness which contain things unknown to and unknowable by the public. reference to the plans will show that the small windo sparsely placed on the upper portion of the façade belo to the smaller lodge rooms. So far as the expression of th idea of secrecy is concerned, Messrs. Wilmott & Smith design is easily the best and has in fact no serious co petitor. Of the others, that of Mr. Percy Thomas and Messrs. De Soisson and Wornum, and of Mr. David Brown, of Canada, offer a slight suggestion of the san idea. The former has given his building plain façad punctured by only one row of fairly small windows, whi the two latter by means of tall attic storeys almost u fenestrated have contrived to excite one's curiosity as what kind of rite or purpose was performed therein. Th authors of the remaining designs appear to have ignore this particular aspect of the problem and have contente themselves with making as orderly a pattern as possib of the very numerous windows which appear to be necessa if the various administrative and other chambers were receive a sufficiency of light and ventilation. Unfo tunately, the competitors were required to provide so muc

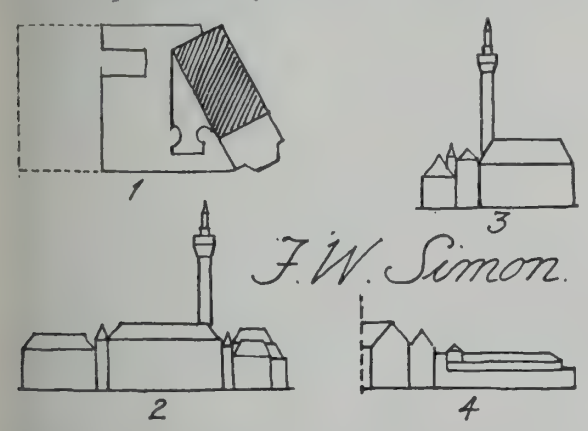
accommodation upon a limited site that such interior courtyards as could be provided were too small to take a principal share of the lighting, so that unless, as in the case of Messrs. Wilmott & Smith, the architects made a special effort to afford this result the external walls would naturally be broken by a large number of windows.

The Temple on Plan and Elevation

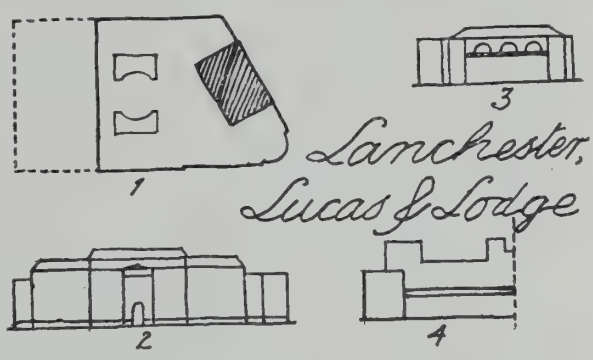
The competitors had an opportunity of giving to their buildings a second kind of expressiveness which was referred to in a preceding paragraph—namely, the expressiveness which comes of the formal display of the position and dimensions of the principal chamber of the



building, that is to say, the temple. It is not here contended that it was either possible or desirable in so large a building to give emphatic expression to what was, after all, only a fraction, perhaps not more than a tenth, of the total cubical contents, but it may prove to be a quite interesting exercise in analysis if we take these ten designs and judge each of them by reference to the degree with which the temple finds external expression. The accompanying sketch plan shows the general lay-out of the site, while the main streets surrounding, namely Great Queen Street, Wild Street and Wild Court, taken in that order as 2, 3, 4, these numbers being given on the other diagrams in order to identify the positions of the elevations shown. In three instances only, namely, in the designs of Messrs. Ashley & Winton Newman, the winners, Messrs. T. L. Dale and H. H. Golding, and Messrs. Wilmott & Smith, the main temple chamber has no boundary wall upon the street, but is effectively buried in the interior of the block. In the designs of Messrs. J. B. F. Cowper, Mr. Percy Thomas, Mr. David N. Brown,

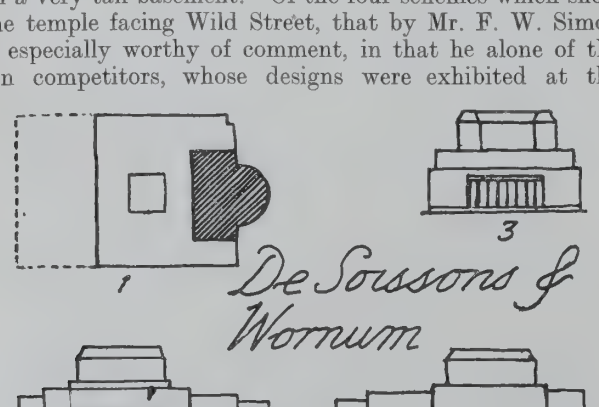


the temple chamber abuts on Great Queen Street, while the designs of Mr. F. W. Simon, Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas, and Lodge, Messrs. De Soisson and Wornum, and Messrs. Nichol and Nichol the main boundary wall of the temple is on Wild Street. Let us consider the architectural treatments resulting from these various conformations. In considering the various elevations regard must also be paid to the general lay-out of the site. In the case of the design placed first, what must have influenced the assessors in no small degree is the fact that the architects grasped a very important fact, namely, that the corner between Great Queen Street and Wild Street presented the only opportunity for a great architectural display. It so happens that neither Great Queen Street nor Wild Street are of sufficient width to enable a really good view to be obtained of a very long façade. On the other hand, the above-mentioned corner is being opened up to view from Long Acre as the block of buildings at the corner of Drury Lane and Wild Street is due to be removed. Consequently it was a masterly stroke on the part of Messrs. Ashley & Winton Newman to put their great tower or cupola in this position. When once the maximum note of emphasis was placed on this point the main disposition of the plan followed therefrom, for with the main entrance at this corner it seemed a fairly logical procedure to make the main access of the temple on the line bisecting the angle between these two streets, so that from the entrance portal one should proceed straight to the main chamber of the building with subsidiary apartments arranged symmetrically on either side of it. But having, with good reason, adopted such a scheme it follows immediately that the temple itself was as it were buried from view, and could on no account receive external expression unless it were carried to such an enormous height that its roof could be seen from afar. Owing to the nature of the site, however, and the requirements of the temple itself, there was no possibility of this, and as the axis of the temple was not parallel to any of the streets bounding the site it was not even possible to emphasise a portion of the elevation immediately in front of the temple chamber and so give to the latter a certain measure of architectural expression on the elevations. To a certain extent, therefore, the design suffers on this account, but there is no doubt that the practical convenience which resulted from the central position of the temple and



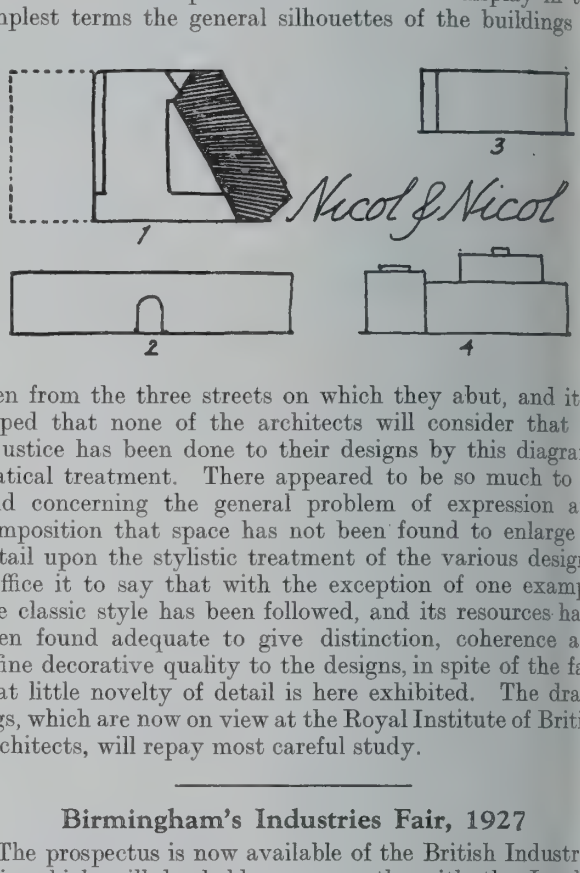
the extremely skilful planning of the rooms adjacent to it were well worth the sacrifice of architectural expression. The elevations themselves have dignity and restraint, the only blemish which immediately attracts one's attention being the unfortunate equality between the width of the pilasters and that of the intervals between them. The only other scheme which is conceived on the same lines as the winning design is that of Messrs. Dale and Golding, which has the temple similarly placed and has also the chief point of architectural emphasis at the corner of Great Queen Street and Wild Street. It appears that in this instance the architects have designed their building in a style similar to that which was evolved when the Grand Lodge was founded in the early eighteenth century, and in detail the building is reminiscent of Sir Christopher Wren. The plan is an excellent one and their design for the interior of the temple is especially worthy of study. It is noteworthy that whereas Messrs. Ashley & Winton Newman have made their building present, to the three streets bounding the site, façades which are homogeneous in character, Messrs. Dale and Golding have lowered the cornice line and diminished the general scale on turning the corner from Great Queen Street to Wild Street, while on Wild Court they have relapsed into what must frankly be described as a back elevation with no architectural pretensions at all. It is not here contended that Wild Court, being in the nature of a back alley, deserved any better treatment, but there is something to be said in an important building of this kind for giving even such façades which are least exposed to public view a certain quality which proclaims their kinship with the remainder of the building. This is not to say that the back of such an edifice should be as imposing-looking as its front, but that it should at least give a certain indication of its dignity and status even when it abuts upon a small alley.

The third scheme in which the temple is entirely hidden from the surrounding streets is that by Messrs. Wilmott & Smith. The main façade of the building has already been commented upon. Here the temple is not marked on the façade and the justification for this is to be found in the fact that as the general effect of the building is one of mystery the idea of masonic ritual has already found partial expression without it being necessary to reveal to the public the actual form of the temple. The main difficulty, in the expression of the architectural subject, in the case of all these designs was that part of the building which should have given its character and emphatically set its impress upon the whole design was necessarily associated with an enormous number of small administrative chambers, most of which owing to the restrictions of the site had to be lit and ventilated from the sides facing the main thoroughfares. The competitors were not really given a fair chance, for the problem presented to them was similar to that of, say, providing all the accommodation of Trinity College, Cambridge, in an area which necessitated that the building should be eight floors high and that the chapel, hall and library instead of standing free, so that all might apprehend their several characters and distinctive shapes were, as it were, muffled and swathed round with architectural accretions which effectively hid them from view. Even where the masonic temple abuts on Great Queen Street, as it does in the designs of Messrs. J. B. F. Cowper, Percy Thomas, and David N. Brown, of Canada, it was not found possible by these architects to give it the formal emphasis which it would seem to deserve. In the case of Mr. Cowper's design, for instance, the columnated central portion of the façade towards Great Queen Street, while indeed it symbolises the main entrance to the building, has nothing else very important behind it, and the temple on its right hand side is destined to be balanced and have the identical external expression of windows as the licensed restaurant. One cannot help feeling that while the resultant symmetry may be quite pleasant to behold, a certain lack of respect to the temple itself is indicated by such an arrangement. This comment applies equally to the designs of Mr. Percy Thomas and Mr. David N. Brown, though it must be acknowledged that in the elevations towards Wild Street the end of the temple receives a certain measure of expression, and this is especially so in the case of Mr. David Brown's design, which exhibits a complete Greek hexastyle front mounted on a very tall basement. Of the four schemes which show the temple facing Wild Street, that by Mr. F. W. Simon is especially worthy of comment, in that he alone of the ten competitors, whose designs were exhibited at the



R.I.B.A. Gallery, has been so intent upon giving separate expression to various important chambers in the building that he has rejected the idea of formality altogether. It cannot be said that the result is very satisfactory, for while the separate buildings forming the group are indeed homogeneous, the total effect is one of extreme restlessness, while the design of the tall campanile is also lacking in distinction, for after proceeding to a certain height its swells and would appear to have arrived at an adequate termination, after which, however, it incontinently proceeds still further with a greatly diminished girth. Messrs. Lanchester, Lucas and Lodge and Messrs. De Soissons & Wornum give to their temple façades towards Wild Street an admirable symmetry and an emphasis which successfully proclaims the import ance and dignity of this portion of the building, whil Messrs. Nichol & Nichol have designed a temple façad very reticent in character but perhaps not sufficiently di tinctive in its fenestration from that on Great Queen Stree

The ten diagrams here shown are designed to give th position of the temple in each case and to display in th simplest terms the general silhouettes of the buildings a



seen from the three streets on which they abut, and it hoped that none of the architects will consider that a injustice has been done to their designs by this diagram matical treatment. There appeared to be so much to b said concerning the general problem of expression an composition that space has not been found to enlarge i detail upon the stylistic treatment of the various design Suffice it to say that with the exception of one examp the classic style has been followed, and its resources hav been found adequate to give distinction, coherence an a fine decorative quality to the designs, in spite of the fa that little novelty of detail is here exhibited. The draw ings, which are now on view at the Royal Institute of Britis Architects, will repay most careful study.

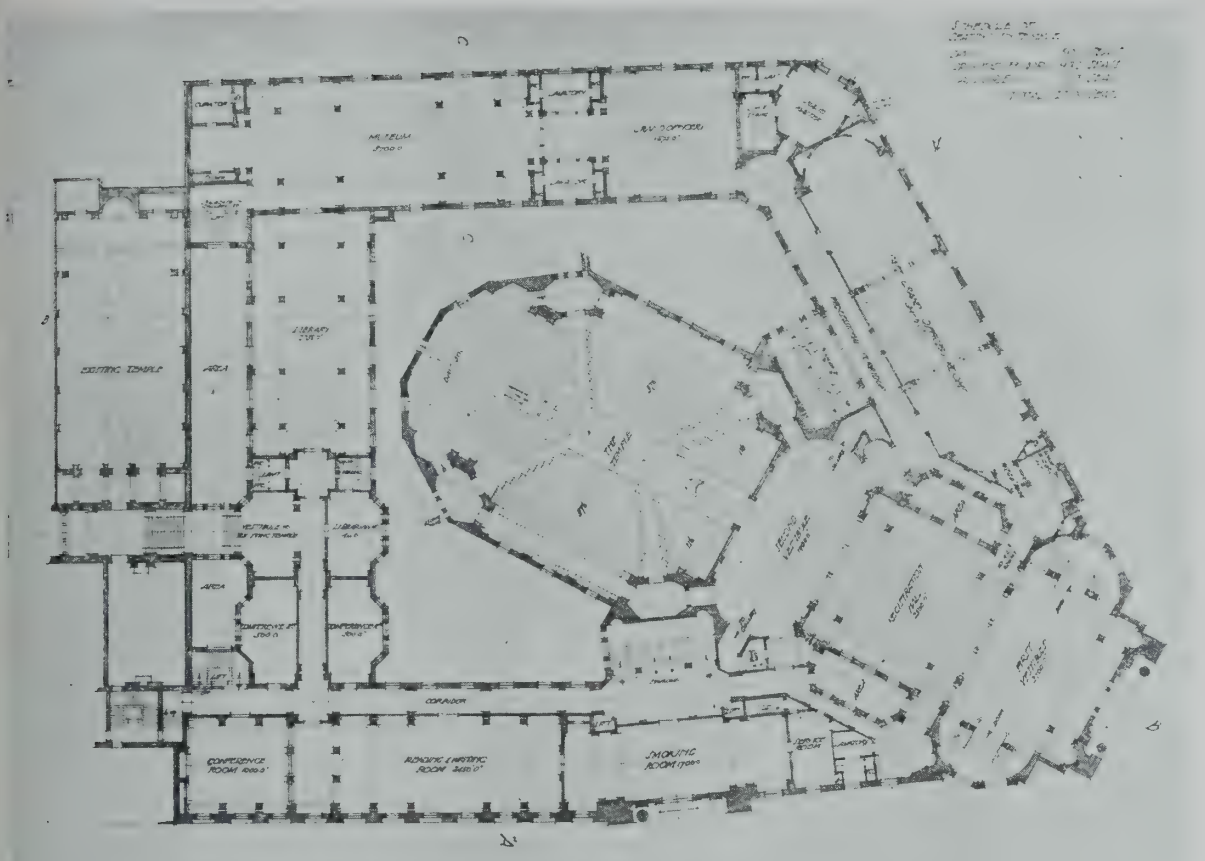
Birmingham's Industries Fair, 1927

The prospectus is now available of the British Industrie Fair which will be held, concurrently with the Londo section, at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, from February 2 to March 4, next year. This Midland section is bein organised by the local Chamber of Commerce under th auspices of the Board of Trade and the City Counci Group 3 of the Fair is to be devoted to exhibits connecte with construction, building and decoration, and applicatio for space must be made before December 31 next to th General Manager, British Industries Fair, Chamber Commerce, Birmingham. Allotments will be made strictl in order of application.

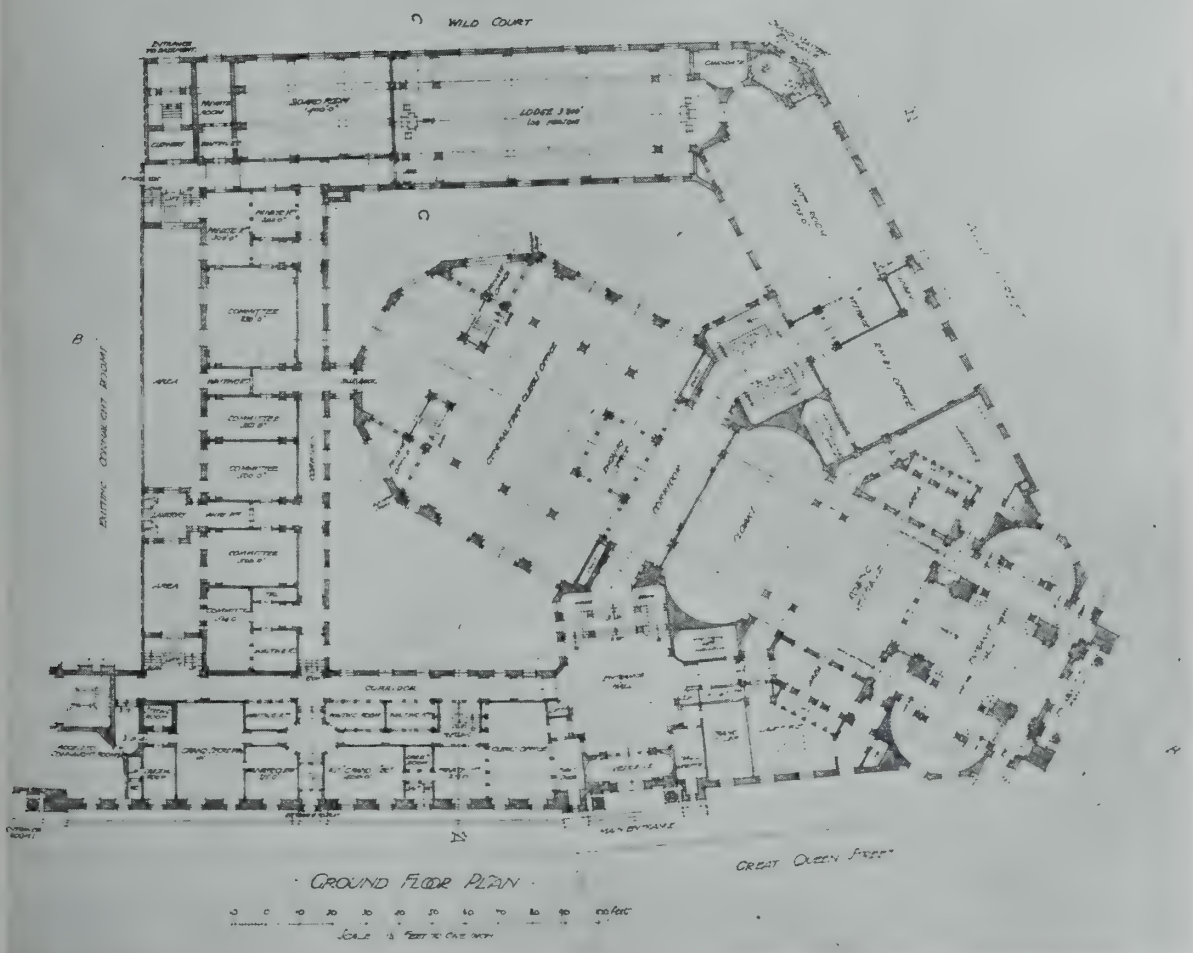
Building Material from Belgium

A report of the Department of Overseas Trade on "Th Economic Situation in Belgium,"* prepared by Mr. Picton Bagge, the British Commercial Secretary at Brussel gives some interesting figures regarding Belgian exports building material to this country. The figures relate to 192 in which year the total production of Belgian cement wa estimated at two million tons, of which 946,147 tons wer exported, Great Britain coming fourth on the list of cu tomers with 86,692 tons. Of bricks, 806,737 tons wer exported, Great Britain taking 188,797 tons and Hollan 539,805 tons. Tiles exported amounted to 38,957 tons, which Great Britain took 22,494 tons and Holland th remainder. Belgium about balanced her imports an exports of fireclay in this year, but it is curious to note tha while we sent her 5,102 tons, we took 2,221 tons bac Other Belgian exports to this country included buildin and road stone ; 2,919 tons of marble, and 161,404 tons building sand. There seems no justification for some of thes imports, with the possible exception of marble. The ram fications of trade are many and various, but why Grea Britain should be taking nearly two-thirds of Belgium export of tiles and great quantities of her building san wants a lot of explanation.

* Published by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 4s. net.

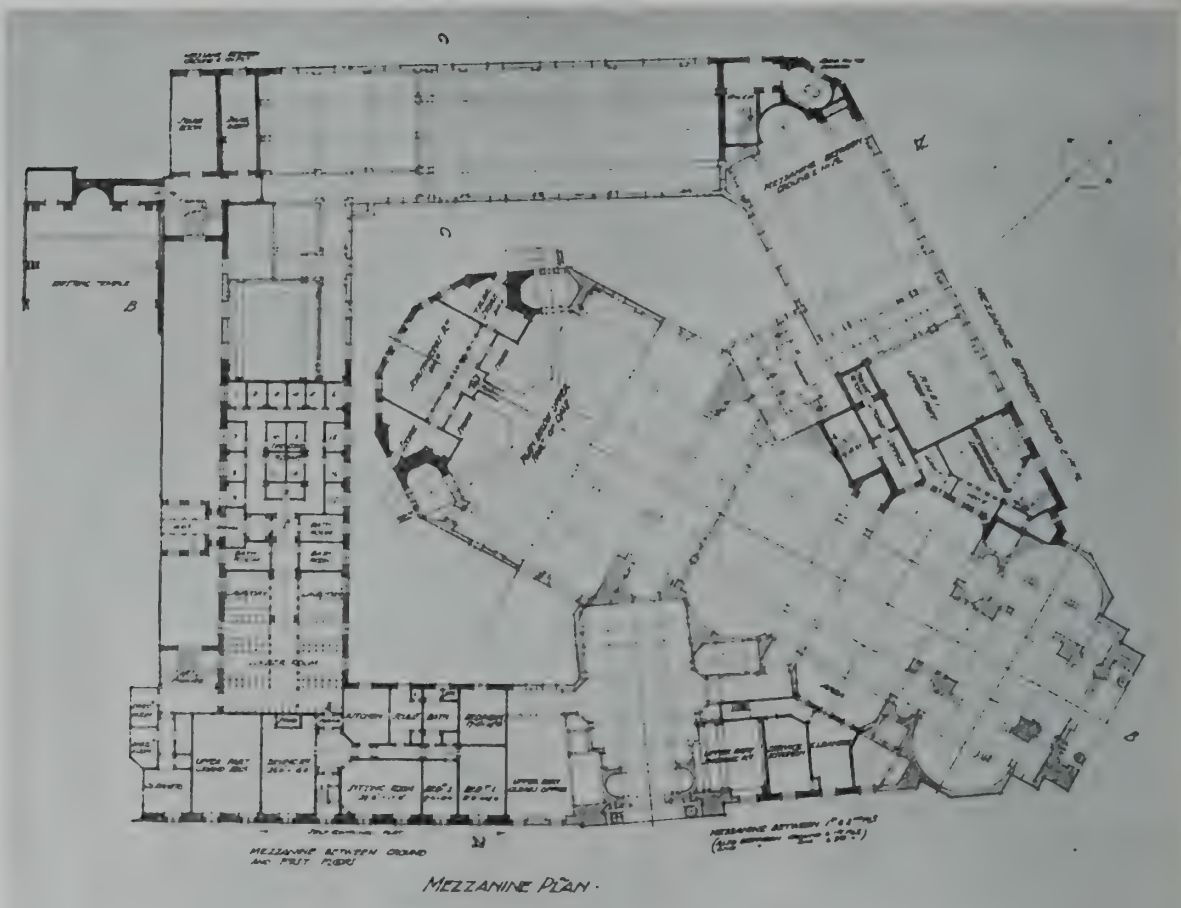


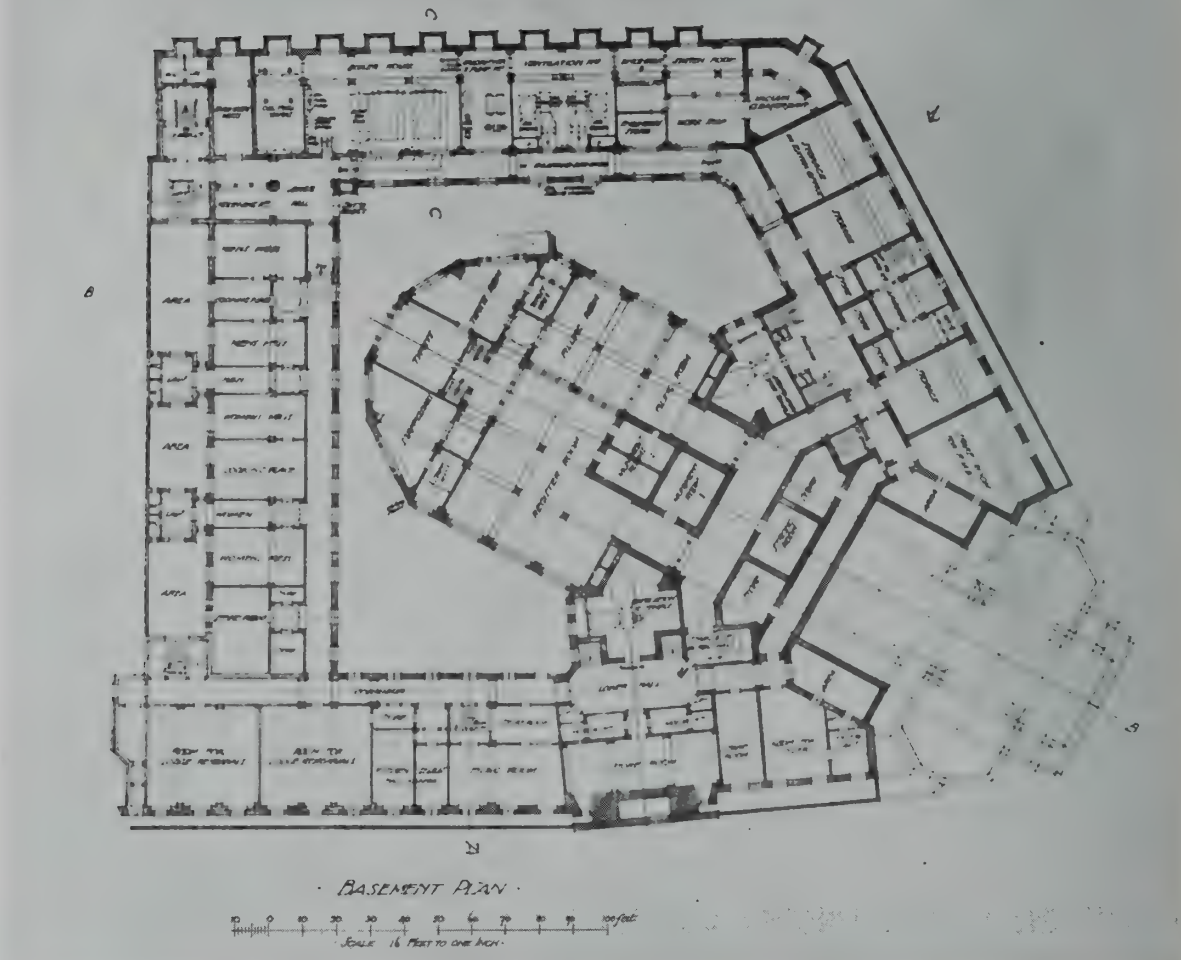
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



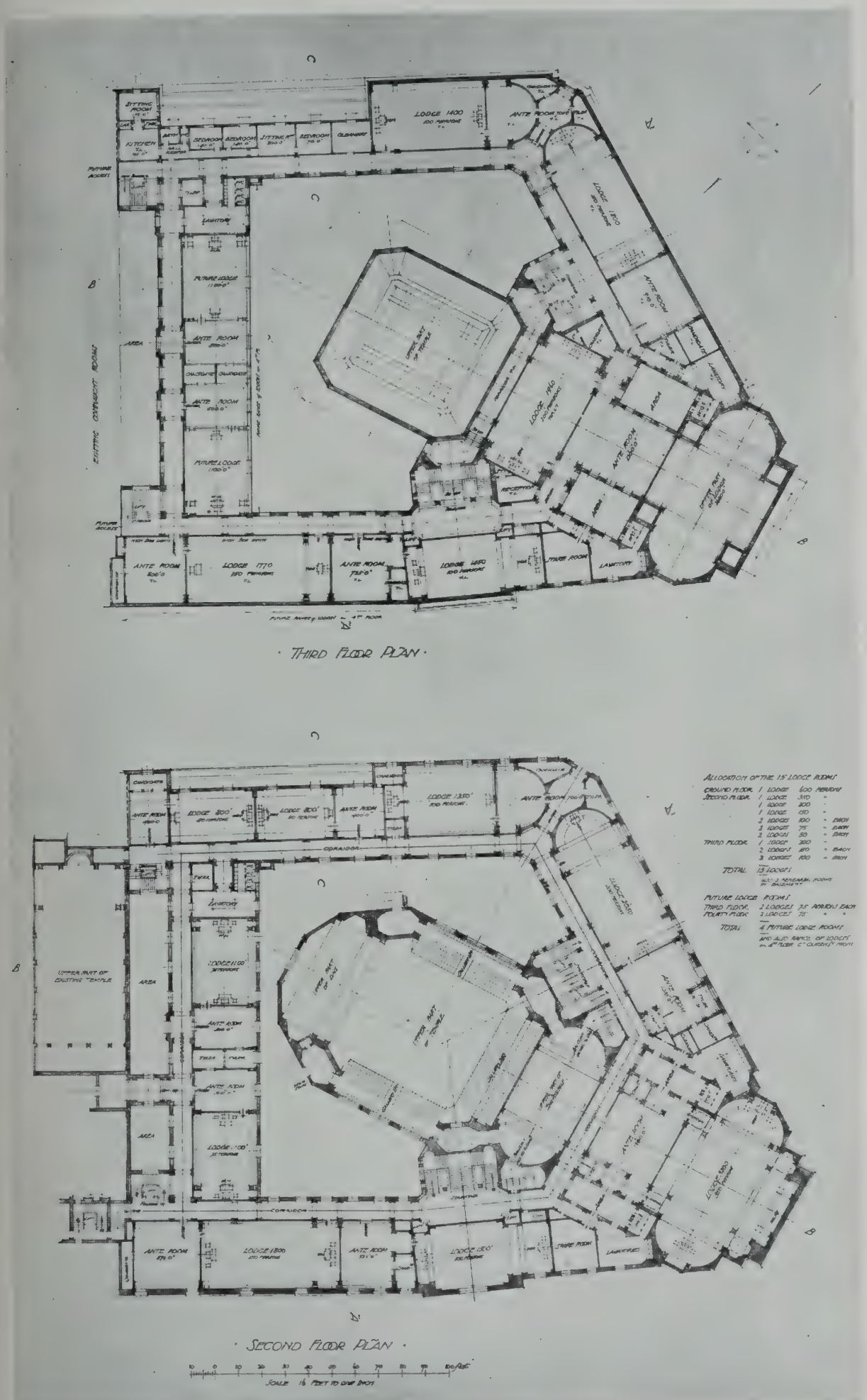
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: WINNING DESIGN. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.





MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: WINNING DESIGN. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



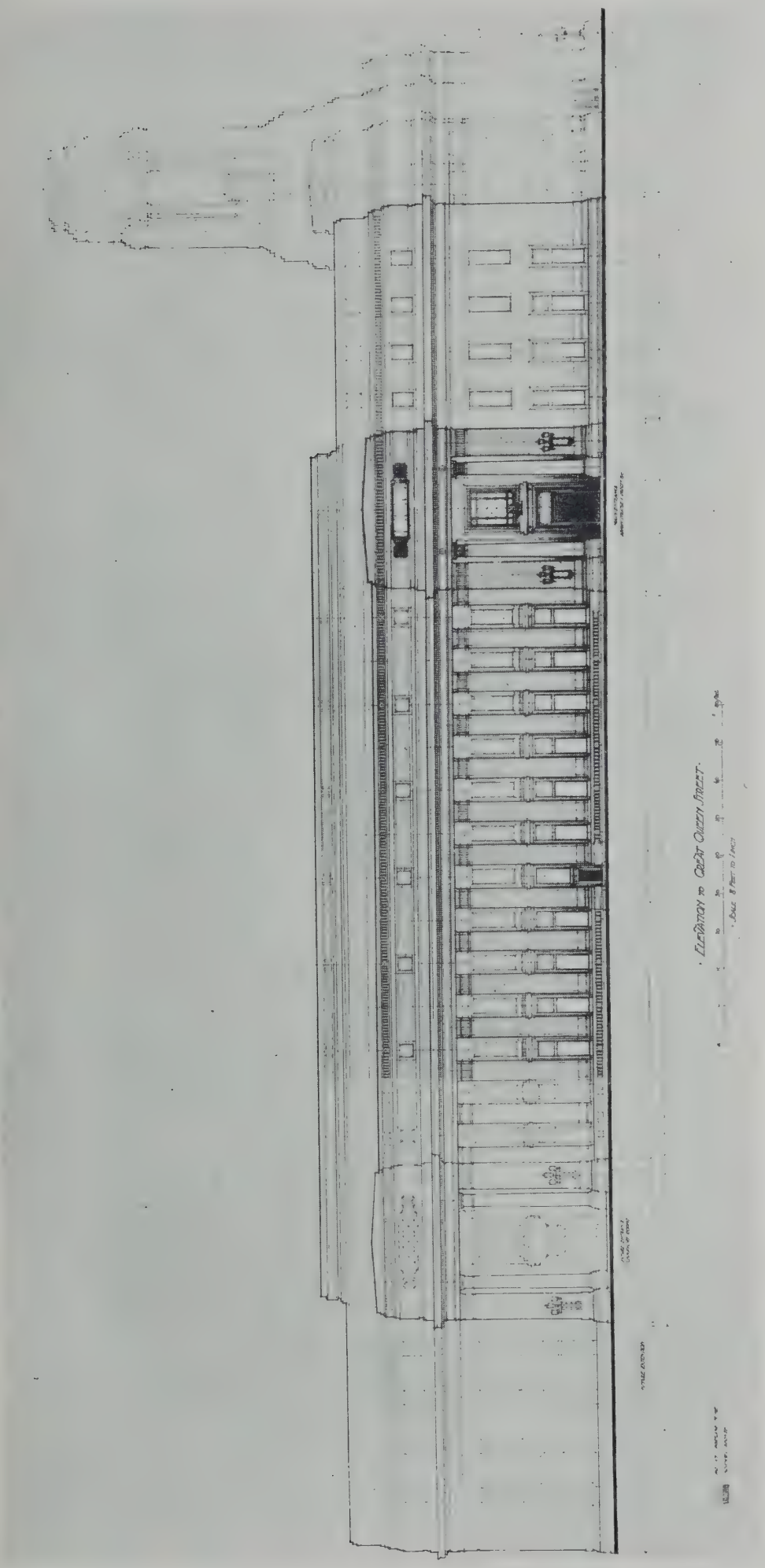
· THIRD FLOOR PLAN ·

· SECOND FLOOR PLAN ·

SCALE 16 FEET TO ONE INCH

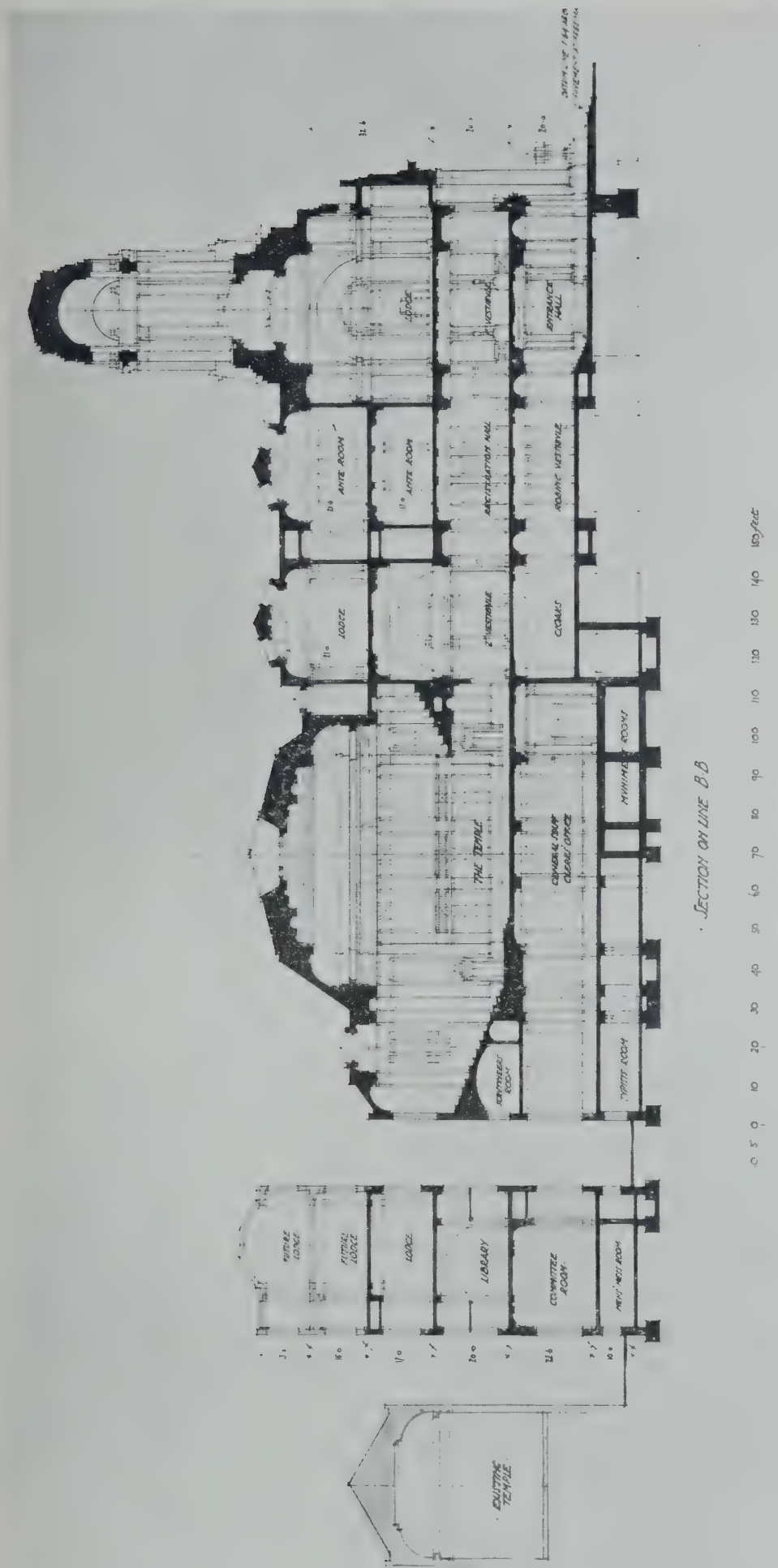
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MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: WINNING DESIGN. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: WINNING DESIGN. H. V. ASHLEY & WINTON NEWMAN, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

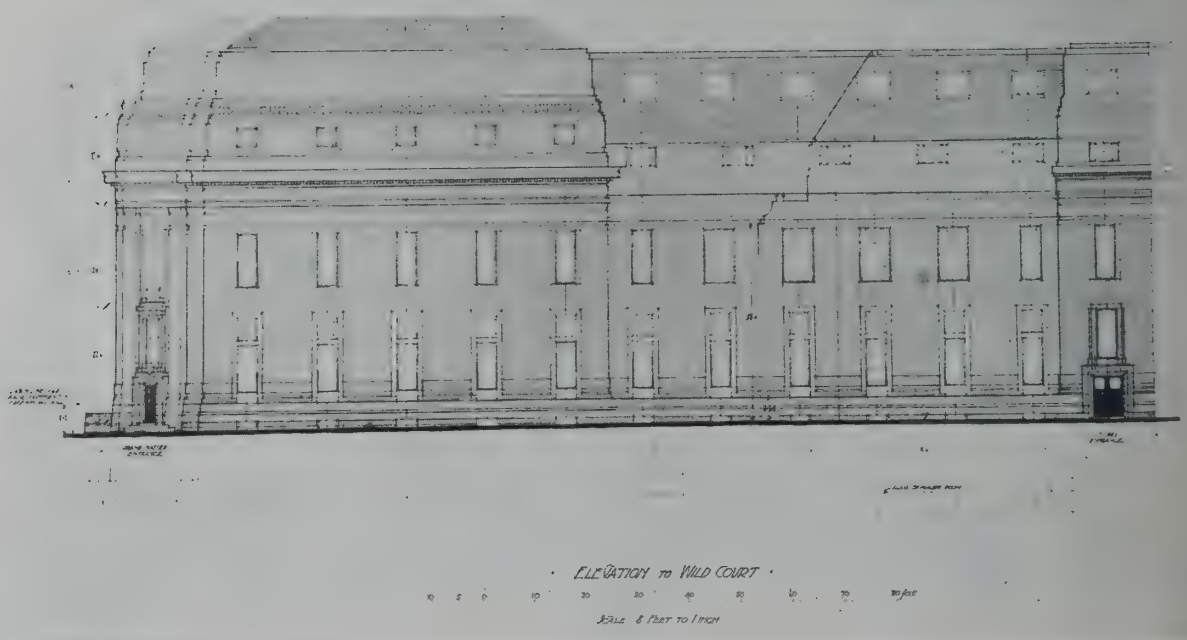
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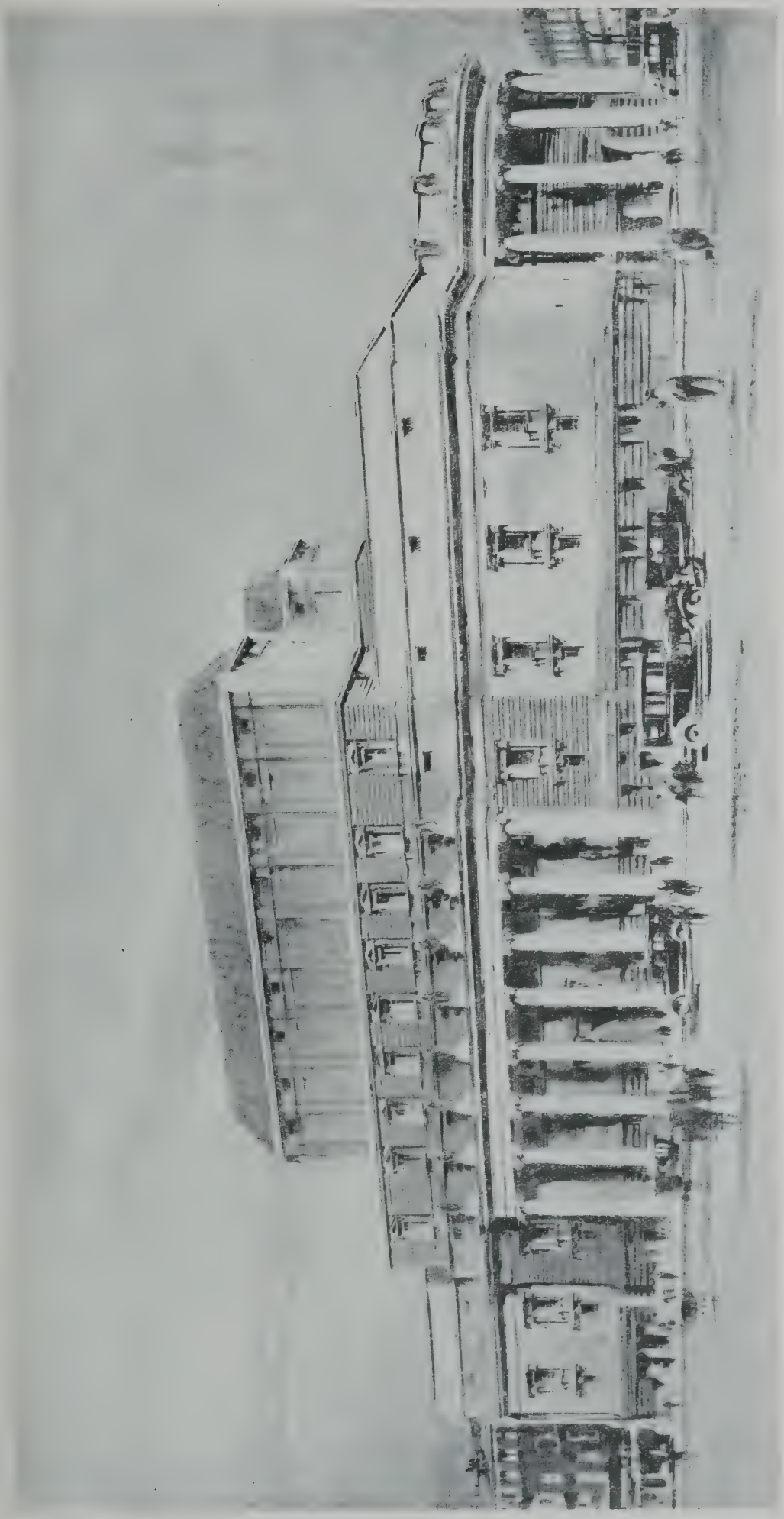
MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: WINNING DESIGN. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

· MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL ·





MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: WINNING DESIGN. H. V. Ashley & Winton Newman, FF.R.I.B.A. Architects.



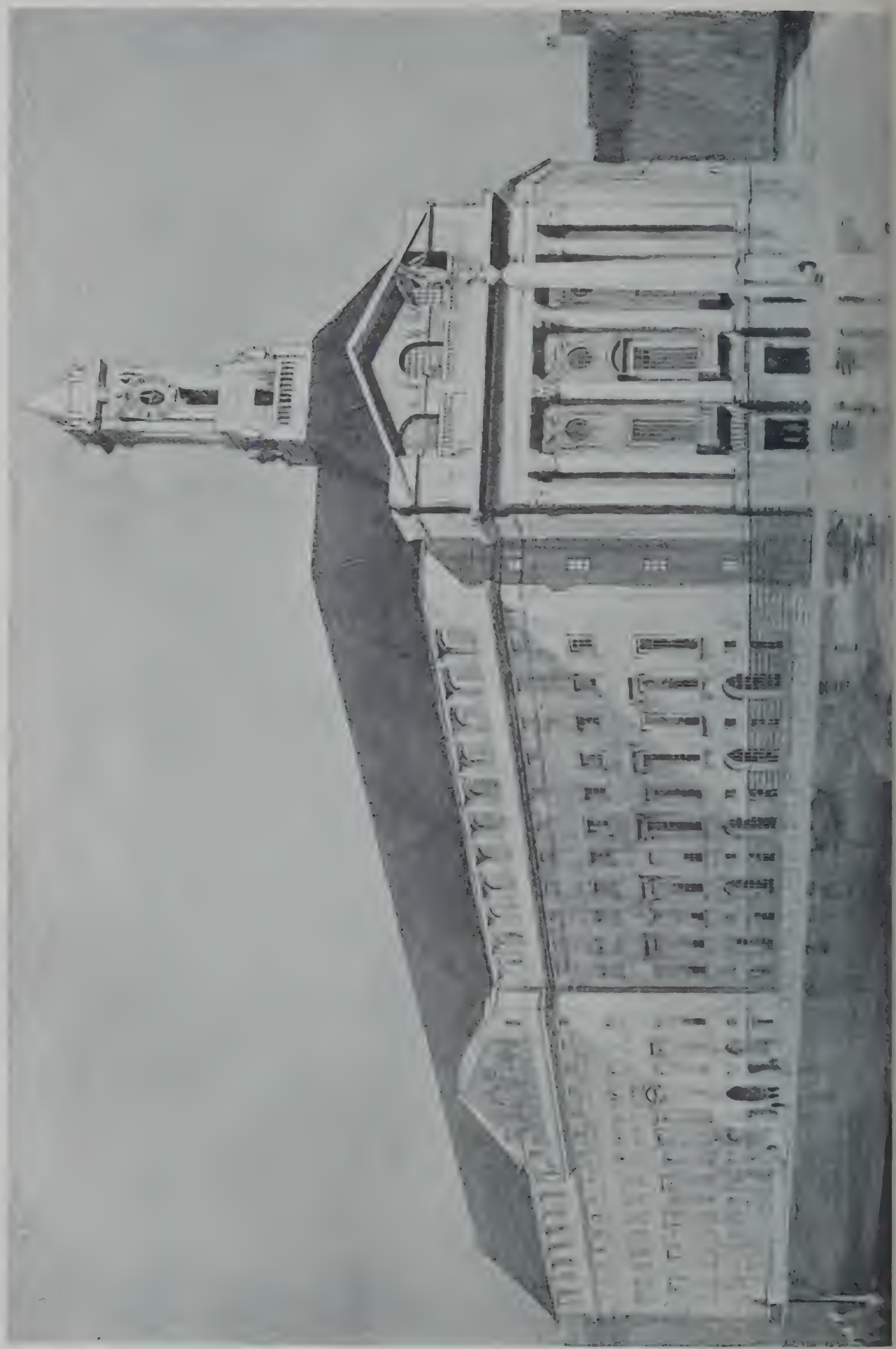
MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: FINAL COMPETITION. LOUIS DE SOISSONS & G. G. WORNUM FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL.—FINAL COMPETITION. Percy Thomas, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

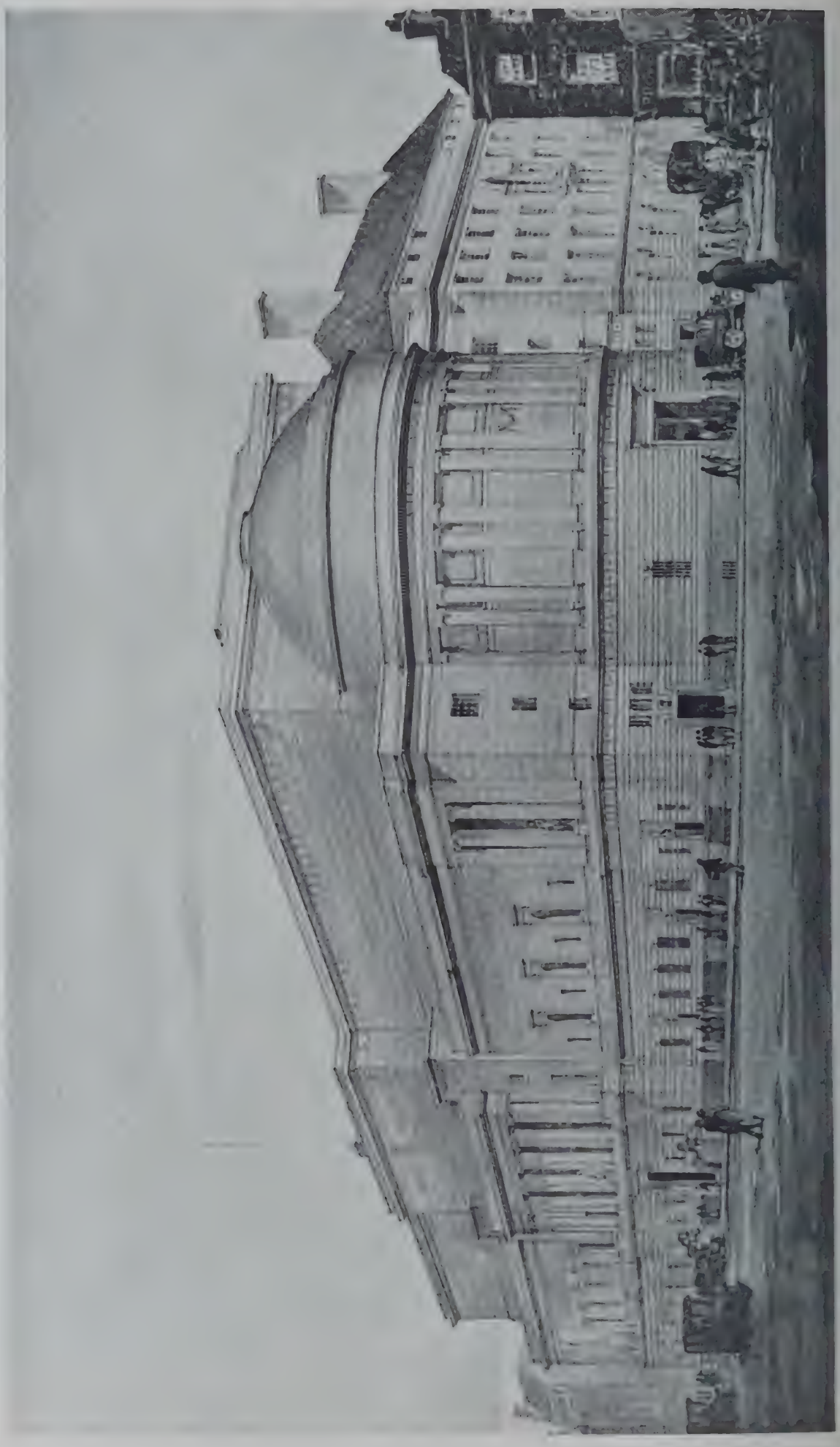


MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: FINAL COMPETITION. LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, FF. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects.





MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: FINAL COMPETITION. DAVID R. BROWN, Architect (Montreal).

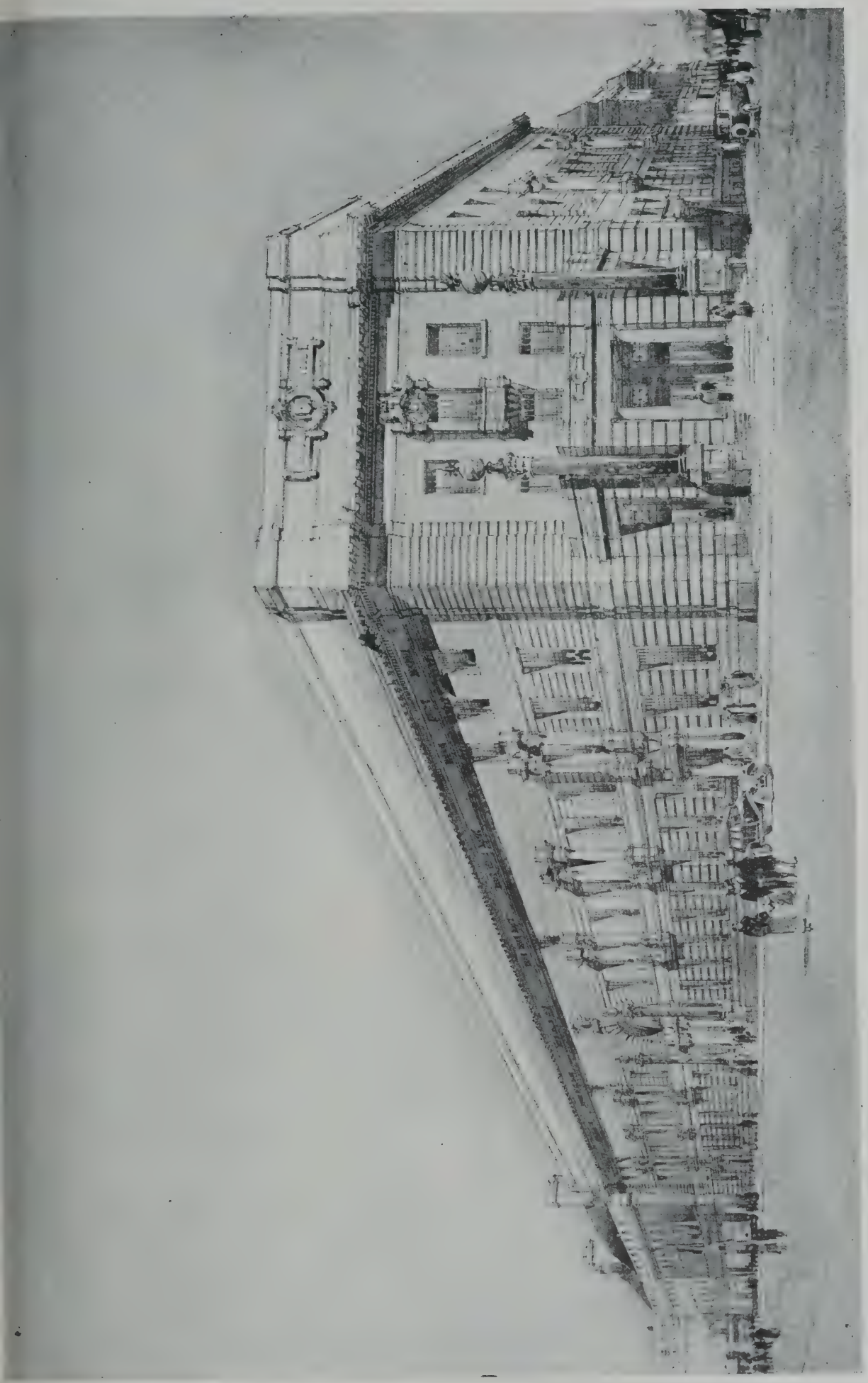




MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: FINAL COMPETITION. WILMOT & SMITH, F. and A.R.I.B.A., Architects.



MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: FINAL COMPETITION. F. W. Simon, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL: FINAL COMPETITION. Nicol & Nicol, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Notes

R.I.B.A. Problem in Design No. LXXXVII.

The Secretary of the Board of Architectural Education gives notice that, owing to the disorganisation caused by the strike, the date for the submission of Problem in Design No. LXXXVII (a) and (b) has been altered from June 30 to July 17, 1926.

The Architectural Association

The result of ballot for Officers and Council for the Session 1926-27 was announced at the general meeting, held on Monday last, as follows:—President—J. Alan Slater, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Vice-Presidents—W. H. Ansell, F.R.I.B.A., and Gilbert H. Jenkins, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Treasurer—L. S. Sullivan, F.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Secretary—E. J. T. Lutyens, A.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Librarian—C. H. James, A.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Editor of the "Association Journal"—A. H. Moberly, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Past-President—H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, F.R.I.B.A. Members of Council—F. C. Eden, F.R.I.B.A.; A. Trystan Edwards, M.A., A.R.I.B.A., Cyril A. Farey, A.R.I.B.A., P. D. Hepworth, F.R.I.B.A., A. B. Knapp-Fisher, F.R.I.B.A., O. P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A., F. Winton Newman, F.R.I.B.A., The Hon. H. A. Pakington, A.R.I.B.A., S. C. Ramsey, F.R.I.B.A., T. S. Tait, F.R.I.B.A.

Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society

At a general meeting held in the Library, Philosophical Hall, Park Row, Leeds, on Wednesday, May 5, the following Officers were elected to serve on the Council for 1926-27:—President—A. E. Kirk, A.R.I.B.A.; Vice-Presidents—G. H. Foggitt, A.R.I.B.A., and V. Bain, A.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Treasurer—W. Whitehead, A.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Librarian—J. Addison, A.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Editor—L. H. Bakes, L.R.I.B.A.; Hon. Secretary—T. Butler Wilson, F.R.I.B.A. Members of Council—D. Bowman, F. L. Charlton, A.R.I.B.A., N. Culley, F.R.I.B.A.; J. E. Stocks, J. F. Walsh, Lic.R.I.B.A., F. W. H. Allison, A.R.I.B.A. (Assoc. Member).

The Birmingham Architectural Association

At a special meeting of the Birmingham Architectural Association, which covers the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Stafford, Hereford, and Salop, held at Birmingham, the following resolution was adopted: "With a view to better co-operation and joint action between the allied societies of the Midland area on all matters architectural having more than local interest, and otherwise as may arise, this Association suggests that a Joint Council be formed by representatives of all the allied societies of the Midland area (or province), viz.: The Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects, the Northamptonshire Association of Architects, the Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society, the Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects, the Birmingham Architectural Association, and that the above societies be asked to appoint two or three members each to meet together to consider the matter and take such action thereon as may be then decided upon."

The Surveyors' Institution

At the first meeting of the newly-elected Council, held on May 31, Mr. Dendy Watney, Senior Partner of Messrs. Daniel Watney & Sons, 4a Fredericks Place, E.C.2, and Surveyor to the Mercers' Company, was elected President for the coming year in place of Mr. J. D. Wallis of Manchester. Mr. E. S. Cox, of York, was elected Senior Vice-President, and Messrs. C. B. Fisher, C.B.E. (Market Harborough), E. H. Leeder (Swansea) and Mr. E. A. Rawlence (Salisbury), Vice-Presidents. The new members of Council are Messrs. William Day (Kent), T. W. A. Hayward (London), S. A. Kelly (Liverpool) and James Steel (Glasgow).

The Quantity Surveyors' Committee

Mr. E. C. Harris, 38 Bedford Place, W.C., was elected a member of the Quantity Surveyors' Committee in place of Mr. W. B. Brown, who did not offer himself for re-election.

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday, June* 2.

The House reassembled yesterday after the Whitsunti recess to find itself still confronted with the coal stoppag and members launched immediately into a debate upon t crisis. It is not only the miners and their dependent as the Prime Minister pointed out, who are suffering fro a coal stoppage which, in his opinion, ought not to ha taken place. All kinds of industries which were beginni to recover from depression have found their upwa tendency checked and the figures of unemploymen apart from the miners, show a formidable rise. Difficul is beginning to be felt by the building industry, amo many others, in regard to the production and the carria of its necessary materials, and this handicap will necessari become greater the longer the stoppage continues.

Much counsel was offered to the Government in the cours of the debate as to how the mining crisis could be settle Mr. MacDonald, for the Labour Party, urged that the should again get into touch with mine-owners and miner persuade them to agree to certain lines of settlemen and give effect to the agreement in legislation. M Lloyd George urged that the Government should pa legislation at once to deal with the whole situation, aft the method which the Asquith Government followed i 1912, over the heads of the parties. Many member notably Sir Robert Horne, insisted that settlement of th dispute must be reached by lengthening of hours from 7 to 8

The Prime Minister's speech, carefully read from typ written sheets, was more notable for what it did not, rath than for what it did, say. Replying to those who urge him to get into immediate touch with the parties to th dispute, he revealed that he had never been out of commun cation with them. He was willing to resume negotiation but he would not pledge the taxpayers' money to suppo this one industry. At the same time, he made it clea that the Government still were willing to grant a temporar subsidy to the whole industry while negotiations were i progress or afterwards to the poorest districts in the even of negotiations being successful and work being resume The glimmerings of wisdom were beginning to reve themselves, among the miners, he declared, and, at th right moment, he would be prepared to intervene and t propose any legislation that would be helpful; but th prosperity of the industry must lie in the statesmanshi of mine-owners and miners themselves. The Hous drew hope from his speech, although it did not indicat any prospect of an early settlement.

Book Reviews

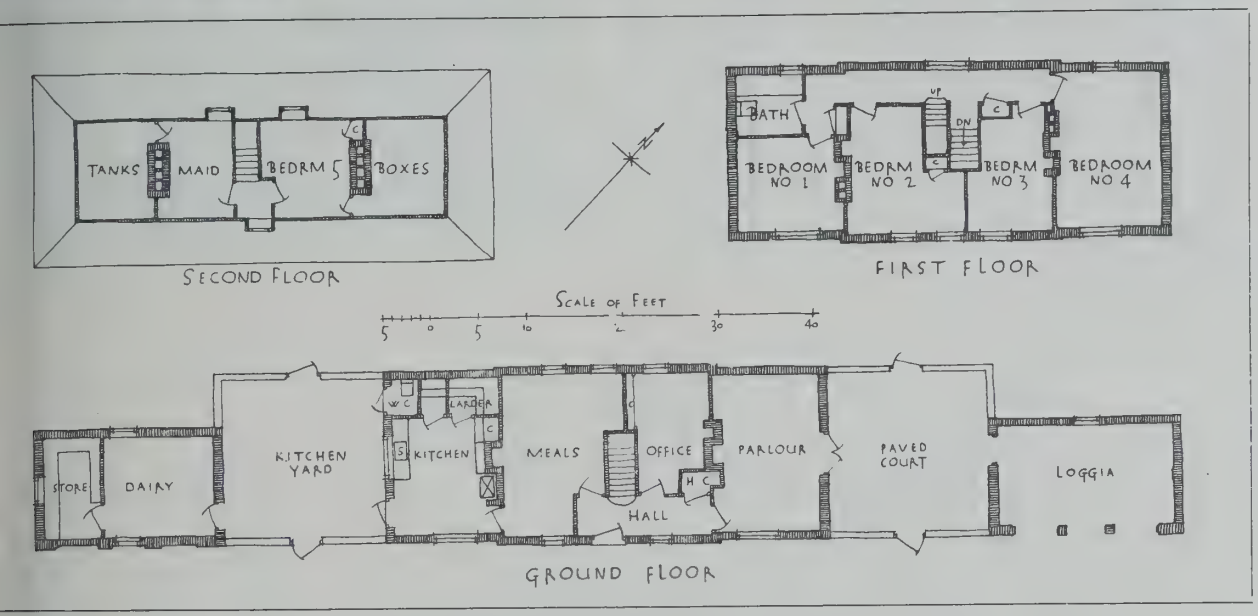
Modern Plasterwork Construction. By George P. Banka and G. Edward Bankart. London: The Architectur Press. 21*s. net.*

This work consists of a portfolio containing 33 lin plates of details to scale, covering the wide uses of moder plaster decoration in its application to domes, pendentive barrel, square-vaulted and mansard ceilings, cornice panellings, columns, prosceniums, reinforced concret work, etc. Descriptive notes are given of each plat The work forms a very useful pendant to Mr. G. P Bankart's previous monumental book on the "Art of th Plasterer," and the clearly-drawn details, showing how th construction of the modern plaster work is carried out fo the various purposes, should make it invaluable for referenc both by architects and builders.

Modern Technical Drawing. By George Ellis. London B. T. Batsford, Ltd. 10*s.* 6*d. net.*

This is the second impression of a work that the autho designed to meet a need for some practical instruction i builders' technical drawing, a somewhat modest claim for book which gives a very comprehensive account of th draughtsman's tools and the work than can be done wit them, and covers circle-on-circle work, orthographic isometric and oblique projections, practical perspective freehand drawing, etc. It should be of especial value t the student, particularly in teaching him the correct wa of rendering "details."





NORTH FARM, ROPLEY, NEAR WINCHESTER. PHILIP EVANS PALMER, A.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Notes in Brief

Mr. Reginald G. Jennings has completed, for the London unty Hall, a large painting of "The Council Chamber," resenting the scene just before a division. The picture tains some 70 figures, with Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., he centre of interest, and the view is depicted from the gangway looking towards a point on the left of the une. The portraits are easily recognisable, and, while ecorative convention has not been aimed at, the artist achieved a reasonably decorative composition.

* * *

While many local authorities have been struggling to housing schemes carried out in the usual bu lding terials, the Derby Corporation quietly embarked upon cheme of cast-iron housing and are now completing houses in this material. The cost of a pair, exclusive foundations and drains, works out at £852, and the inister of Health, who inspected a number of them, pressed his satisfaction at their appearance. The cost painting, which is one of the drawbacks of the steel elling, is said to be trivial with its cast-iron competitor. ese Derby houses are of the non-parlour type.

* * *

A question in the House of Commons which, on account the General Strike, has only just been made public in the belated Hansard for May 6, was put by Mr. T. Thomson to the Minister of Health, asking what grants local authorities would be entitled to receive under the Housing Act, 1924, after October 1 next, and until new regulations are issued under Section 5 of that Act. Mr. Neville Chamberlain replied, that in the event of an Order varying the amount of grants being made under Section 5 of the Act referred to, the Order would contain a provision that houses completed by a certain date would be eligible for grants on the present basis. In respect of houses not completed by that date, the Exchequer contribution would be at the new rates determined by the Order.

* * *

A fund is being raised to secure for the public an area of land on Chapel Cliff, Polperro, a well-known beauty spot on the Cornish coast, which is, otherwise, likely to be sold for building purposes. The owner of the land has expressed his preference to sell for public purposes, and has offered the whole stretch from the former Admiralty mark on the east to Roozen Cove on the west, and from Kayne Ridge to sea level, for £600. The preservation Committee is working against time, and although the local response has been unexpectedly generous, the appeal is being made widely to all those who know and admire this district. Subscriptions can be sent to Mr. F. H. Perrycote, Higher Shute Cottage, Polperro, R.S.O., Cornwall.

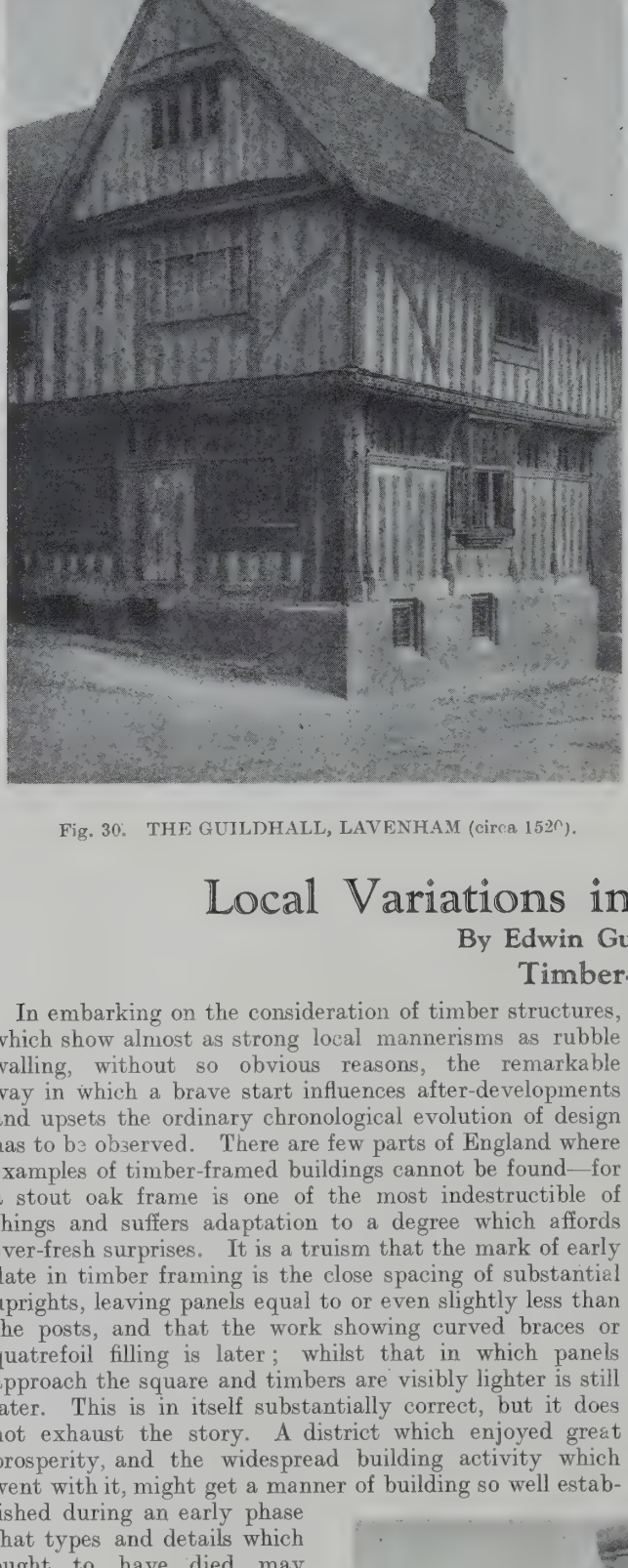


Fig. 30. THE GUILDHALL, LAVENHAM (circa 1520).

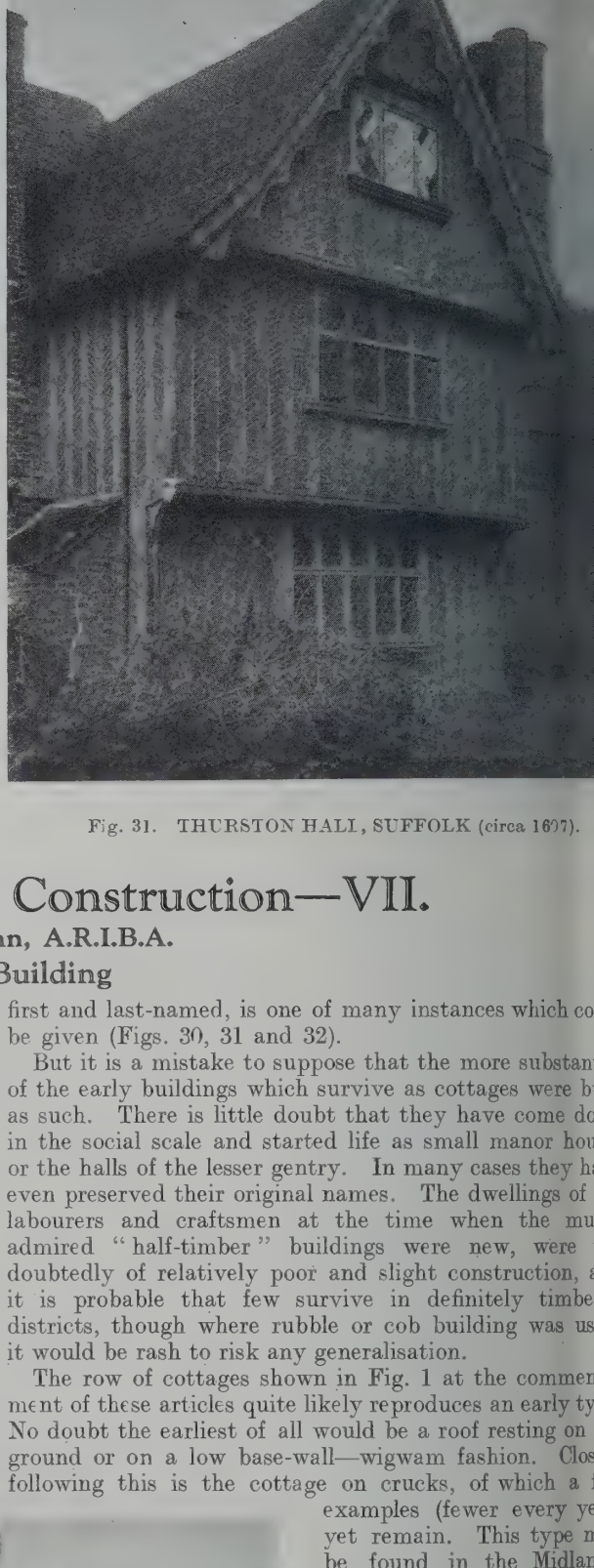


Fig. 31. THURSTON HALL, SUFFOLK (circa 1607).

Local Variations in Construction—VII.

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

Timber-Building

In embarking on the consideration of timber structures, which show almost as strong local mannerisms as rubble walling, without so obvious reasons, the remarkable way in which a brave start influences after-developments and upsets the ordinary chronological evolution of design has to be observed. There are few parts of England where examples of timber-framed buildings cannot be found—for a stout oak frame is one of the most indestructible of things and suffers adaptation to a degree which affords ever-fresh surprises. It is a truism that the mark of early date in timber framing is the close spacing of substantial uprights, leaving panels equal to or even slightly less than the posts, and that the work showing curved braces or quatrefoil filling is later; whilst that in which panels approach the square and timbers are visibly lighter is still later. This is in itself substantially correct, but it does not exhaust the story. A district which enjoyed great prosperity, and the widespread building activity which went with it, might get a manner of building so well established during an early phase that types and details which ought to have died may persist much out of their date. The half-timber work of the Eastern Counties is a case in point, and houses with closely spaced uprights and no diagonal braces were built there well into the seventeenth century. The strikingly singular examples of Lavenham Guildhall, Thurston Hall and Swan's Hall, where apart from decorative details, the design is practically identical though 100 years separate the first and last-named, is one of many instances which co be given (Figs. 30, 31 and 32).

But it is a mistake to suppose that the more substan of the early buildings which survive as cottages were b as such. There is little doubt that they have come do in the social scale and started life as small manor hou or the halls of the lesser gentry. In many cases they h even preserved their original names. The dwellings of labourers and craftsmen at the time when the mu admired "half-timber" buildings were new, were doubtedly of relatively poor and slight construction, it is probable that few survive in definitely timbe districts, though where rubble or cob building was us it would be rash to risk any generalisation.

The row of cottages shown in Fig. 1 at the commen ment of these articles quite likely reproduces an early ty No doubt the earliest of all would be a roof resting on ground or on a low base-wall—wigwam fashion. Clos following this is the cottage on crucks, of which a examples (fewer every ye yet remain. This type n be found in the Midlan Yorkshire, Derby, Leices and as far south as Glouc ter and Hereford, and exhaustively dealt with Mr. Innocent in the "Build News" during 1912 and 19 matter since republished the Cambridge University Pr and constituting a fund information on early build methods and developme Fig. 35 shows diagramma ally the essential timber c tage forms, which may oc

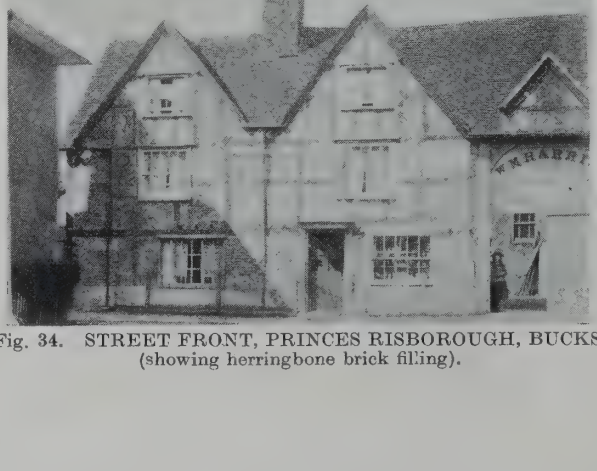


Fig. 34. STREET FRONT, PRINCES RISBOROUGH, BUCKS (showing herringbone brick filling).



"Cornerways," Sundridge Park, Bromley, Kent, as illustrated on this page, was so designed and placed by the architects, Messrs. Hayward & Maynard, that the garden frontage of the house faces due South. Thus that side of the building ets the maximum amount of sunlight available. To lend assistance the part played by the southern aspect, the architects specified exterior of "Atlas White" stucco. The rendering of "Atlas White" and a coarse silica sand of a light cream shade—the olour content resulting in a pale ivory tint of finished stucco—added he strength and resistance of a real Portland cement wall, plus the ermanence of the pleasing colour effect. The methods employed by Messrs. F. & H. F. iggs, the contractors, were those t forth and adocated in my lder on "Stucco pecifications," hich I will send o anyone who rites for a copy. hose interested in pecial textural ucco surfaces or nique colour ffects should ask r "Guide to Good ucco." A letter to rederic Coleman, egent House, Regent Street, London, V.1, will always eet with a ready response. Those calling at Regent House re always welcome.





Fig. 32. SWAN'S HALL, HAWKEDON (circa 1620).



Fig. 33. WANGFIELD FARM, BOTLEY. (during reconstruction).

sporadically almost anywhere, but individually tend to be "fashionable" in special districts. Cob, stone, or brick cottages may reproduce or enclose any of these forms (many early cottages of slight construction were, of course, enclosed with better walls as building standards advanced), but a naturally "mass" construction would develop on different lines, and, for instance, the use of low pitched roofing tended to the two-storey form much earlier than where thatch or tile was usual, since no upper storey could be contained in the lower roof.

In their original form these timber buildings were closed in with wattle and daub, as many still are, but with the introduction of brick they were later either bricknogged or often entirely brick-cased. The local differences which have arisen are chiefly those relating to the after-treatment of what were originally very similar structures. Suffolk and Essex coated their buildings with lath and plaster—panelled out and enriched with characte simple patterning; Kent, Surrey and Sussex tile-theirs. Weatherboarding was not unusual in E Middlesex and Herts, and can be found in almost al seaports, where people familiar with wooden planked were naturally inclined to trust to wooden planked ho Bricknogging may be found almost anywhere where is a staple article, and when used herringbone fashio the larger and squarer panels of later work (as in street front from Princes Risborough, shown in Fig. is a very pleasant treatment. The simple essentia these framed structures are well seen in Fig. Hampshire example photographed during reconstruc A portion of the herringbone filling remains in the panels at the right of the gable. This photograph exhibits the logical nature of the hipped back gable

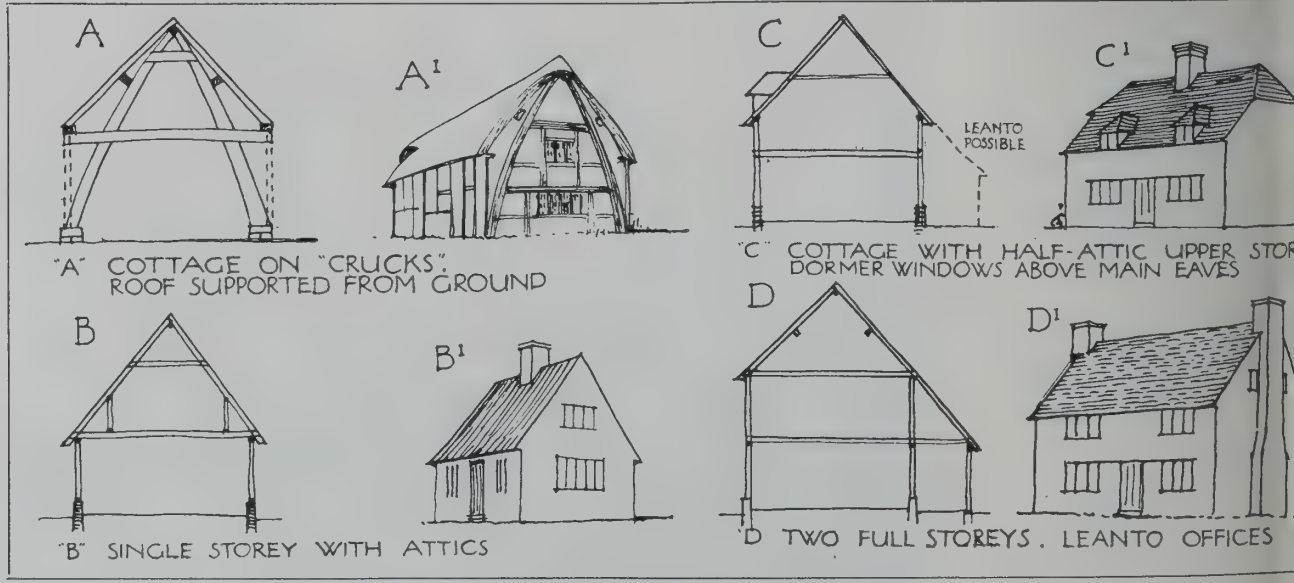


Fig. 35. TIMBER COTTAGE FORMS.



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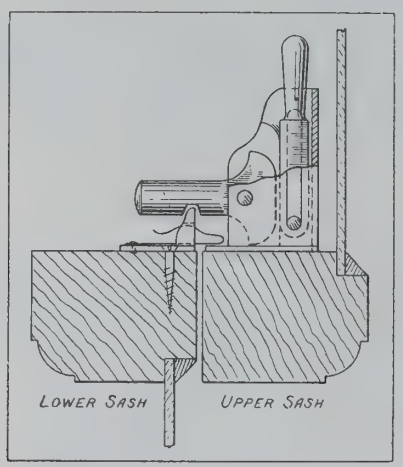
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New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings



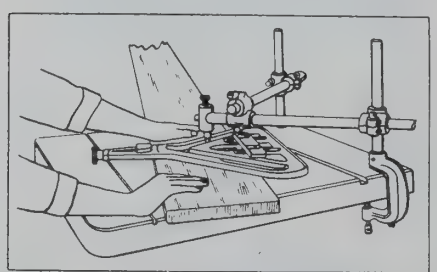
Self-Locking Window Fastener (Locked).
(Patent Fastenings, Ltd.)

A Self-locking Window Fastener

A fastener for ordinary sliding sashes, which locks automatically by merely closing the window from inside or outside, has just been introduced by Messrs. Patent Fastenings, Ltd., of 37-38 Gutter Lane, London, E.C.2. The locking mechanism is fitted to the upper sash, and consists of a pivoted bolt or tumbler, which is caused to fall into the "locked" position by engagement with the projecting lip of a flat spring on the lower sash. At the same time the tumbler is automatically secured by means of a sliding wedge carried by the same bracket as the tumbler itself. To open the window, which can only be done from inside the room, the wedge is raised and rested upon the shoulder of the bracket. The tumbler is then free to be thrown out of the locked position by raising or lowering one of the sashes. In closing the window the lip of the spring on the lower sash trips the foot of the tumbler and causes the latter to fall once more into the locked position, when the sliding wedge is released and drops into place at the back of the tumbler, which cannot be raised and, consequently, prevents the sashes from being opened. Satisfactory action takes place on both new and old sashes, even where a considerable amount of sagging has occurred, and windows fitted with this device cannot be forced from the outside.

A Useful Woodworking Accessory

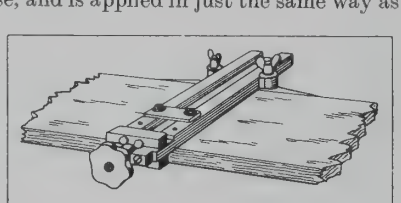
An adjustable templet in aluminium alloy for straight trenching on shelving and similar work can now be supplied by Messrs. Perkin & Co., Ltd., of Junction Works, Whitehall Road, Leeds, the makers of the "Rapid" Stair Housing Appliance described in the "Building News" of September 11, 1925 (page 273). This templet is adjustable to take any width of board up to 13 inches, and provision is made for either "through" or "stopped" trenching. It automatically ensures the trenching being square with the edges of the board, and the only marking off required is the pitch mark for each shelf or partition. The templet is quickly moved from mark to mark. Standard Stair Housing Cutters may be used in connection with the shelving attachment, but in cases where an undercut trench is considered undesirable straight cutters can be supplied in all diameters from $\frac{5}{16}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.



The "Rapid" Stair Housing Appliance.
(Perkin & Co., Ltd.)

A New Coloured Stucco

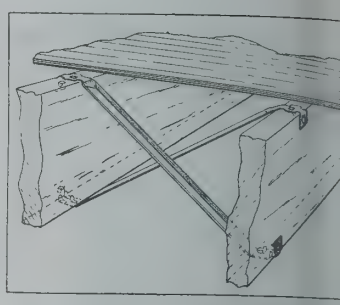
A new form of stucco, manufactured in England by a special process, is being marketed under the name of "Plastercrete" by Messrs. The Plastercrete Co., of 62 Oxford Street, London, W.1. This material is composed of chalk, silica sand and quick-setting cement, intimately mixed in definite proportions and coloured by the addition of suitable mineral pigments. It can be supplied in a number of standard shades, and it is interesting to note that a brick-red tint is available which could be used as a flooring material. "Plastercrete" is merely gauged with water, without the addition of any aggregate, when required for use, and is applied in just the same way as a Portland cement stucco. It can also be used as a facing for concrete blocks, the block and block face being pressed in one operation; and the standard white should find ready application as a white mortar jointing for stone. The tensile strength of the material, after seven days' exposure to the air, varies from 345 to 390 lb. per square inch, and this figure should be compared with that demanded by the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement, which, in the case of a mixture of 1 part of cement to 3 parts of sand, is 325 lb.



The "Rapid" Shelving Templet.
(Perkin & Co., Ltd.)

Steel Reinforcement for Wood Floors

A new steel bridging for reinforcing wood floors and floor framing has just been introduced to the American market by Messrs. The Blaw-Knox Company, of 629 Farmers Bank Buildings, Pittsburgh, U.S.A., and is shown in our illustrations. This bridging is made from strip steel, corrugated to give strength and coated with rust-proof paint. It is complete in itself, and does not need any nails for fixing purposes, as the necessary fastening is provided by prongs which are stamped out of the metal. For regular spacing the prongs are driven into the top or bottom of the joints, and one end prong is bent over and driven into the side. In this way a secure anchorage is obtained, and as the bridging is in tension, it will not readily loosen. "Tru-Tye"



"Tru-Tye" Steel Bridging.
(The Blaw-Knox Co.)

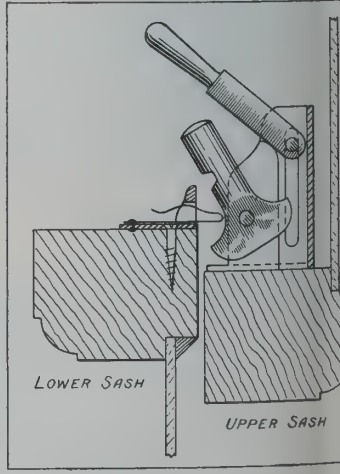
Bridging can be used successfully fo different conditions which occur in framing, and for narrow or wide s occasioned by framing around chi it can be installed without difficu driving the prongs into the side of the The standard sizes are suitable fo 8 inch and 10 inch joists, spaced at and 16 inch centres.

"Drytone" In Situ

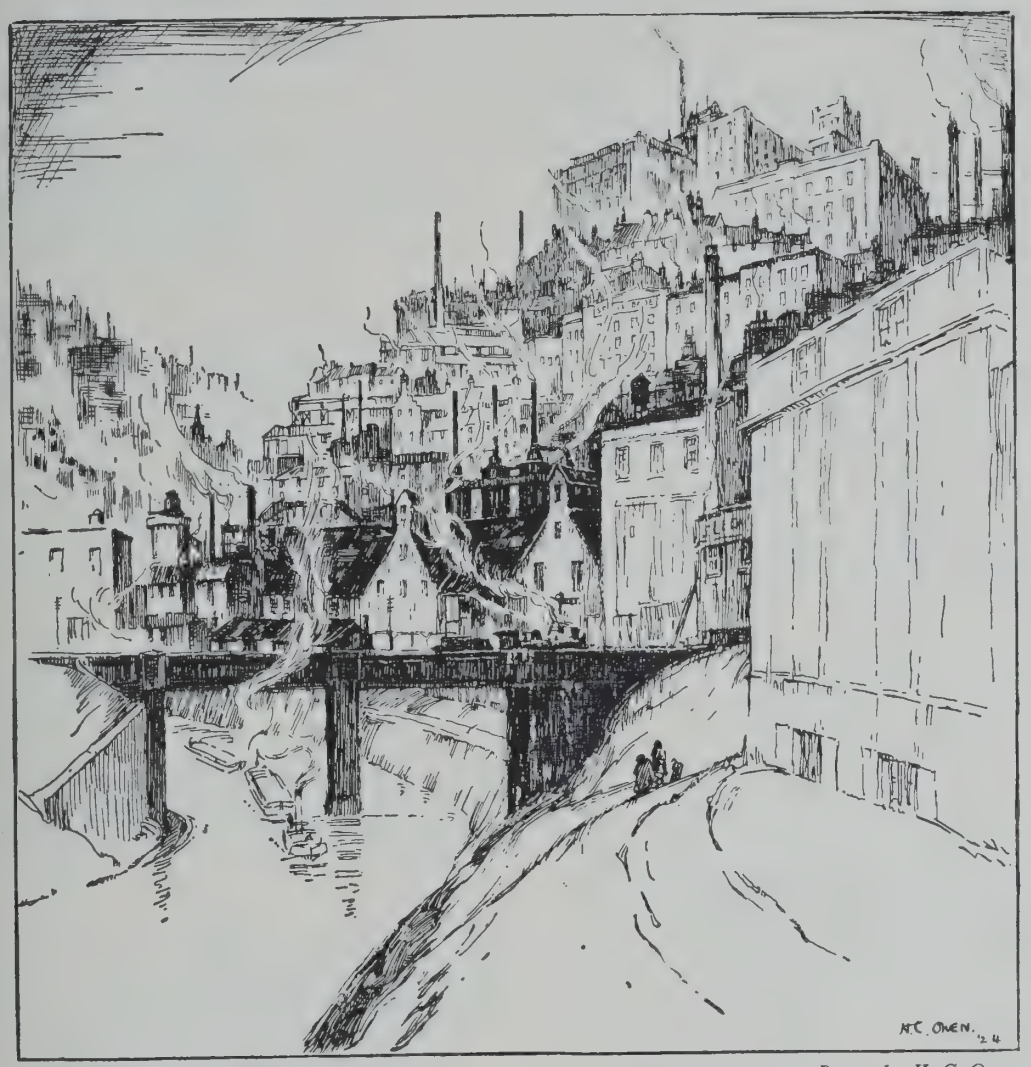
Messrs. Drytone, Ltd., of 73 Street, London, W.C.1, inform us tha can now apply their "Drytone" Pro woodwork *in situ*, as the attendan culties making the use of a gas cha necessity have been overcome. tone" Colours, it may be recalled, a duced entirely by chemical treatme no stains are used. All species o may be satisfactorily treated, a colours obtainable range from silver greys, through a variety o browns and warm browns, to rich blacks. The most striking results, ho are to be obtained on British Co pine, Western hemlock and red ceda

Ruberoid at the Paris Exhib

A brochure issued by the Ru Company, Ltd, of Lincoln House Holborn, W.C.2, contains a num photographs of buildings at the Paris Exhibition. The views are ver and complete, and give a better i some of the remarkable designs that be found there than the small an mentary photographs that seem, hi to have found their way to this co That so many of the pavilions were c with Ruberoid is striking testimony efficacy of the material.



Self-Locking Window Fastener (Unloc
(Patent Fastenings, Ltd.)



'CONGESTED SITES.' *Drawn by H. C. Owen.*

The Handbook of Cement Waterproofing contains a series of specifications for the treatment of damp walls. These are applicable to most cases, but special specifications for unusual conditions are prepared by our Engineering Department without charge or obligation.

There are many other specifications and much valuable data in the book; it is sent, post free, on request.

OVERCROWDING brings disease to buildings even as it does to people. Lack of air and sunshine to dry out dampness, create dank conditions that induce decay in the structure. Both the exteriors and the interiors of such buildings are made bone dry with renderings of sand and cement when mixed with

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BRAND

CEMENT WATERPROOFER

Used also for Reservoirs, Tanks, Basements, Swimming Baths, Garage Pits, Washing Floors, etc. Used by the Admiralty, War Office, India Office, H.M. Office of Works, G. P. O., Crown Agents, etc. Tested by Faija, Kirkaldy, Cork University, The British, Japanese, Italian, Spanish and Dutch Governments.

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The word "PUDLO" is the registered Trade Brand of Kerner-Greenwood & Co., Ltd., by whom all articles bearing that brand are manufactured or guaranteed.

Building Finance in the City

Our Financial Correspondent will be glad to answer any inquiries which may be addressed to him c/o the Editor

The outstanding feature in the Industrial Section of the Stock Exchange during the past week has been the sharp set-back witnessed in Armstrong, Whitworth issues as a result of the position disclosed by the latest report. At one time the ordinary shares were offered at 6s. 3d., the Second Preference at 7s. 3d. and the Third Preference at 7s. 6d., while the Debentures have been dealt in as low as 68 for the 4 per cents., 88 for the 6½ per cent. seconds, and 78 for the 6½ per cent. consolidated, the last named being as much as 15 points down on the week at one time. Other engineering descriptions have been easier in sympathy, though here and there support was forthcoming at the lower level. Hadfield's have provided a bright spot on the discovery and development by that firm of a new steel alloy which it is believed will help to solve many industrial problems in the application of high temperature gases, and may in time bring about the desired solution of the gas turbine problem. The shares have been bid up to 15s. 3d. Electrical equipment descriptions have also continued to attract attention though profit taking in some instances has left them under the best, Henleys owing to the absence of any reference to the talked of scrip bonus in the final dividend announcement, which makes 4s. for the year. In other directions building trade shares have remained quiet pending a satisfactory solution of the coal dispute.

Although shareholders in Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Ltd., had been prepared for a poor report by the passing of the final dividend on the preference shares in respect of 1925 the position as disclosed by that document is regrettably worse than expected. After charging £601,661 debenture stock, note, and loan interest, and crediting an amount of £900,000 transferred from general reserve fund the balance to the credit of profit and loss account is only £8,498. To this is added the amount brought forward from 1924 of £656,893. Deducting the interim dividend on the first preference shares paid in October, 1925, which absorbed £20,000, there remains £645,391, which it is proposed to carry forward. In their report the directors regret that a continuance of adverse conditions, particularly as regards bad trade, the cost of production and foreign competition have materially affected the results for the year. Moreover, they say, the efforts to secure business to compensate for the serious reduction in armament orders, for which Elswick and the other main plants of the company have always been specially equipped, are not giving the results expected. A close investigation of certain accounts has been made, from which it is evident that the original estimates of profit in connection with important contracts will not be realised and that, instead, heavy losses due to the above-mentioned and other causes will result. The extent of these losses it is difficult to estimate, and the full amount is not yet known, but the directors have considered it essential to transfer from the general reserve the sum of £900,000, as it is considered that the greater part of this amount will be required to wipe off losses already incurred. Loans and other prior charges have materially increased and it may be noted that the £3,000,000 of three year notes fall due for retirement next April. Contingent liabilities exceed £2,700,000 and investments and advances to subsidiaries £9,500,000, each formidable items. The question of depreciation has also to be dealt with. We notice that under the heading of " Investments in and advances to subsidiary and allied undertakings at or under cost," an item appears, " Newfoundland Power and Paper Co., Ltd., being balance of expenditure of contract, including cost of investments therein, £5,116,327." Sir G. H. West, Mr. J. M. Falkner, the Rt. Hon. Sir G. M. Murray, G.C.B., Sir C. L. Ottley, K.C.M.G., and Lord Sydenham, G.C.S.I., F.R.S., have resigned from the board, and their resignations have been accepted. A candid statement from the chair in explanation of the present position will be looked for at the meet on Tuesday next.

Madeley Collieries, which is also concerned in bri making, made a profit of £33,327 for the year to Ma 31 last, against £9,852 for the four preceding months. dividend remains at 7½ per cent. but on this occas £11,000 is placed to reserves and the amount carried ward slightly increased at £6,335.

It is interesting to note that the directors of the Stan Ironworks Co. are paying for the fifth successive y a total dividend of 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares of tax.

Some Active Securities

	Present price.	A week ago.	A ye ago
Associated Cement Ord.	18 1½	17 10½	15
Armstrongs	6 6	9 0	14
Babcocks	52 0	52 6	32
Baldwins	9 0	9 0	10
Bolckow-Vaughan.....	6 6	6 6	6
British Portland Cement	37 6	36 6	30
British Insulated.....	66 0	64 6	62
Callenders.....	82 0	81 0	66
Consett Iron.....	14 3	14 3	21
Dorman Long	9 9	9 6	10
Eastwoods	38 3	38 0	32
Francois Cement Ord. ..	10 0	10 0	8
General Electric	31 0	30 0	24
Guest Keen	32 6	33 0	33
Hadfield's Ord.	15 3	13 9x	15
Henleys.....	79 0	79 6	63
Holborough Cement	24 0	24 6	—
Johnson & Phillips	63 3	61 0	38
Metro-Vickers Ord.	24 9	24 9	23
Pease & Partners Ord. .	11 6	11 6	13
Siemens	30 3	31 0	27
South Durham Steel....	2⅜	2⅜	2
Stewarts Defd.....	27 6	27 6	35
Vickers Ord.....	7 9	7 10½	8
Wall Paper Defd.	32 3	32 4½	25

Answers to Enquirers

IRONCLAD.—The preference dividends are usually p half yearly at the end of June and December, but whet the ordinary will receive anything this year it is diffic to say. They appear a fair speculative lock-up on meagre information obtainable concerning the company

HOPEFUL.—The company is making good progress a the shares are an attractive lock-up at the present price

New Companies

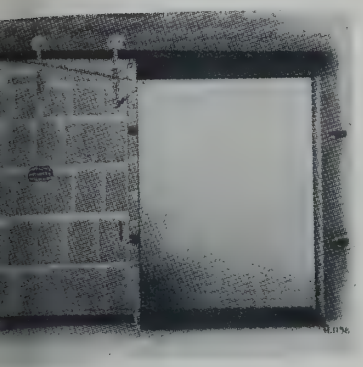
SUDAN BUILDING AND AGRICULTURAL CO.—P ticulars of the Sudan Building and Agricultural Co., Ltd., w filed on May 11. The capital is £500,000 in £1 shares (200, preference and 300,000 ordinary), of which 200,000 prefere and 200,000 ordinary shares have been issued. The compa was incorporated in the Sudan on April 6, 1925, to acquire turn to account any landed property and buildings in the Su or elsewhere, and to carry on business as building material ma facturers, etc. The British address is 31-32 Broad St Avenue, E.C.2.

ST. JAMES'S FREEHOLD LAND COMPANY.—The James's Freehold Land Company, Ltd., was registered a private company on April 26, with a nominal capital of £4, in £1 shares (1,000 preference and 3,000 ordinary). Objec to acquire lands and hereditaments in London to erect hou

Books Received

" Architectural Rendering in Wash." By H. van Bu Magonigle, with a preface by Thomas R. Kimball, F.A.I. Past-President of the American Institute of Architec (B. T. Batsford, Ltd.) 15s. net.

MOURED FIRE DOORS



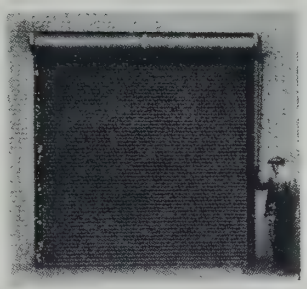
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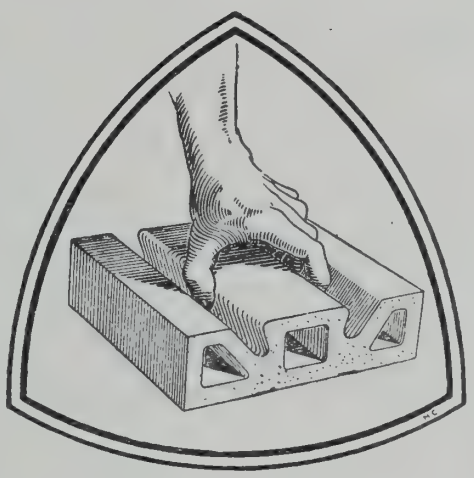
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The Week's Building News

London and Home Counties

BECONTREE.—The London County Council are to erect 90 additional houses at a cost of £55,000, and the Essex Education Committee have obtained sanction to borrow £30,000 for the erection of a school at Becontree.

BERMONDSEY.—Plans passed: warehouse, Earl Road, for Mr. George Wall; warehouse, Morgan's Lane, for Hay's Wharf, Ltd.

BISHOPS STORTFORD.—An elementary school is to be erected at a cost of £14,000 by the Herts Education Committee.

BRIXTON.—The L.C.C. Education Committee have decided to erect a central school on a site in Loughborough Park, Brixton.

COULSDON.—In connection with the competition for designs for the new municipal buildings the U.D.C. have decided that one condition shall be that the cost must not exceed £35,000.—A design has been agreed upon for the new bridge at Foxley Hill and tenders are to be invited.—Messrs. F. C. Matthews & Co. have obtained consent for the erection of a church at Selsdon Village.—The Hospital Committee have prepared plans for the enlargement of the Purley Memorial Hospital. Plans passed: 65 houses, Upper Selsdon Road, for Messrs. R. Costain & Sons, Ltd.

EAST WICKHAM.—Kent Education Committee are to erect an elementary school for 450 children in Wickham Street, East Wickham.

EDMONTON.—The Urban Council have passed plans for the erection of 108 houses in Bush Hill Road and Ridge Avenue, for Mr. G. W. Newman; and 10 houses in Leonard Road for Mr. T. E. Spemcer.

GRAVESEND.—The Corporation propose the erection of a further 90 flats on the King's Farm estate. Shop sites in Kitchener Avenue are to be sold at £4 a foot. Plans passed: 20 houses, Smarts Road, for Messrs. Burvill & Steen, 12 houses, Smarts Road, for Messrs. Bridgland & Clay; 8 houses, Ferndale Road, for Messrs. Dagnall Bros.; 4 houses, St. James's Road, for Mr. E. W. Filkins.

LONDON.—The Imperial War Graves Commission are to erect on the Victoria Embankment, near Old Temple Pier, a monument at a cost of about £30,000 to the men of the Mercantile Marine who lost their lives during the war.

LONDON.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board are to reconstruct buildings at the south-western ambulance station at a cost of £3,200. The Edmonton institution has been sold to the Klinger Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Additional isolation accommodation is to be provided at Grove Hospital at a cost of £4,740.

NORWOOD.—Approval has been given by the Board of Education to the plans of the L.C.C. for the erection of a central school at Carmac Road, West Norwood.

POPLAR.—The L.C.C. Education Committee have voted £22,000 for the provision of a central school at Janet Street, Poplar. Accommodation is to be provided for 320 scholars, in a two-storey building. The Board of Education have approved plans for the erection by the L.C.C. of a school for physically defective children at Bromley Hall Road.

SOUTHWARK.—Fry's Metal Foundries, Ltd., are to erect additions at their premises in Ridlers Place.

WANDSWORTH.—The L.C.C. give notice of intention to erect a school for 800 in Streatham Vale. A central school is to be built in Welham Road, Tooting. Plans passed: ten houses Nightingale Lane estate, Balham, for Mr. W. Gritton; seven houses Crestway, Putney, for Messrs. William Willett, Ltd.; thirteen houses Allfarthing Lane, Fairfield, for Mr. H. S. Goult, additions Convent of the Sacred Heart, Roehampton Lane, Putney, for Messrs. F. W. Martin & Sons; alterations Coach and Horses, Clapham Road, for Messrs. A. Coldman & Son; four houses Cavendish Road, Clapham, for Mr. H. A. Smith; factory, St. Ann's Hill, Fairfield, for Messrs. Bennett & Son; forty-one houses Broadwater Street, Balham, for Mr. R. Emerson; 193 houses Streatham Vale estate, for Messrs. Wates, Ltd.; six houses Drewstead Road, Streatham, for Mr. A. Soden.

WANDSWORTH.—The L.C.C. are to proceed with the erection of the third section of dwellings on the East Hill estate, Wandsworth, comprising 160 tenements and 7 shops. The cost is put at £85,000. Messrs. J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., are the contractors.

WIMBLEDON CORPORATION having inspected houses erected by the Triangular Construction Co., Ltd., of East Molesey, Surrey, in neighbouring districts, now recommend a contract with that firm for the erection of sixty-nine houses on the Durnsford Road site.

WIMBLEDON.—The Borough Engineer has prepared plans for pavilions to be erected in Cottenham and Durnsford Road recreation grounds. Plans passed: drying shed, South R for Structural Engineering Co.; pavilion, Riverside R for Meux's Brewery Co.; ten houses in Merton Hall Gard for Messrs. H. Coombs & Sons; factory, Spencer Hill R for Messrs. T. Davis & Son.

Southern Counties

EASTBOURNE.—In connection with tenders received for erection of houses at Crumbles and Hampden Park, the Hou Committee are to visit houses erected by Messrs. D. G. Un down, Ltd., the Calway Construction Co., and the Triang Construction Co., Ltd. The Libraries Committee recomm obtaining competitive designs from local architects for erection of a branch library at Firle Road at a cost of a £6,000.

HAMPSHIRE.—Subject to a grant from the Board of Co the Hampshire C.C. will proceed with the scheme for the erec of an institution for 500 mental deficients at a cost of £170,00

HASTINGS.—Mr. C. F. Botley has prepared plans for a con hall on the pier for the Hastings Pier Co., Ltd. Plans pas meat depot, Pelham Street, for Messrs. W. Weddel & Co., L petrol store and fourteen garages, Wykeham Road, for H. M. Jeffrey, architect; four houses Wykeham Road, for Me P. J. Fryer & Sons; twelve houses Greville Road, for M Hunt, architect.

SARISBURY.—Hampshire C.C. are to provide increased acc modation for mental deficients at Coldeast, Sarisbury, at a of £28,000.

North Western Counties

BIRKENHEAD.—Messrs. Wainwright & Sons, of Liver are to erect 70 houses in Thistle Avenue and Bramble Ave for Hamilton Estates, Ltd.—Messrs. Selwood, Lloyd & Co., are to erect 18 houses off Highfield Crescent.—The Mater hospital, Grange Mount, is to be enlarged.—A bedroom an is to be constructed at the rear of the Queen's Hotel, Park R —The Girls' Private School in Woodland Road is to be enla —A picture palace and 7 shops are to be erected in Bor Road.—Sanction has been obtained for a loan for the acquis of a site in Well Lane for the erection of a police station.— borough engineer has prepared plans for 24 houses in Pl Street, and tenders are to be invited.

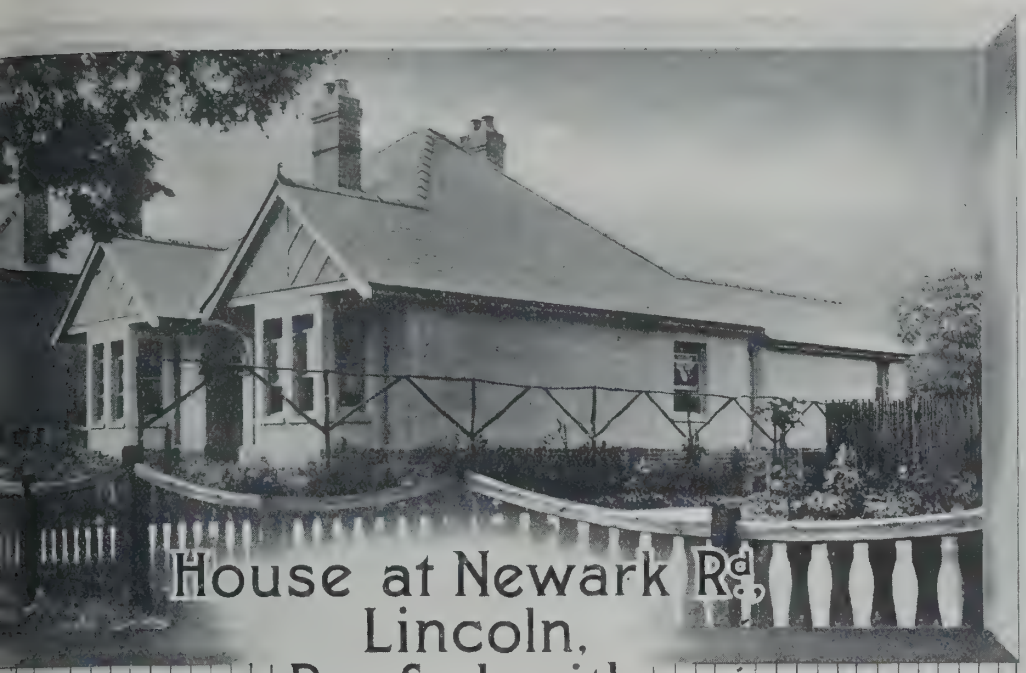
BOLTON.—The corporation are acquiring premises inclu private railway sidings in Gosling Street for the tram department.—A revised scheme to cost £2,500 for the erec of refreshment rooms in Leverhulme Park has been agreed Seven acres in Swan Lane are to be acquired for a housing sch —Plans passed: Petrol station and offices, Manchester Road National Filling Stations, Ltd.; 12 houses, Fairmount Ave for Mr. A. Coward; new streets off Empire Road, for Me Haworth and Kilburn; 10 houses, Empire Road, for Haworth; 4 houses, Bury Road, for Mr. John Archer; al tions, 117 Derby Road, for District Bank.

BOLTON.—Plans have been approved for remodelling Mark's school. Darcy Lever Wesleyan School is to be re-flo The Education Committee are to obtain tenders for decora twenty-six schools. The Borough Engineer is to prepare for alterations at Middle Hulton Police Station. A p convenience is to be constructed in the basement of Vic Square Library. Plans passed: ten houses Adrian R for Messrs. Yates & Partington; twenty-two houses W bourne Avenue, for Mr. Thomas Blakley; fourteen ho Lever Edge Lane, for Mr. Ernest Howarth; six houses C Road, for Messrs. Eckersley & Charnley; canteen, Pe Mills, Halliwell, for Messrs. W. Mather & Co., Ltd.; twelve ho off Empire Road; ten houses Paton Avenue, for Mr. The Blakley; pavilion, Ainsworth Lane, for St. Augustine's To Club; extensions, loading docks, Deane Road, for Bo Co-operative Society; twenty-eight houses Sutherland R for Messrs. Leigh Bros., Ltd.; parochial hall, Markland for Rev. R. N. Tripp.

BROMBOROUGH.—Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd., are to erec additional storey to their cocoa factory in New Chester R Bromborough.

DOUGLAS (I. o. M.).—The Corporation Housing Comm have asked Mr. J. E. Teare, the architect, to prepare plan the erection of 100 houses on the Pulross estate, of the Univ Housing type.—The Entwistle Animal Products Co. are see a site for the erection of buildings for tallow manufactu Messrs. Heron & Brearley, Ltd., are to erect a boiler hou Drumgold Street.

ELLESMERE PORT.—An alternative scheme is to be subm to the Ministry of Transport by the Cheshire C.C. for the

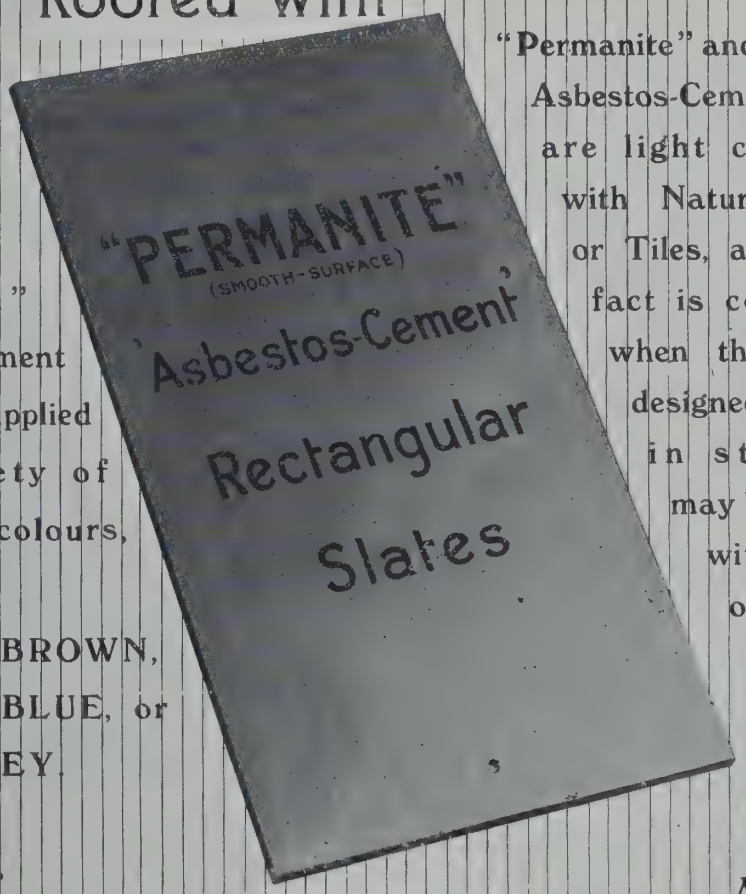


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Newcastle-on-Tyne: 4, Mosley St.
Glasgow: F. G. Price & Co., Ltd., Limpet Works, Carmyle.

struction of a bridge over the level crossing at an estimated cost of £20,000.

LIVERPOOL.—Plans have been prepared for the third section of the Newhall Lane Council school, Liverpool, estimated to cost £17,000.—The plans for the erection on a portion of the playground at Dingle Lane council school of a practical subjects centre to cost £6,000 has also been approved.—The housing committee has been requested to allocate a site for an elementary school near Utting Avenue.

MANCHESTER.—The Corporation have obtained sanction to borrow £300,000 for extensions at the Hyde Road tramway depot, Sanction has been obtained for a loan of £5,500 for equipping the Levenshulme secondary school for girls. United Cattle Products, Ltd., are to erect abattoirs at Withington. The medical officer of health is to report on the provision of additional maternity hospital accommodation.

MANCHESTER.—A loan of £40,000 is to be obtained for the erection and furnishing of a technical school at Newton Heath plans for which have now been passed. Monsall Hospital is to be modernised at a cost of £14,000. The Tatton estate, Wythenshawe, is being acquired at £80 per acre for about 2,550 acres. A Primitive Methodist Sunday School is to be built at Stanley Street, Higher Openshaw.

MIDDLEWICH.—The U.D.C. are considering a scheme for the reconstruction of the town bridge at an estimated cost of £15,000e

SALFORD.—The Corporation are to erect 42 houses on the Weaste Estate at a cost of £23,300.—A scheme has been prepared for dealing with the Springfield Terrace unhealthy area.

North Eastern Counties

BLAYDON.—Blaydon, Ryton and Whickham Joint Hospital Committee have prepared plans for the erection of a new hospital which, with land, is estimated to cost £48,000.

CARLTON-IN-LINDRICK.—The Industrial Housing Association have decided to build 200 houses at Carlton-in-Lindrick, near Worksop, and 60 will be begun at once. The scheme is in connection with the new mining village at Langold, adjoining the parish of Carlton.

HULL.—Plans have been prepared for a new block for low grade cases at Tilworth Grange mental institution. Mr. Bilton is being asked to quote for the erection of 200 houses on the Winget system. Plans passed: twenty-two houses Brindley Street, for Mr. G. H. Needler; nine houses Ormonde Avenue, for Mr. E. Mowforth; thirty-four houses Lee Street, for Mr. J. E. Wray; forty-five houses Rensburg Street and twenty-four houses Severn Street, for Messrs. Backwell & Foster; eight houses Savery Street, for Mr. C. H. Smith; four houses Aisne Street and twenty-two in Somme Street, for Mr. R. W. Trigg; thirty houses Lake View estate, Holderness Road, for Mr. G. T. Spruit; six houses Etherington Road, for Mr. T. R. Barnett.

LEEDS.—Messrs. Gash & Co. have a proposal for the erection of dance hall, offices and showroom at Sheepscar Street. West Riding C.C. are to erect new premises for the Deeds Department. Conveniences are to be erected in Compton Road. Four branch libraries are to be converted for the open access system, at a cost of £1,400. Plans passed: thirty-four houses Easterly Grove, Harehills, for Messrs. C. H. & F. Lax; eighteen houses Coldwell Road, for Mr. George Monkman; sixteen houses East Park Parade, for East End Park Estate Co.; twelve houses Scott Hall Road, Chapel Allerton, for Mr. J. A. Bonner; eighteen houses Roxholme Avenue, for Messrs. Henry Lax, Ltd.; ten houses Buckingham House estate, Headingley, for Messrs. Pickard & Co.; ten houses King Lane, Moortown, for Messrs. H. & D. Leslie.

LINGFIELD.—The managers of the Lingfield epileptic colony are preparing final plans for extensions estimated to cost £22,000.

NEVILLES CROSS.—Durham County Education Committee have decided to instal a new steel hot water boiler with tubular calorifiers of copper at the Nevilles Cross College, at a cost of about £1,300, in accordance with a report by Mr. A. H. Barker, of London.

NEWCASTLE.—The Corporation have received sanction for a loan of a quarter of a million for housing schemes.

SPENNYMOOR.—Durham County Education Committee are to erect laboratory buildings at Alderman Wraith secondary school, Spennymoor, at an estimated cost of £2,000.

WARSOP.—The Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., are erecting some 300 houses near Warsop Wood, and in this connection the Notts County Education Committee have decided to provide an elementary school for 350 children.

WORKSOP.—The Miners' Welfare Fund have promised a grant of £10,000 for the erection of an advanced mining institute at Worksop, and the Notts Education Committee have now a a site at Carlton Road for the scheme.

YORK.—A new scheme has been prepared for extend fever hospital and the Fairfield Sanatorium, the estimat being £32,000, and it is recommended that tenders be i The York Wine and Spirit Co., Ltd., are to erect a water factory at Bedern.

Midland Counties

BIRMINGHAM.—The Education Committee have deci erect an elementary school at Starbank Street, Small He

DUDLEY.—The Corporation have prepared a schen utilising Dudley Castle as an open space. The repa preservation of the fabric will be dealt with in associatio the Office of Works.

LEICESTER.—The Education Committee have purchase at Barkby Road for the erection of an elementary sch Accommodation for the education department is to be pr in Fairfax Street at a cost of £28,000.—The Housing Con propose the appointment of Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R. as consulting architect for the lay-out of the Braunstone which has an area of over 1,000 acres.—The Sutton T are to erect 200 more houses on the Gypsey estate.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Eight all-electric houses are to be in Park Avenue. The Corporation have obtained sanct a loan of £10,000 for the privy conversion scheme. C Potteries, Ltd., are to erect houses for their workers at H A further sixty houses are to be erected on the Fletch at Stoke. Plans passed: six houses Kingsfield Oval, B for Mr. S. Heath; kilns, Brook Street, Hanley, for Di Pottery Co.; six houses Park Road, North Hanley, for Roberts; tileworks, Brownhills, Tunstall, for Bro Estate Co.; church and Sunday School, Sandford Hill, Lo for Primitive Methodist trustees; Church Hall, Anchor Longton, for Rev. J. Cooper; pump and engine house, St., Hanley, for Shell-Mex, Ltd.; lay out of Hillside Normacot, for Messrs. Goodwin & Wild.

West of England

BRISTOL.—The Corporation are erecting 1,000 houses Sea Mills estate.—The Housing Committee have pur 52 acres at Brislington and 360 houses are to be erected th

BRISTOL.—The Corporation have made arrangements erection by Mr. John Knox of 350 houses on the Mills esta

PLYMOUTH.—In connection with the transference of me Rosyth to Devonport dockyard, the Corporation are nego with the Government regarding financially assisting a s for the erection of 400 houses of a type which can spee erected.—The Corporation are negotiating for land fo extension of the mental hospital, and Messrs. Thornley & the architects, are preparing plans for an admission bu for 50 patients, an infirmary for 100, two villas for 50, a home for 50 and medical officers' residence.—Tenders are invited for the erection of 86 houses at North Prospect.

Scotland

EDINBURGH.—The Dean of Guild have granted a petiti the erection of a picture house at Abbeyhill, by the Abbey Picture Co., Ltd. The new building is estimated to cos £20,000 to £25,000, and has a total holding capacity auditorium of 1,799. The work is to be put in hand immed

GLASGOW.—Plans have been passed by Glasgow De Guild Court for the erection of steel houses of the Weir and Cowieson types at a cost of over £300,000.

GLASGOW.—The Corporation have approved the lay- the Shettleston estate for the erection of 650 houses. city engineer has prepared plans for a new police stat Millerston at a cost of £11,000.—A scheme has been prepar the conversion of premises in St. Andrews Road into a establishment, the cost being estimated at £42,000.—Mr. Wright, of 105 St. Vincent Street, is to erect 180 subsidy at Crossmyloof.

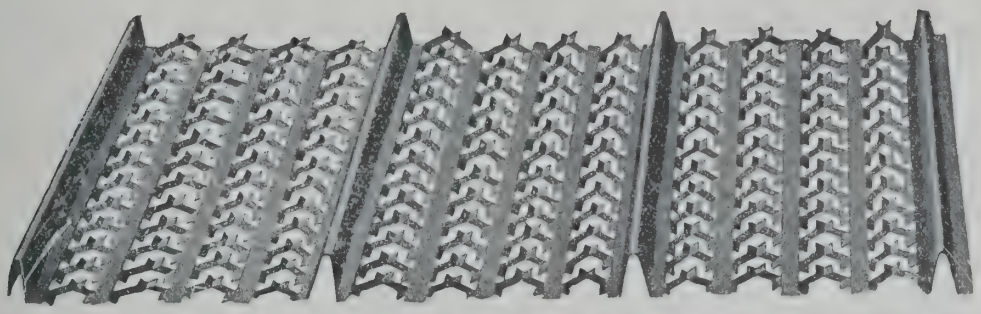
SANDYHILLS.—The Glasgow Dean of Guild Court have plans for a scheme of steel houses to be erected by the S Scottish National Company consisting of 464 dwellings of and four apartments, composed of 200 Gowieson cotta 50 groups, 148 houses in Atholl flats, 448 Weir houses in 11 and 36 pairs of Weir-Douglas type, embracing 72 houses. cost is estimated at considerably over £300,000.

Wales

MONMOUTH.—A special sub-committee is to be appoint Monmouth Diocesan Conference to consider the questi providing a cathedral for the diocese.

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*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.*4, *not later than* 2 P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

BEDWAS AND MACHEN.—June 9.—For the erection of 40 parlour type houses upon a site near the railway station. Plans and specifications may be obtained from the architect, Mr. Idris Leyshon, Council Offices, Bedwas.

BOOTLE.—Corporation housing scheme of 32 houses of the parlour type, in pairs, at Linacre Park. Tenders invited for: (*a*) Excavator, concretor and bricklayer; (*b*) drainer; (*c*) carpenter and joiner; (*d*) slater; (*e*) plasterer; (*f*) plumber and hot water engineer; (*g*) glazier; (*h*) painter. Particulars from the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Bootle.

BRAINTREE.—June 12.—For the erection of 40 houses, in two types, on the Cressing Road site, for the U.D.C. Fair Wage and Apprenticeship clause. Particulars from D. G. Armstrong, Great Square, Braintree.

BRISTOL.—June 14.—Tenders are invited by the Electrical Committee for additions to the generating station at Feeder Road. Particulars from the chief engineer and general manager, Mr. H. Faraday Proctor, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E. Deposit £5 5s.

CHELMSFORD.—June 8.—For installation of new heating apparatus with necessary builders' work at Friars School, for the Education Committee. Particulars from E. J. Miles, Municipal Offices, Chelmsford.

CLACTON.—June 19.—For the erection of 10 houses (five pairs), for the U.D.C. Tenders may be sent in for the whole or single pairs. Particulars from the Surveyor, Station Road, Clacton.

DONCASTER.—Builders are invited to communicate with W. H. Higginbottom, architect, 26 Park Street, Nottingham, with a view to tendering for the erection of a United Methodist church at Rossington, near Doncaster.

DURHAM.—Easlington Lane new Council school to accommodate 1,128 scholars.

GOBOWEN.—June 16.—Tenders are invited for the erection of a new church at Gobowen, for the Church Building Committee. Particulars from E. C. Desch, F.S.I., 3 Pump Court, Temple, London, E.C. Tenders should be forwarded to Mr. C. Wheatley, c/o Longueville & Co., Brook Street, Oswestry.

JARROW.—Secondary school. General builders' work for the erection of an electrical laboratory. Plans and specifications obtained upon application to Mr. F. Willey, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., 34 Old Elvet, Durham.

MALDON.—June 14.—For the erection of 12 houses on two sites for the Town Council. Separate tenders may be sent for the erection of (*a*) six pairs; (*b*) three pairs; and (*c*) one pair. Apprenticeship clause. Particulars from Borough Engineer, Maldon.

OAKHAMPTON.—For alterations and additions to the East Street Council School, Oakhampton. County Architect (Education), 1 Blackall Road, Exeter.

OTLEY.—The Otley Urban District Council are to invite tenders in connection with the construction of a new public slaughterhouse at Station Road, Otley. The trades to be tendered for are: (1) Excavator, drainage, concretor, mason and bricklayer; (2) Carpenter and joiner; (3) Plumber and glazier; (4) Slater; (5) Ironfounder; (6) Electrical installation.

WAKEFIELD.—June 10.—The West Riding County Council invite tenders for the erection of new county offices at Wood Street, Wakefield. Plans may be seen at the County Hall, Wakefield.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Tenders are invited for the erection of new buildings and alterations to existing buildings of the Weston-super-Mare Hospital. Conditions of contract to be as those agreed upon between the R.I.B.A. and the Master Builders' Federation. Particulars, which must be applied for before June 12, may be obtained from Mr. E. E. Baker, Hon. Secretary, The Hospital, Weston-super-Mare.

WHITLEY.—June 17.—The Whitley Upper Urban District Council invite tenders for 10 non-parlour type houses at Denby Lane, Grange Moor. The architects are Messrs. Abbey & Hanson, Huddersfield. Tenders to be received by the Clerk to the Council, 70 Westgate, Wakefield.

Building Tenders Accepted

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—For the erection of 10 detached houses on the Hey's Estate, for the Corporation Cooper & Co., Stretford, £6,300.

BARTON-UPON-IRWELL.—For the installation and trical work at the new hospital being erected at Davyhulm the Board of Guardians (architects, Messrs. Elcock & Su F. & A.R.I.B.A., London). Bell Bros., Ltd., London, £8

BLACKPOOL.—For the erection of the Layton Junior S for the County Borough of Blackpool. Atherton Bro Blackpool, £8,325.

BLACKROD.—For the erection of 12 houses (three blo four each) for the Urban District Council (architect, Mr. W Bradley, L.R.I.B.A., Bolton). Jolley Bros., Wigan, £5,5

BRIDGWATER.—The Town Council has accepted the t of Messrs. A. Green & Son, of £2,319 8s., for alterations and tions to houses at No. 4 Court, Albert Street. Also the t of Messrs. C. Bryer & Son, Ltd., of £1,500, for the demolit houses at No. 11 Court, Albert Street, and the erection o new houses on the site.

BYFLEET.—The Chertsey R.D.C. have accepted the t of Messrs. A. Hardy & Co., Byfleet, of £7,347, for the erect 18 houses in the Byfleet district.

CHESTERFIELD.—Chesterfield Corporation have acc the tender (£2,719), of Messrs. J. Collis & Sons, Ltd., fo erection of a laundry at the materinty home.

CHESTERFIELD.—Chesterfield Corporation have acc the tender (£22,845), of Messrs. Swift Bros. & Haslam, Ltd the erection of 51 houses on the racecourse site.

GLASGOW.—Glasgow Corporation have accepted the t (£45,075), of Messrs. Alexander Anderson, Ltd., for he installation at Mearnskirk Sanatorium.

LEEDS.—The Leeds Corporation has accepted the t from Messrs. Wood Bros., Ltd., amounting to £12,675, fo erection of 26 "B" type houses on the Crossgates ho estates.

LEICESTER.—Leicester Corporation have accepted tender (£2,377), of Mr. Frederick Elliott, for the erection mortuary in Welford Road.

LEICESTER.—Leicester Education Committee have acc the tender (£22,807), of Messrs. Haddon & Son, for the ere of an elementary school at the Park estate.

MOSTON.—Manchester Corporation have made a con with Messrs. J. & H. Jackson, of Manchester, for the ere of 300 houses on the Moston housing estate.

ORRELL (WIGAN).—Orrell Council has received san to borrow £8,000 from the Public Works Loan Board fo purpose of erecting 16 houses on the Park Road site. A con has been entered into with Messrs. Martlew Bros., Orrel £472 per house, for these 16 houses.

ORRELL.—For the erection of new church of St. Luke's (a tects, Messrs. Austen & Paley, Castle Hill, Lancaster). Hellett, Stockport, £5,797.

PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Corporation Housing Comm have accepted the tender of Messrs. John Laing & Son, Ltd the erection of 160 houses on Easiform type, non-parlou £456 10s. per house.

ROMFORD.—For the erection of garages for the Rom Guardians, Messrs. Myall Bros., Southend-on-Sea, £1,965.

SHEFFIELD.—The contract for building Sheffield's City Hall has been let to Messrs. Longden & Sons, of Shef for £269,990.

TILBURY.—Contract valued at £165,000, received by Robert McAlpine & Sons, Pall Mall, S.W., for buildings other works required for the passenger landing stage at Tilb to be constructed for the Port of London Authority.

We are informed by Messrs. Medway's Safety Lift Co., of 1-2 Silex Street, Blackfriars Road, S.E.1, that they now appointed Messrs. Fairclough & Co., Ltd., 11 New Sta Street, Leeds (Telephone No.: Leeds 21105), as their agent the Leeds district. All inquiries addressed to this firm wi given the closest consideration, whilst engineers will be avai to give immediate attention to all repair and other work.

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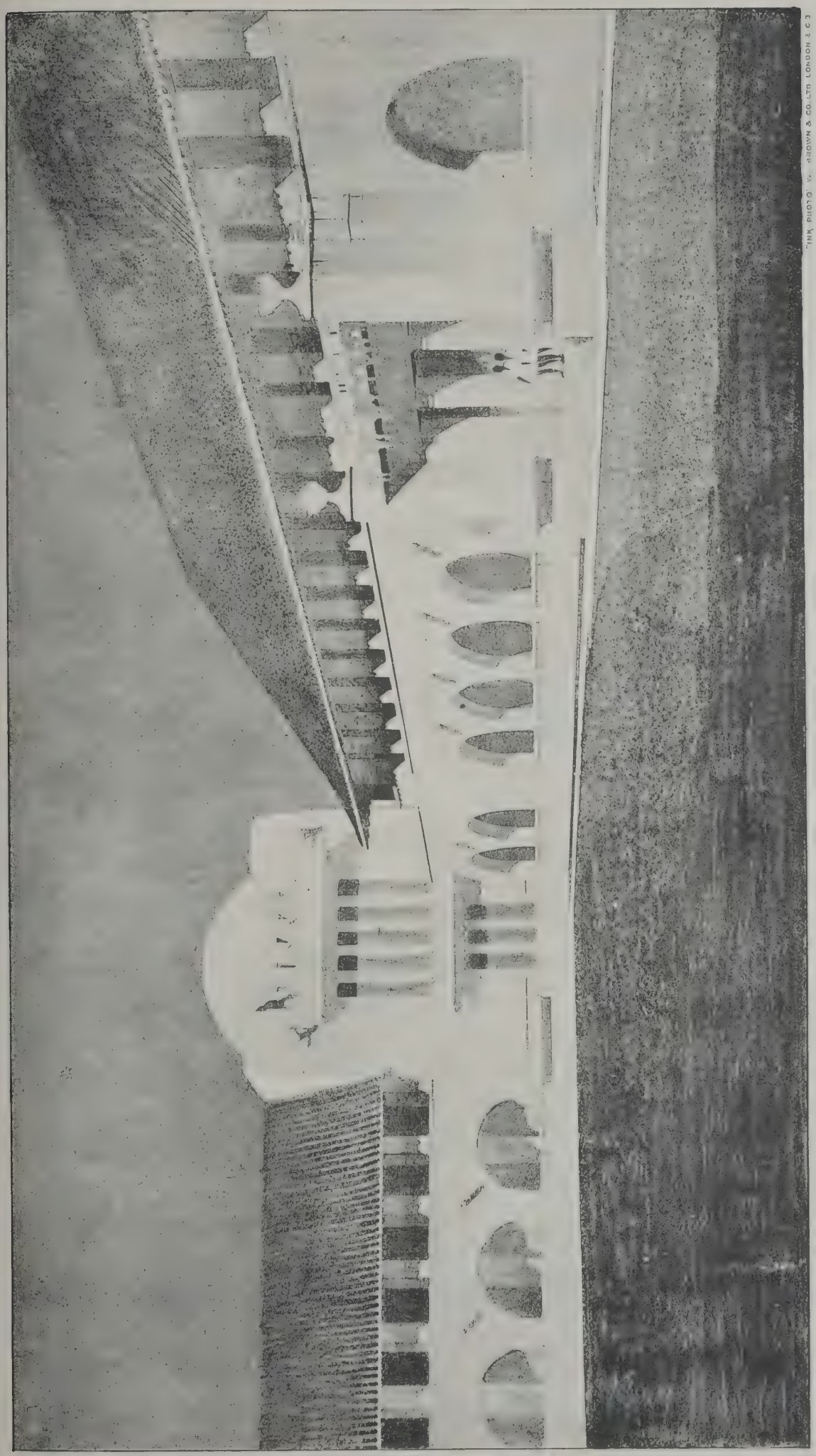


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The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

June 11, 1926

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MESSRS. C. A. FAREY, F.R.I.B.A., & G. R. DAWBARN, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

NEW OFFICES FOR THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF RANGOON.
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CASA SENHOR E. DE ANCHORENA EL BOQUERON, MAR DEL PLATA: GENERAL VIEW AND LOGGIA AND BALCONY DETAIL. STANLEY HAMP, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

*** *Referred to in the article on English Architecture Abroad (page 553).*

The Science of Illumination

The scientific aspect of illumination has received increasing attention in recent years. The subject covers not only the question of artificial lighting, with which the word "illumination" is generally connoted, but also the natural lighting of buildings, a complex problem in these days of large cities with high buildings and narrow streets. Both in natural and in artificial lighting there are many factors to be considered in the physical problem of furnishing light as economically and efficiently as possible, and furnishing it in such a manner that its effect will be suitable for the needs of the human eye, by which the success of any lighting scheme is ultimately assessed. For some hundreds of years, from the days of the rushlight, the main problem in illumination has been to increase the power of artificial light. We have a progression from candles to gas and oil lamps; from gas to electric light, with a counter retort by incandescent gaslight; the improvement and strengthening of both gas and electric lighting; then the introduction of acetylene and petrol gas. All these forms of artificial light are with us to-day. Their scientific application, however, has scarcely progressed so rapidly. Time was when, if a room appeared badly lighted, the obvious remedy was to increase the candle power of the particular illuminant used, or to substitute a form of light that was capable of giving a greater candle power. This solution by increased concentrated light came under suspicion after a time, and the question arose whether better results could not be obtained, in the illumination of—say—a room, by splitting up the powerful concentrated light into smaller units, distributing the total candle power more equably over the area to be served. With this stage reached, all kinds of new problems presented themselves, such as diffused light, reflected light, the best methods of lighting particular structures such as schools, factories, shops and shop windows, or of objects such as pictures and statuary, and so on. It is not the engineer and the physicist alone who are interested in the question of lighting, whether by natural or artificial means; the results of their efforts must be measured by the effect upon human vision, so that we have the ophthalmologist, the physiologist and the psychologist as other parties whose co-operation and advice must be sought for the successful solution of lighting problems. Such a co-ordination of experts was first secured in 1909, when the Illuminating Engineering Society was formed and the scientific aspect and application of lighting came under serious consideration. Much progress has been made since that date and invention has placed on the market light sources based on new principles, as well as innumerable fittings and devices applicable to varying situations and conditions. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has now appointed an Illumination Research Committee to carry still further the investigation into lighting problems. This Committee will consider and advise on requests from other Departments for investigations in connection with the lighting of buildings and allied problems and supervise such investigations if approved by the Departmental Advisory Council. It will also co-operate with the Medical Research Council in physical investigations needed in connection with physiological researches on illumination; and it will examine the need for general researches on illumination, make such recommendations to the Advisory Council as it considers desirable, and undertake the supervision of approved investigations. The Committee has already mapped out a considerable programme of work, which is divided under the headings of (*a*) architectural and engineering, (*b*) physical and physiological, and (*c*) purely physical. In the architectural and engineering section, researches are being carried out in (1) the transmission of light by various kinds of window glass, plain plate, rolled, prismatic, fluted, etc., (2) the effect of window-size and of the colour and reflection factor of walls and ceilings on the daylight illumination of deep rooms, particularly in positions remote from the windows, (3) the effect of prismatic glass in deep rooms,

(4) the design of picture galleries so as to give adequate illumination with a minimum of "glare" due to reflections in the glazing, (5) the effect of the position of the light-source in certain widely used enamelled steel reflectors for industrial lighting, (6) the relation between glare and visibility in street lighting, and (7) temperature distribution in the glass and other parts of lighting fittings. In the physical and physiological section the researches are:—(1) Investigation of the phenomena of glare, (2) the effect of flicker on vision, and (3) the effect of illumination on the ease and accuracy with which fine work can be carried out. In the third section of purely physical problems, enquiry is being directed into (1) the design and construction of instruments for the measurement of daylight illumination in buildings, (2) the determination of the average brightness of the sky at various times of the year, and (3) the measurement of mean spherical candle power. Reports on four of the thirteen investigations are now being prepared for publication. The programme is an ambitious one, and the explanatory pamphlet issued by the Department gives details under each heading of the aims of the special research. They have also been explained at some length in a paper read last week to the Illuminating Engineering Society by Mr. John W. T. Walsh, a member of the Departmental Research Committee. With the help of this far-reaching investigation into some of the main problems of lighting, it may be confidently expected that the scientific application of illumination in an economical and efficacious manner will be carried a considerable step forward.

The Mercantile Marine Memorial

The publication of the design by Sir Edwin Lut for the memorial to the members of the Mercan Marine who were killed in the war has raised cer doubts as to the suitability of the site which has selected for it. One would naturally suppose that most appropriate position for such a monument w be some place facing the element with which the and careers of the brave men to be commemora was intimately connected. Though it will be be England's chief river, there are many who ques whether the Victoria Embankment is the appropr position. The idea underlying the proposal is, doubt, that the people of the Capital should be remin daily of the sacrifice made for them by men who c mainly from distant ports and villages around coasts; and one can appreciate and respect motive. It has been suggested that a more suit memorial would be a club, canteen or institution the use of men in the mercantile marine, but we not favour these utilitarian tributes, which sa more of advantage to the living than honour to dead; and it would be better for the nation to s its appreciation of the mercantile marine to-day direct subscription for its welfare in the same wa it marked approval of the conduct of its police fo On the particular question, however, a numbe memorials have already been erected on the Vict Embankment; the addition of this one, which is t 55 feet high, will give an impression of walling in river front which will be decidedly unfortunate.

Notes and Comments

More Roman London

Rebuilding work in the City of London near the Thames is constantly bringing to light evidences of the Roman occupation of Britain. A short time back, remains of the Roman forum, close to the London Bridge head, were uncovered; and what is thought to be part of the great Roman quay wall has now been laid bare in Miles Lane, off King William Street. Mr. Frank Lambert, F.S.A., states that part of this wall, which consists of trunks of trees squared, with cross timbers keyed and dovetailed in for strength, was discovered about two years ago, but the present excavations have disclosed a more important stretch, something like 30 yards in length. From fragments of Samian ware found in the excavations, it is believed that the wall was constructed about A.D. 100.

Bricklaying, Past and Present

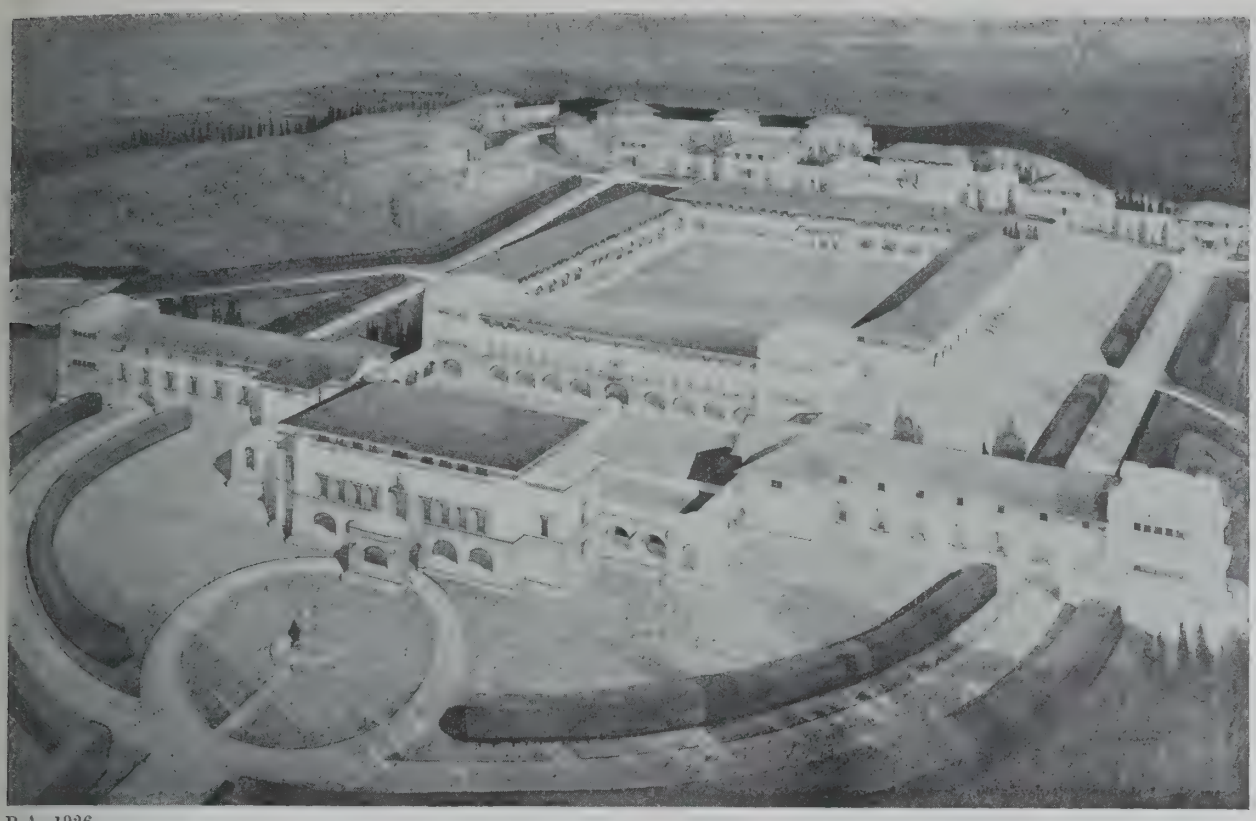
Mr. John Dean, of Christchurch, Hants, has achieved a nine-days celebrity by laying 9,000 bricks in eight days, the maximum on one day being 1,500. The work was executed on a detached house in course of construction and unaided, except for the assistance of three labourers in furnishing him with supplies of bricks and mortar. Considering the regulation rate imposed upon members of the bricklaying trade at the present day, Mr. Dean's feat appears prodigious, although 1,000 bricks a day was not remarkable in times before the pernicious doctrine of "ca'canny" had become an accepted article of labour tenets. Mr. Dean's accomplishment does not, however, constitute a record, as South Africa claims this on behalf of Mr. Vere Webb with 2,500 bricks laid in a day, and this figure is in turn challenged with a claim of 4,925 bricks, said to have been laid by the late Sydney Davis, in a working day of eight hours and forty minutes, at the Johannesburg Commercial Exchange Building. This last feat means laying a brick in something like 6 seconds, or at the rate of 9½ per minute throughout the day, and without further confirmation, we take leave to doubt whether rate could be maintained for such a prolonged perio

Safeguarding Historic Churches

The most interesting part of the Report of the In porated Church Building Society for the year 1925, is which, under the above title, details the procedure down by the Society in making grants towards the re and renovation of ancient church buildings, particul its insistence that competent technical advice should obtained for any proposed work, however limited character. The list of old churches that have rece assistance during the year is too long to give here, b study of the report, which is liberally illustrated, be recommended to those interested in the subject. for the reparation of old churches and the provisio additional church accommodation, funds, every penn which is expended in the grants made, are needed by Society, whose address is 7 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.

The Edwin Austin Abbey Scholarships

A prospectus has been issued for the first competi for scholarships in mural painting, founded as a memori the late Edwin Austin Abbey, R.A. These will be he 1927. Two minor scholarships of £125 a year each and major scholarship of £250 are to be awarded, in the instance for one year, but thereafter renewable for further periods of one year each. The competitions open to men and women who are British subjects citizens of the United States of America; and candid for the minor scholarships must not be over 25 years of or, for the major scholarship, over 27 years of age December 31 preceding the competition. Copies of prospectus with particulars of the works to be submi etc., can be obtained from the Secretary, The Incorpor Edwin Austin Abbey Memorial Scholarships, Che Lodge, 42 Tite Street, S.W.3.



R.A. 1926.

RAFFLES COLLEGE, SINGAPORE. C. A. Farey, F.R.I.B.A., & G. R. Dawbarn, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

English Architecture Abroad

The question often arises—How far is it desirable that buildings designed by Englishmen abroad should bear the characteristics of our English civilisation? This is a very complex question because in order to answer it not only must we arrive at some definite conclusions as to what these characteristics are, but we should be required to draw several subtle distinctions between the different places abroad in which Englishmen may have occasion to build. For instance, when he goes out to the Colonies or to some place where there is no existing architectural tradition he is obviously under far less architectural restraints than when he builds in a country where there already exists a highly developed local style. Again, a distinction must be drawn between countries which are under English rule and countries that are not, for in the former case there may be definite politic reasons for imposing upon a conquered race, or, at least, a race which is being governed in accordance with British ideas, a style of architecture which symbolises in an emphatic manner the presence and authority of the British people. The classical and historical examples of this kind of architectural tyranny, if one may so call it, is provided in the Roman Empire, and in fact by the Roman Republic as well, for it was the fixed Roman policy to impart to all their public buildings, even in the remotest provinces, a very definite Roman quality, so that whether we are studying the antiquities of Gaul or of Syria we come across the same massive and orderly architecture expressive of that Roman will and discipline by virtue of which this remarkable race held dominion over three-quarters of Europe and a considerable slice of Africa for many hundreds of years. There can be little doubt that the political stability of both the Republic and the empire was greatly strengthened by this architectual policy which helped to establish over a vast area a homogeneity in the principal formal symbols of civilisation, namely, the buildings in which the activities of the various peoples under the Roman dominion were necessarily housed. That this architectural result was not accidental but deliberately aimed at is proved by the fact that the architects of all the public buildings, whether in Rome or in the provinces, were Government officials giving expression to a fixed code of building which made no concessions to local traditions or idiosyncracies. There is one important respect, however, in which the Romans paid deference to the civilisation of a conquered race. When they came into contact with the remains of the ancient Greek architecture, they had the perspicacity to realise that here at least it was necessary to adopt an attitude of humility and, in making the Classic Order which the Greeks invented the basis of their own architectural style, they showed a vigour and distinction of mind which was entirely consonant with their character as world rulers; for while, indeed, they took the Classic Order from the Greeks they imposed its use upon others and gave to this noble architectural form new life and a new authority.

Next to the Roman Empire the most important example of political governance upon a large scale is the British Commonwealth, but the architectural problem of imposing a definitely British character on all buildings erected in countries which owe allegiance to England is a far more complex one, for the English style of architecture is not capable of easy definition. Just as Rome came under the fascination of Greece so has England, but with this difference, that the Grecian or Classic stream represents only one of many influences which have moulded the English character. Between Renaissance and Gothic architecture in England there is a far greater difference than between English Classic and Roman Classic. If in a country like India, for instance, for political reasons it were found desirable to design public buildings having a definitely English architectural quality who would decide to the claims of an English Renaissance or an English Gothic style to be the most representative of our nation? Of course, some critics might take objection to this question on the ground that both these styles are equally unsuitable to India, for the Indian climate demands a style of its own. The fallacy that architectural style would be determined in any essential particular by climate is so common that it may be worth while to devote a little space to its refutation. The actual form of architecture may indeed be influenced by climate, but surely not its style, for it is the nature of style that it embodies a principle which can find expression in every possible type of structure. A style that could not



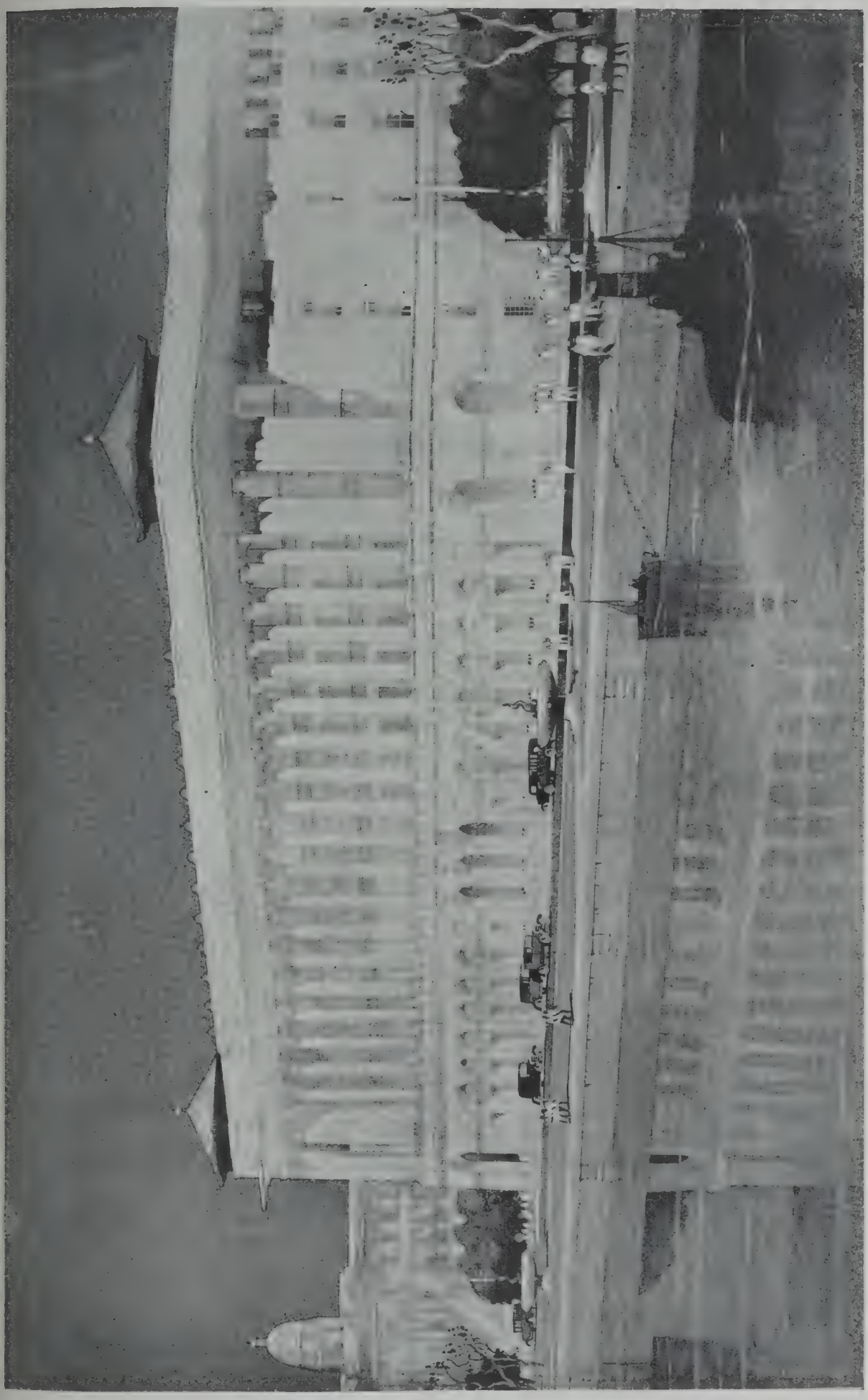
R.A. 1926.

HOUSE IN THE BASQUES. OLIVER HILL, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

be used in both hot and cold countries, that was not equally appropriate for all buildings, public and private, would not be a style at all; it would be just as ineffective and ludicrous as the butcher in "The Hunting of the Snark" who "could only kill beavers." A very cursory glance at both Classic and Gothic architecture will suffice to establish the fact that both these styles of building, during the historical period between their inception and efflorescence, show themselves perfectly capable of being adapted to every size of window. Both large and small windows are fully represented between the Early English and Late Perpendicular styles. If it is thought desirable to have a covered arcade in front of a building the Gothic style has shown itself to be quite capable of this also. Again, the architecture based on the convention of Classic Order can be adapted to every shape of room or building and to every species of lighting and ventilation, so the people who are seeking to find a criterion of style in climatic necessities show themselves to be quite unphilosophical.

In what style, then, should the English build in India? Should we favour the style of the offices of the Commission at Rangoon, designed by Messrs. Foster and Armstrong, or that of Sir Edwin Lutyens' building at Delhi? These two buildings present an interesting contrast. In the former case, no concession of any kind is made to Indian sentiment or tradition. One would expect to find a structure such as this in South Kensington, and it would take its place quite harmoniously by the side of the Natural History Museum, while in the latter, which is too well known to need illustration, the Classic style is associated with little raised cupolas of the type often to be found in Mahommedan architecture. In places where a great historical architecture native to the country already exists there is much to be said for a policy of allowing the buildings erected by the dominant race in that country to borrow some of the characteristic features of the native style. It is essential, however, that our buildings in India should be at least three-quarters (if one may thus speak crudely in quantitative terms) English in their style and tradition. If we were to design our buildings in the native Indian manner this would not only symbolise a complete political surrender but it would be as great an affectation on our part as if we adopted native dress. It is not as if there existed in the native Indian architecture motifs of design comparable in their power to the Classic Order to which the Romans even as conquerors were compelled to yield an intellectual obeisance. If that were it would be incumbent upon us to practise the Indian sty not only in India but in England as well. It would be a interesting imaginative exercise to conjecture what wou have been the cultural effect if the East India Compan instead of going to Hindustan had established its activiti in China. Whether the English people in such circu stances could have held and governed any great portio of China is a political problem which would not be co sidered in this context, but there can be no doubt that fro the architectural point of view such a political develo ment would have been attended by far more importa consequences than was the British Government in Indi for there are elements in the art of the Far East which wou have had, and perhaps are still destined to have, a formati influence capable of modifying Western styles.

Mr. Adrian Gilbert Scott's Cairo Cathedral has u doubtedly an English quality, due chiefly to its style fenestration, but the general contour of the building h much in common with the mosques of Egypt, so t requisite degree of deference to native tradition has be observed. Messrs. Cyril A. Farey and G. R. Dawbarn Raffles College at Singapore is an interesting example formal architecture especially designed for a tropic climate. It is not immediately apparent in what respe this building expresses an English character, but perha a clue to the answer of this question can only be provid by a further analysis of what the English character in building really consists in. It is not really a matter style at all, for it can be best understood by contrastin say, English Gothic with French Gothic, and Engli Classic with French Classic, and considering what is t quality in the English variety of both these styles whi distinguishes it from the French variety. It is general believed that the best English architecture of all perio and styles is noted for a certain moderation and sobriety its use of emphasis and ornament and for an agreeab admixture of formality and informality. It achieves certain stateliness and dignity without ostentation. Th is the character of English building, quite apart from style, and whether we build in territories governed by ou selves or in foreign countries, we cannot give offence if hold fast to this tradition. The two charming examples European houses designed by Mr. Goodhart-Rend must surely be regarded as welcome additions to the arch tecture of their respective countries.



RANGOON COURTS, BURMA. T. O. Foster, F.R.I.B.A., & E. W. Armstrong, A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

R.A. 1926.



R.A. 1926. HOUSE IN TOORAK, MELBOURNE. Rodney A. Allsop, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

Notes in Brief

The irregularities in the carrying out of Belfast housing contracts, which were the subject of examination and report by a Home Office Commission, have had a sequel in the institution of civil proceedings against two contractors and criminal proceedings against an official of the City's housing department. The report of the Home Office Commission was considered by a special committee of the Corporation, which made very drastic recommendations as to the future control of the civic business, a majority adopting an addendum to the main report advising that the most efficient administration would be obtained by the appointment of one or more paid commissioners to manage the affairs of the city for a period of at least three years. The Lord Mayor ruled out this recommendation as a transfer of the powers of the corporation and beyond the terms of reference.

* * *

The Ministry of Health has just issued to sanitary authorties in England and Wales Circular 701, dated May 29, 1926, explaining the new order, No. 552 of 1926, relating to the qualifications and duties of medical officers of health and sanitary inspectors, and their terms of appointment. Under the new order the Sanitary Officers' Order of 1922 is revoked, but without prejudice to any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired or incurred thereunder.

* * *

The hearing of a summons taken out by the Neston and Parkgate Urban District Council against the pastor of an independent chapel in course of erection, revealed the fact that the defendant had altered the plans of the building after they had been passed by the council, and that the amended plans had not been submitted for approval in accordance with the local by-laws. A fine of £1, with three guineas costs, was imposed for this breach of the regulations, which it was pleaded, in mitigation, had been unintentional.

* * *

The return by the Government of the Bloomsbury site to the Bedford Trustees has left the Institute of Historical Research in an anomalous position. It has received notice to quit in September and will then be homeless with its labours interrupted and, to a considerable extent, nullified. The Institute is housed in temporary buildings of a fairly substantial character on part of the land that had been acquired for the proposed London University centre, but this project having been abandoned the institute is faced with the task of finding a new home for its work and also for the research library of some 27,000 volumes which has been built up since the present quarters were occupied.

* * *

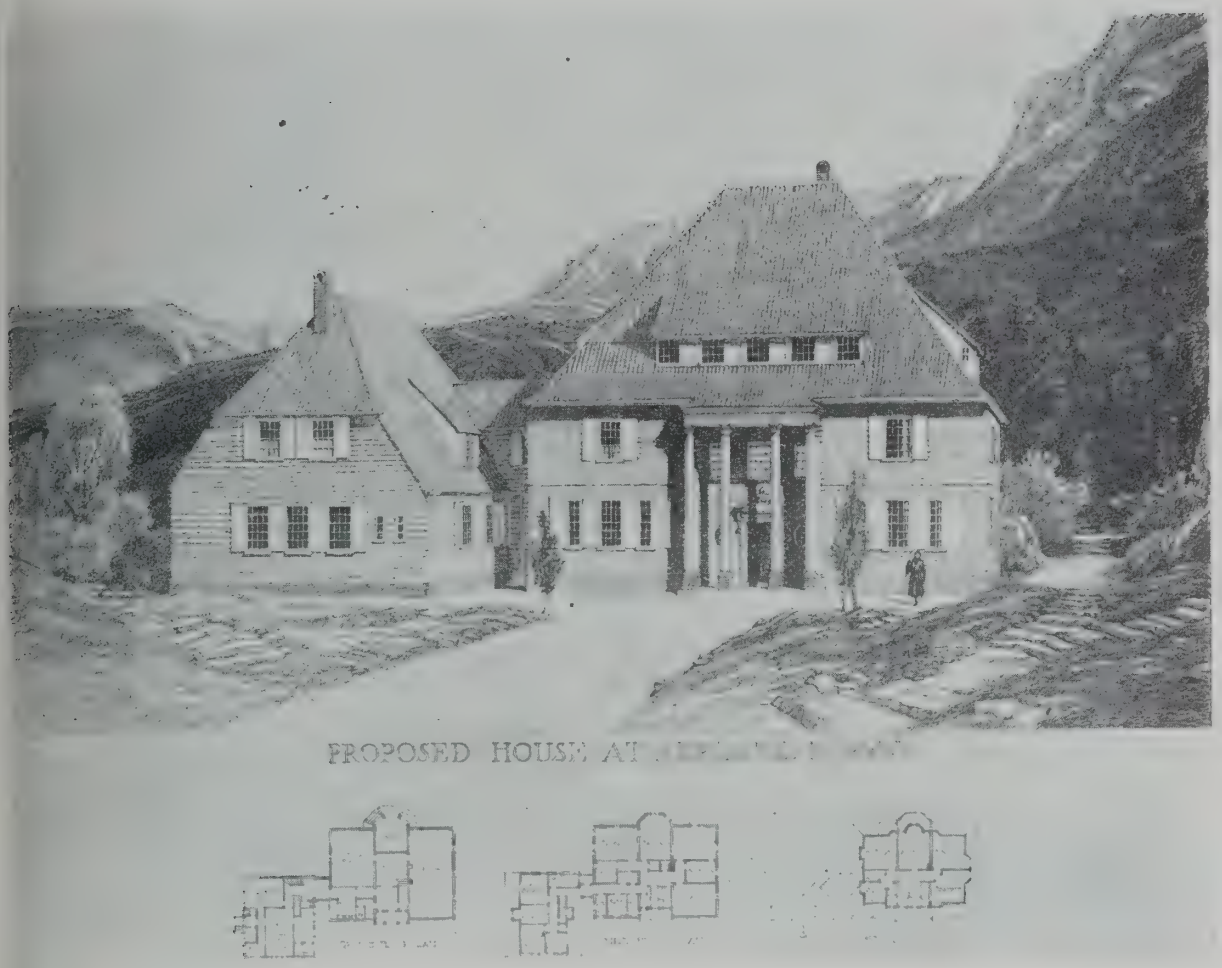
An International Housing and Town Planning Congress is to be held in Vienna from September 14 to 19 next. The principal subjects for discussion will be (*a*) examination of the conditions of land tenure in each country and of how far they permit practical results respecting town and regional planning; (*b*) the rational distribution of cottage and tenement houses. Sir Theodore Chambers, K.B.E., will contribute the British paper under the first head and Mr. F. M. Elgood that under the second head. Full particulars of the Congress and forms for admission accommodaton, etc., can be obtained from the Organising Secretary, Mr. H. Chapman, Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1.

* * *

The Bath City Council have had some stormy debates upon a projected housing scheme on the Dolemeads site where it is proposed to pull down 146 houses and build 168 new ones at an estimated all-in cost of £740 each. The Dolemeads site is criticised as being liable to flood and even if the level were raised as suggested it is doubtful if the new houses would escape very high floods. An alternative suggestion was to reserve the Dolemeads area for a recreation ground and provide the required houses on the Corn Street site. At present the council is committed to carrying out the Dolemeads scheme, and rescinding resolutions have been defeated. There was an overwhelming vote against carrying out housing work by direct labour.

* * *

Mr. Hartley Sutcliffe, the Borough Architect of Huddersfield, on retirement after forty years' service with the Corporation, was presented with a gold watch by the members of the Housing and Town Planning Committee, as a mark of their appreciation. Mr. L. Smith has been appointed to succeed Mr. Sutcliffe.



PROPOSED HOUSE AT AURLAND, NORWAY. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.



CONVERSION OF OLD FARMHOUSE INTO VILLA, CANNES, FRANCE. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

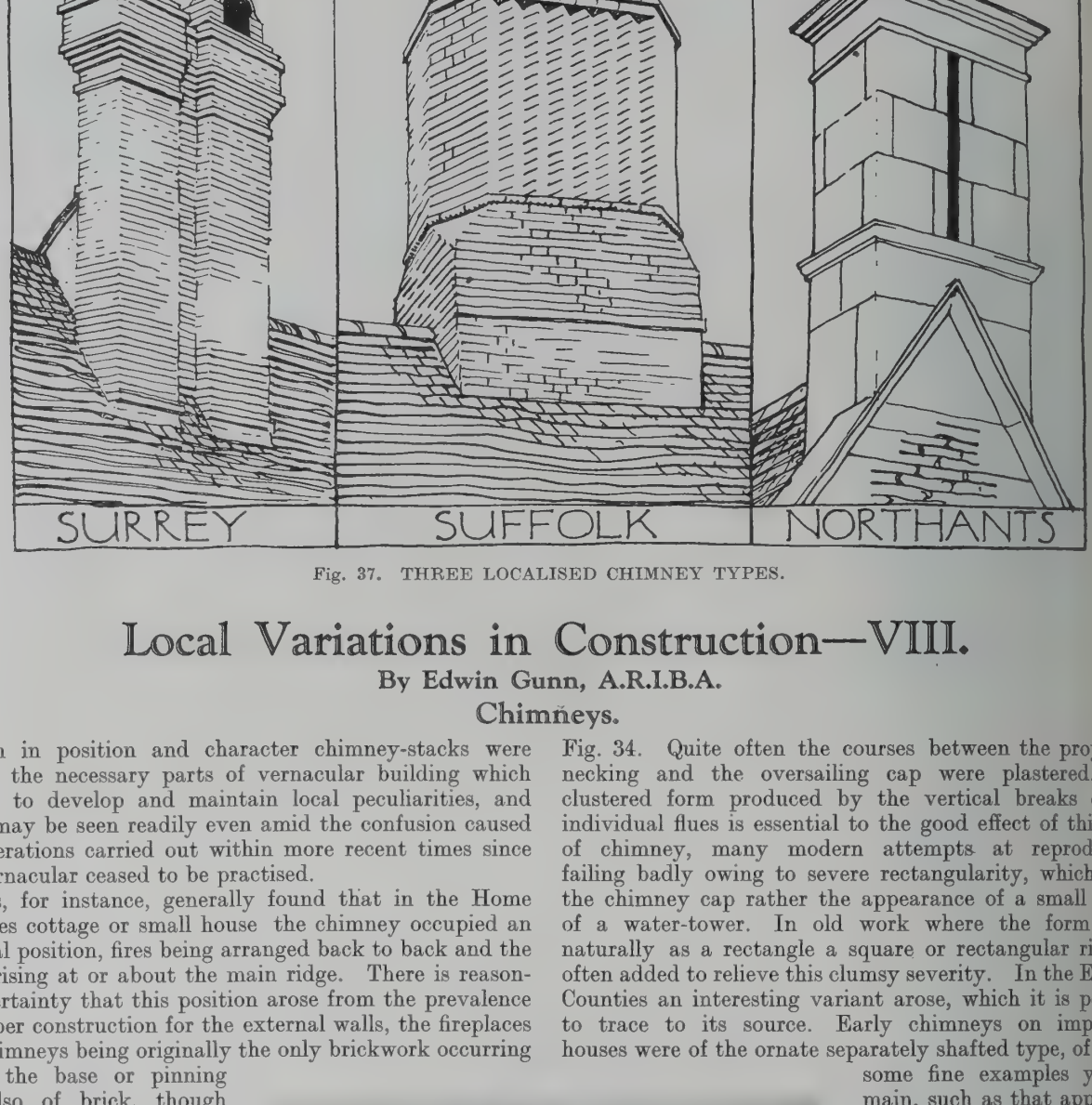


Fig. 37. THREE LOCALISED CHIMNEY TYPES.

Local Variations in Construction—VIII.

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

Chimneys.

Both in position and character chimney-stacks were among the necessary parts of vernacular building which tended to develop and maintain local peculiarities, and these may be seen readily even amid the confusion caused by alterations carried out within more recent times since the vernacular ceased to be practised.

It is, for instance, generally found that in the Home Counties cottage or small house the chimney occupied an internal position, fires being arranged back to back and the stack rising at or about the main ridge. There is reasonable certainty that this position arose from the prevalence of timber construction for the external walls, the fireplaces and chimneys being originally the only brickwork occurring unless the base or pinning was also of brick, though more usually it was flint. Many houses yet retain early chimneys of thin bricks, around which more modern structures have been built. How entirely independent of the surrounding structure such chimneys were was well exhibited by a complete stack which until a few months ago stood bare and naked on the site of Moor Hall, Harefield, which was destroyed by fire some time previously. It was hoped to illustrate this chimney, but unfortunately the photographer arrived to find it taken down. Such chimneys present individualities of plan and detail which are quite distinctive, the flues being arranged quite freely "as they rise," forming an unsymmetrical collection of shafts, and the cap and necking being formed of plain oversailings, as may be seen in the Buckinghamshire example which appears in Fig. 34. Quite often the courses between the projectin necking and the oversailing cap were plastered. Th clustered form produced by the vertical breaks of th individual flues is essential to the good effect of this typ of chimney, many modern attempts at reproductio failing badly owing to severe rectangularity, which give the chimney cap rather the appearance of a small mod of a water-tower. In old work where the form aros naturally as a rectangle a square or rectangular rib wa often added to relieve this clumsy severity. In the Easter Counties an interesting variant arose, which it is possibl to trace to its source. Early chimneys on importan houses were of the ornate separately shafted type, of whic some fine examples yet re main, such as that appearin in Fig. 31, or in later for in Fig. 32. These, howeve readily got out of repair, an it is quite common to fin them rebuilt above the soli base in a form in which th separate shafts coalesce to ribbed solid stack believed t be quite peculiar to the Eas ern Counties. An examp occurs in Fig. 30, which the earliest of the trilogy buildings shown, but, as we as in these more pretentiou works, a similar type can b found in many relativel humble cottages, where was probably built from th first in this close-ribbe form.



Fig. 38. COTTAGE AT PORLOCK WEIR.
(Showing position of chimney.)

Where the local buildin material was stone and th walls therefore thick the chin ney, once established, soo settled at the gable ends, an the position shown in Figs. and 5 is generally typical all stone-built cottages. Th type of chimney cap show is also the rational one fo



Fig. 39. SHOP FRONT IN THE MARKET SQUARE, OUNDLE.

ubble ; it consists of a double course of stone slates serving throw off wet and repel soakage from above, weighted own by a blocking course of stone or brick.

A peculiar point arises in Devon and West Somerset, here cob was commonly used for walling. The favoured osition for the original chimney seems to have been the nusual one shown in Fig. 38, the cottage from which the oorway was previously illustrated (Fig. 23). Apart from ese circumstances, chimneys on the side walls are comaratively unusual in cottage design. The " card-house " ie coverings in this example show one of the many varints of the down-draught screen which is needed in hilly stricts. In a brick-and-tile district this provision enerally takes the shape of two half-round ridge tiles eighted down by a course of brick.

In the stone buildings of the Cotswolds and Northamptonire an interesting form of chimney became usual and ntinued in use well into Georgian times (Fig. 39). In is the flues above the base were built separately of thin wn slabs breaking bond and united by a solid cap. The rk slits formed by the intervals are most pleasant in fect.

Districts where thin-coursed rubble was the traditional alling material generally show a sprinkling of round imneys. Places so far apart as Westmorland, Somerset d Stamford all have examples, and in the two first-named ey are sufficiently common to be noteworthy.

Other peculiar local forms are the very squat-shafted imneys of Yorkshire, in which a high solid base is capped two low square shafts, little higher than they are wide, t diagonally, and the very Flemish-looking brick chimneys hich occur in some Norfolk cottages having a similarly w proportion, but with grouped brick shafts either tagonal or circular.

Sidcup Urban District Council have given public notice at they propose to adopt a town-planning scheme for eir district under the provisions of the Town Planning ct of 1925.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Notes

Waterloo Bridge

The following notice, signed by the Secretary of the R.I.B.A., has been issued under date, June 3 :—

The Conference of Societies urging the preservation of Waterloo Bridge desire to suggest to all architects that they would best help the efforts which are still being made to save Waterloo Bridge as it stands by refraining from publishing letters or drawings containing ideas or suggestions for improvements and alterations to the existing structure.

Berks Society of Architects

Some thirty members of the Berks Society branch of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association, paid a visit to Bramshill House recently, by permission of the owner, Col. Denzil Cope. The party was conducted over the historic Jacobean mansion by Mr. Hautenville Cope, and afterwards visited Eversley Church and Finchampstead.

Ulster Society of Architects

The Ulster Society held a general meeting recently at the Northern Counties Hotel, Portrush, Mr. John Seeds, the President, being in the chair. The question of public officials engaging in private practice as architects ; a protest against the Board of Works acting as architect for all new schools under the Education Act ; and a protest against the Belfast City Electrical Engineer being entrusted with the design and superintendence of all buildings in connection with the City electrical undertaking ; were the principal matters dealt with.

Portland House Scholarship

The Institution of Structural Engineers announces that the date of the preliminary examination for the Portland House Travelling Scholarship (£300) has been postponed to June 19. The final competition—designing and reinforced concrete structure—will now take place on July 3.



CAVERSHAM ROAD BRIDGE: THE CAVERSHAM SPAN.

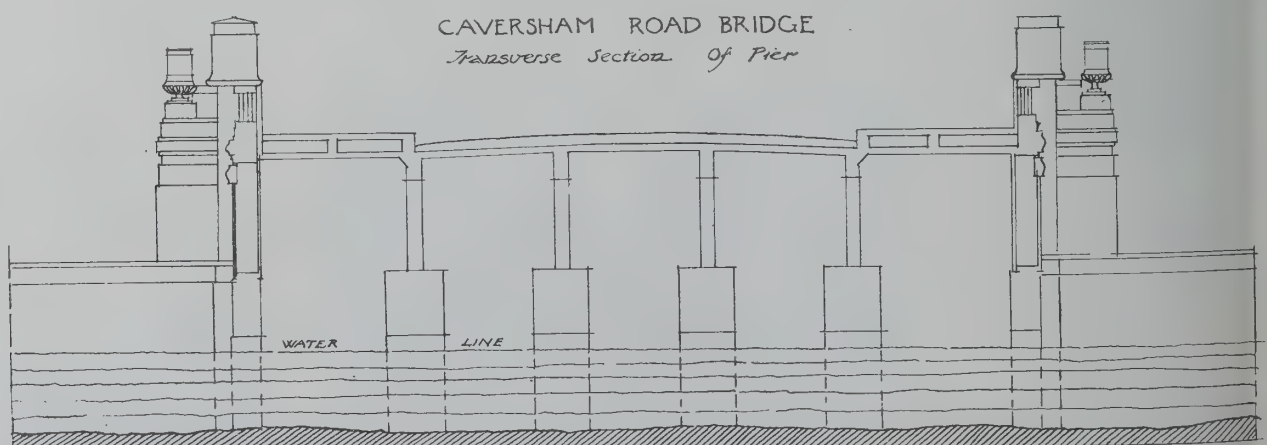
MESSRS. L. G. MOUCHEL & PARTNERS, Engineers, in co-operation with MESSRS. HY. TANNER, Architects.

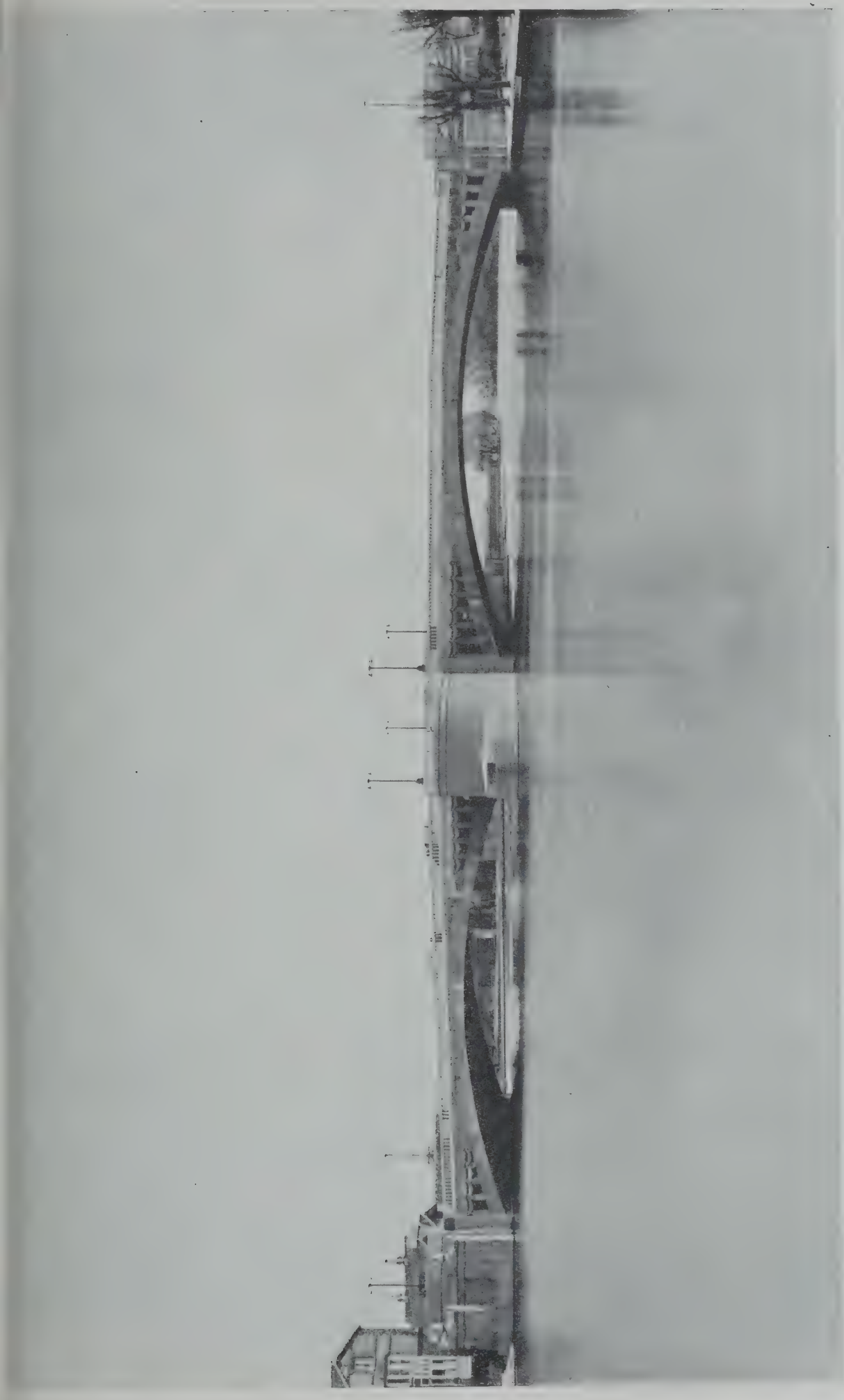
The New Caversham Bridge.

The projected visit of the Prince of Wales to Reading on May 12 having been postponed the new Caversham Bridge was opened by the Mayor of Reading, Mr. Leonard Sutton. The design for the new structure, which is of reinforced concrete, was somewhat hampered by legislative provisions in the Reading Corporation Act, and also by considerations of headroom required by the Thames Conservancy; but that the engineers, Messrs. L. G. Mouchel & Partners, with the co-operation of Messrs. Hy. Tanner in the architectural elevational treatment, have succeeded in designing a very graceful and satisfactory structure can be seen from the views published in this issue. The road gradients, apart from the question of headroom, were controlled by the level of existing buildings on the approaches and are not, unfortunately, ideal. It was possible, however, to work to a gradient of about 1 in 30 on the Reading side to a point 57 feet from the springing of the arch on that bank, after which there is a virtually level stretch of 104 feet to the northern end of the centre abutment, from which point the road drops with a fall of 1 in 24 to Bridge Street, on the Caversham side of the river. It will be seen, therefore, that the unsymmetrical gradients, the undeviating limits of headroom, the structural depth required at the crowns o the arches, and the desire of the Thames Conservancy tha the springings of the arches should be kept 4 feet abov normal water level, imposed conditions that were not eas to harmonise, and the solution might have been less happ had not the Thames Conservancy finally agreed to th springing at the Caversham bank end being 2 feet abov water level instead of the 4 feet stipulated for elsewhere Another factor in the design was the necessity of utilisin an island about the middle of the river as the site of th centre abutment. This island has been encircled an trued-up in shape by piles and sheet piles of ferro-concrete surmounted by ferro-concrete walls carried up to the leve of the carriageway and decked and paved to form promenad bays. The utilising of the island as an abutment site mad it necessary for the two spans to be unequal in length that on the Reading side being 126 feet 4½ inches in th clear and that on the Caversham side being 106 feet 4½ inche The entire bridge, including the massive pylons at bot ends, is of ferro-concrete on the Hennibique system, onl the balustrade being carried out in Aberdeen granite.

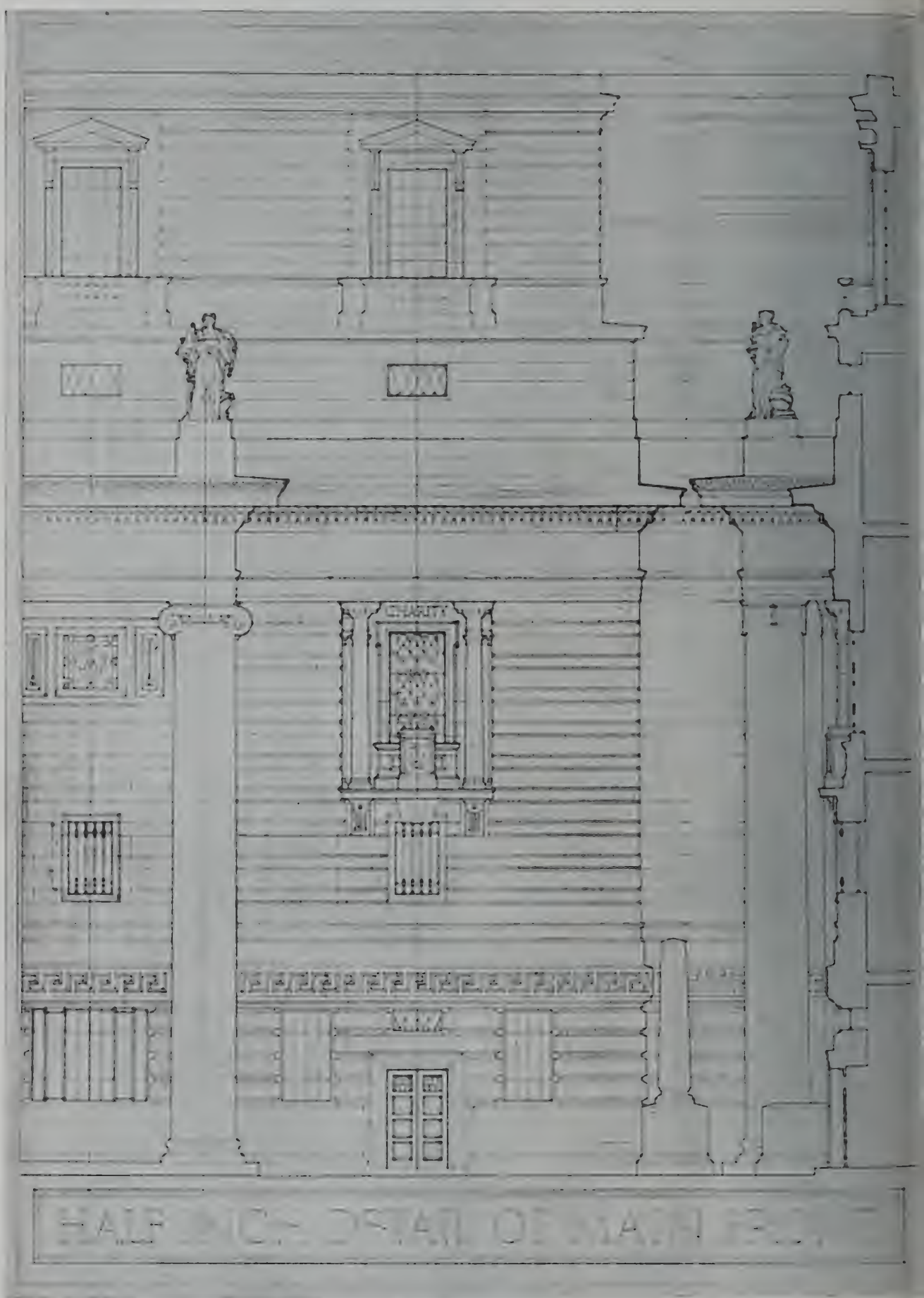
The total length of the new bridge, with approach work is 457 feet 6 inches and the total width 56 feet, giving

(*Continued on page* 568.)

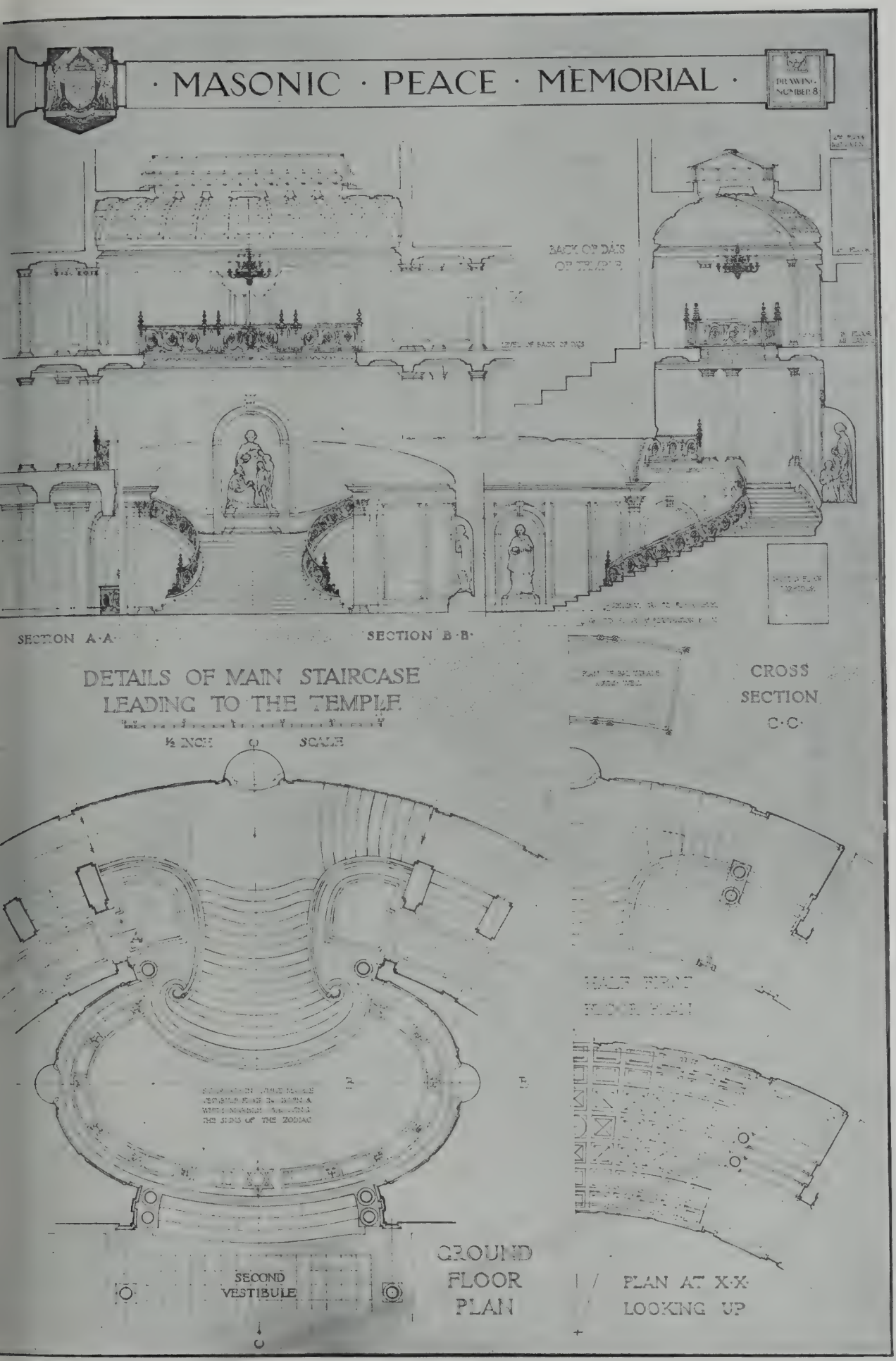




THE NEW CAVERSHAM ROAD BRIDGE FOR READING CORPORATION.
Messrs. L. G. Mouchel & Partners, Engineers, in co-operation with Messrs. Hy. Tanner, Architects.



MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL COMPETITION: HALF INCH DETAIL OF MAIN FRONT.
Louis de Soissons & G. G. Wornum, FF.R.I.B.A., Architects.



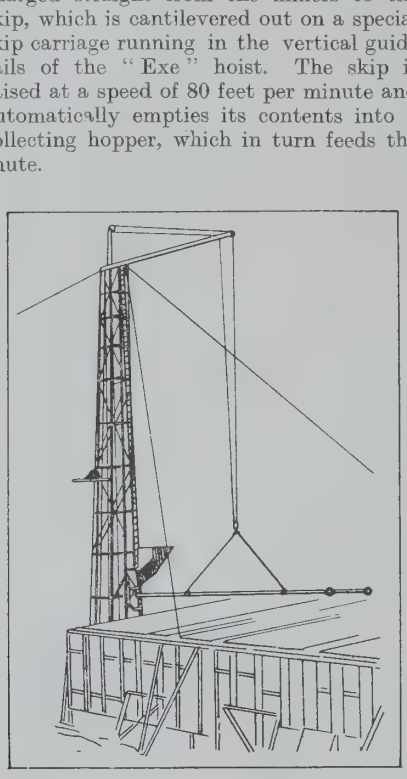
MASONIC PEACE MEMORIAL COMPETITION: DETAILS OF MAIN STAIRCASE LEADING TO THE TEMPLE.
LANCHESTER, LUCAS & LODGE, FF. & A.R.I.B.A., Architects.

New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings

Distributing Concrete in Situ

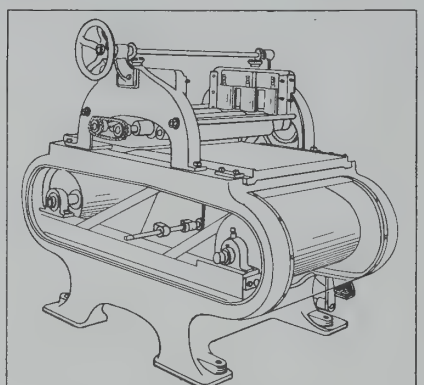
For builders who are faced with the problem of distributing a small amount of concrete over a relatively large area, Messrs. Builders and Contractors Plant, Ltd., of 11 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, have introduced the "Exe" Hoist Crane and Concrete Placing Plant. This plant comprises two "Exe" hoists, 60 feet in height, made portable on a steel tower independent of any scaffolding. One of the hoists is for ordinary use, but the other carries a tilting concrete skip feeding a chute which can be swung over the site through an horizontal arc of 180°. The operation of the plant is as follows:—Concrete is discharged straight from the mixers to the skip, which is cantilevered out on a special skip carriage running in the vertical guide rails of the "Exe" hoist. The skip is raised at a speed of 80 feet per minute and automatically empties its contents into a collecting hopper, which in turn feeds the chute.



"Exe" Hoist and Concrete Placing Plant.
(Builders and Contractors Plant, Ltd.)

A Sandpapering Machine with Power Feed

An Endless Belt Sandpapering Machine with power feed has recently been introduced by Messrs. Haighs (Oldham), Ltd., of Globe Iron Works, Oldham, and of 117-119 City Road, London, E.C.1. This machine, which we illustrate, has no open joint in the sanding belt, as on ordinary drum sanders. A perfect finish without waves—and with a guaranteed equal thickness if the board is true to start with—is thus obtainable, and this permits the work to be passed on to the polishing shop without any intermediate hand finishing. Boards of any length from 9 inches upwards can be passed through the machine, and two rates of feed (20 feet and 36 feet per minute) are provided by cone pulleys. The main frame of the machine is of heavy construction to prevent vibration, and the sanding belt is totally enclosed in the main frame. The sanding belt, which attains a linear velocity of 2,500 feet per minute, passes over a pyramid-shaped pad which

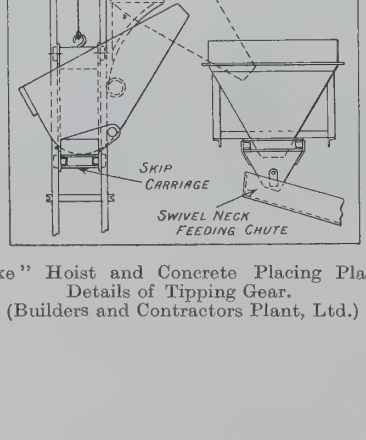


Endless Belt Sandpapering Machine.
(Haighs (Oldham) Ltd.)

can be adjusted to vary the amount of cut required. The two pulleys carrying the belt are mounted on ball and roller bearings, and one of the pulleys is arranged to swivel for tracking and tensioning the sanding belt with all possible speed. The power feed comprises three large-diameter rubber-covered rollers, driven through machine cut gears and provided with spring pressure, which can be raised or lowered by a handwheel to suit different thicknesses of timber. The complete machine is self-contained and takes up a floor space of 6 feet by 5 feet. Where desired an exhaust fan can be coupled up for drawing away the whole of the dust.

A New Porcelain Finish for Water Fittings

Messrs. The Collos Company, of 113–114 Coleshill Street, Birmingham, who are the manufacturers of the "Collos" Porcelain Finishes, have just introduced a new "brushing quality" in this material, with which they hope to overcome the difficulty of applying a cellulose enamel with the brush. Few cellulose enamels have been produced which will flow from the brush in the same way as high-class paint enamels, and although this new "Collos" preparation cannot be applied to large surfaces, it seems to be satisfactory as a coating for the many small fittings found in the bathroom and the kitchen. The finish obtained is a pure lustrous white, which exhibits no tendency to discolour or to powder or flake. These defects, which are often associated with cellulose porcelain finishes,

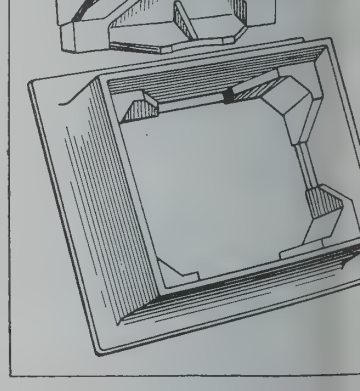


"Exe" Hoist and Concrete Placing Plant: Details of Tipping Gear.
(Builders and Contractors Plant, Ltd.)

can usually be traced to the emplo of scrap celluloid in the manufacture enamel and also to the fact that th paration has been applied to gready work. In all cases where "Coll used it is necessary to see that the of the metal has been thoroughly and slightly roughened with No. paper. Three thin coats of the should be applied at intervals of hours, and when the final coat has ha a permanent polish can be obtained b friction, using a clean, dry linen rag.

A Non-Rocking Manhole C

Manhole covers which "rock" unc strain of heavy motor traffic are a nu and a danger in any public thorou and many attempts have been ma overcome this rocking by modifyi design of the seatings employed. "Brun" Non-Rocking Manhole Cover, we illustrate, V-shaped flanges are pr on the under face of the cover so tha engage with V-shaped seatings in the

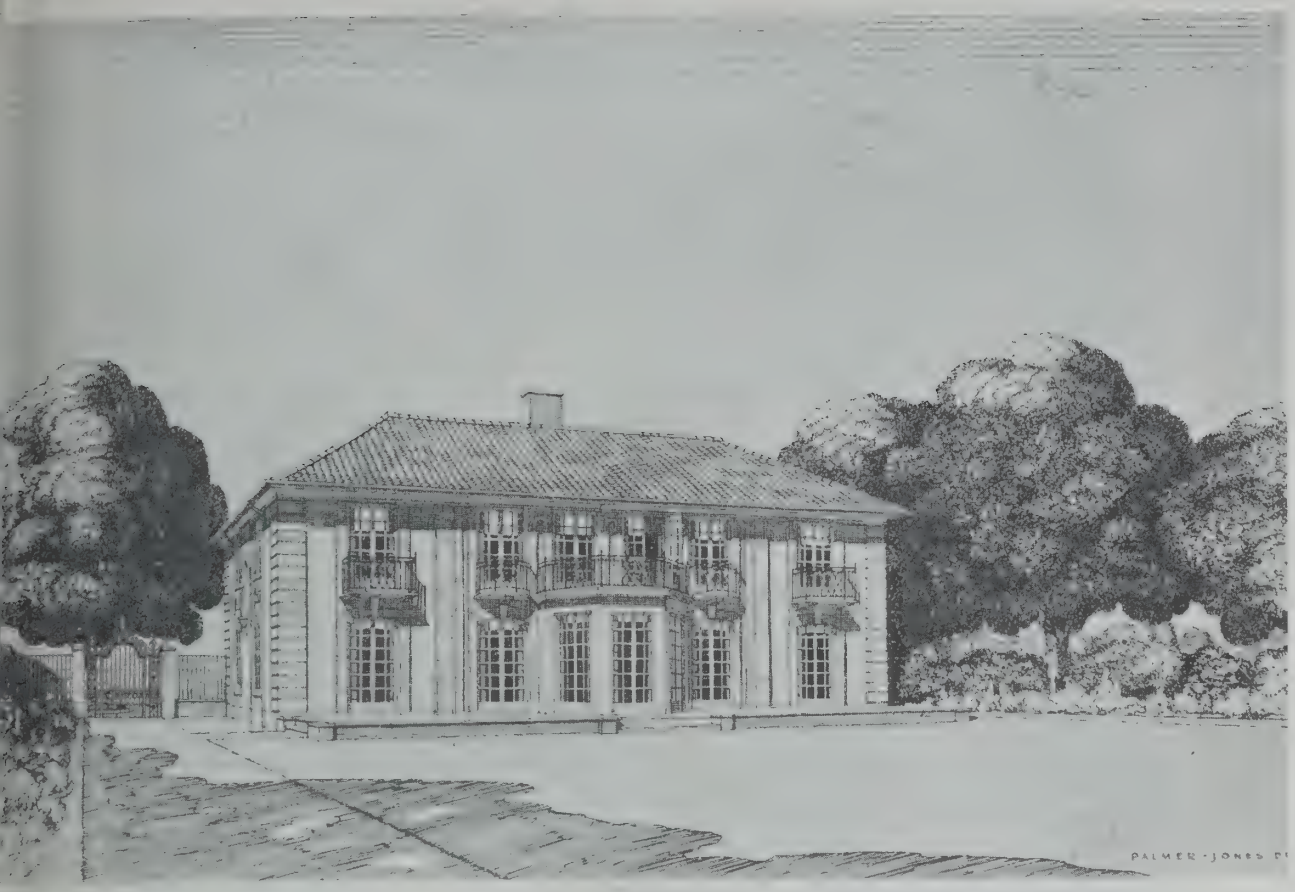


The "Brun" Non-Rocking Manhole C
(Crabtree & Monk.)

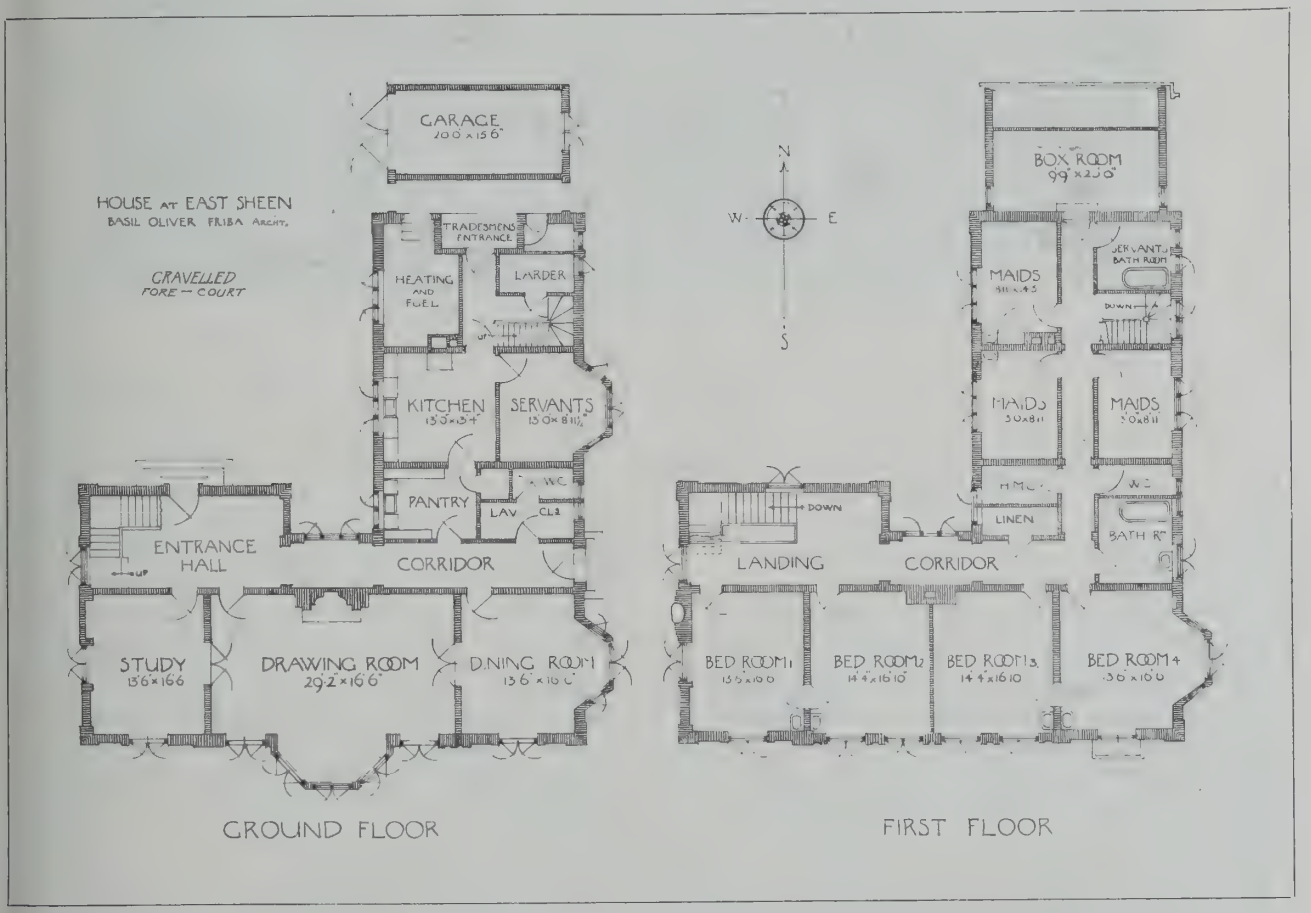
hole frame or box, and in this wa pressure from the traffic is fairly uni distributed, with the result that the c firmly bedded. This manhole ha been placed on the market by Crabtree & Monk, of 20 Thurston Burnley, and can be supplied in s rectangular or circular forms. The it will be noted, are studded to o skidding.

A New Water Paint

Messrs. The Harvie Corporation, L Broadway Buildings, Westminster, have recently introduced a new "H proof" Water Paint for walls, ceilin stucco. This paint is waterproo washable, and can be applied to bot and old cement work. It is clain have a covering power of 50 to 60 yards per gallon, and is supplied in standard colours, from which many tions can be obtained by toning dow the special snow-white being series.



R.A. 1926.



THE END HOUSE, FIFE ROAD, EAST SHEEN. Basil Oliver, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

This house is now being built for Mr. Ralph G. Webber. Messrs. Limpus & Son, Kingston-on-Thames, are the general contractors; wrought-iron balcony railings by Messrs. F. Clubb & Sons, Sudbury; ornamental wrought-iron balustrade to staircase by Messrs. W. Bainbridge Reynolds, Ltd.; metal windows by Messrs. C. E. Welstead, Ltd., Croydon; roofing contractors, Messrs. Roberts, Adlard & Co.; heating engineer, Mr. J. T. Morton, Kingston; electrical engineers, Messrs. Edward Wolf & Co. Mr. Laurence A. Turner, Hon. A.R.I.B.A., will do the plaster work and carved brackets to the shell-hooded entrance doorway. The exterior will be of cream stucco, with brick quoins; the roof of hand-made red Sussex pantiles.



THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, COUNTY HALL, WAKEFIELD.
(An example of corrective acoustical decoration)

Practical Acoustics—III.

By A. G. Huntley, A.M.I.Struct.E.

No series of articles on this subject would be complete without some data as to the absorbing value of the various materials used either as general surface finishes, or for decoration or furnishing, so that it is now proposed to deal with this aspect of the question.

Professor W. C. Sabine did much pioneer work to dispel from the subject of architectural acoustics the difficulties that had for so long surrounded it. He dissipated the theory that the stretching of wires could have any beneficial effect on the defective acoustics of any buildings, and determined the absorbing co-efficient of many of the materials commonly to be found in auditoria. For the purpose of comparison he called an open window one square foot in area a perfect absorber, equal to unity and expressed other materials as percentages of it.

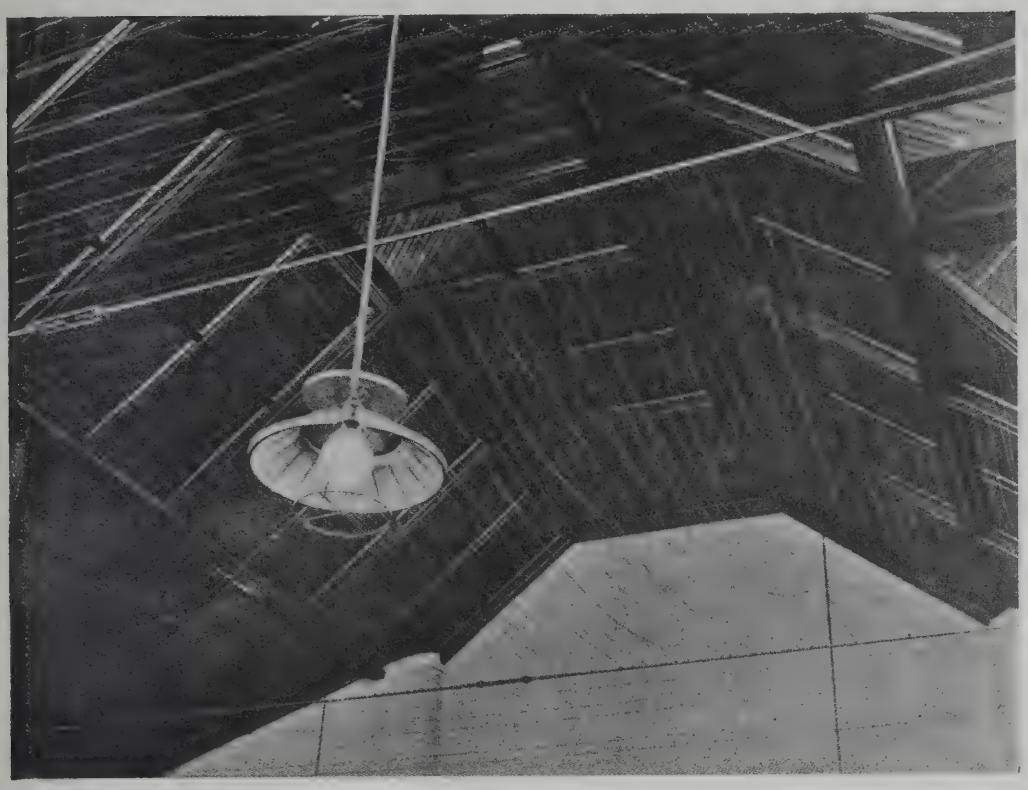
He found that, although materials are absorbent, the amount of this absorbing power varies according to the pitch of the sound and in general a graph drawn by plotting this absorbing power against the pitch (taken over seven octaves) was roughly an inverted parabola.

This brings us to another difficulty. Suppose a material has a high co-efficient of absorption, but only in the higher registers, and that considerable quantities of it are present in a room in which a violin and a bass viol are being played, the result would be that the notes from the violin would be rapidly absorbed whilst the viol would be unaffected which would immediately throw the music out of balance by giving undue prominence to the viol. To counter balance this effect it might conceivably be necessary to increase the number of violins.

The following table compiled by Professor W. C. Sabine and others gives the figures for some of the common building materials :

SOUND ABSORPTION CO-EFFICIENTS

Unit of Comparison	Per Sq. Ft.
Open Window	1·00
Akoustolith (artificial stone)	0·36
Brick wall, 18 inches thick	0·032
Brick wall, painted	0·017
Brick, set in Portland cement	0 025
Cabot's Quilt, 2 layers 3 ply	0·60
Carpets, unlined	0·15
Carpets, lined	0·20
Carpets, heavy with lining	0·25
Carpet rugs	0·20
Cocoa matting, lined	0·17
Concrete	0 015
Cork Tile	0·03
Cretonne Cloth	0·15



CEILING OF CHURCH AT SAN JOSÉ, CALIFORNIA, SHOWING AN INEFFECTIVE USE OF STRETCHED WIRES.
(From WALLACE SABINE'S *Collected Papers on Acoustics.*)

	Per Sq. Ft.
tains, Chenille	0·23
tains, in heavy folds	0·5 to 1·0
x, 1 inch thick, with unpainted membrane	0·55
ss, single thickness	0·027
rfelt, 1 inch thick, with unpainted membrane	0·55
rfelt, 1 inch thick, with painted membrane	0·25 to 0·45
oleum	0·03
rble	0·01
ster on wood lath	0·034
ge opening, depending on stage furnishing	0·25 to 0·40
rnished wood	0·03
od Sheathing	0·061

t should be noted that these co-efficients are for the ch C4 of 512 vibrations per second, one octave above ddle C, and also that they may be reduced very con-rably by the finish applied to the surface of the material, example, hair felt 1 in. thick with unpainted membrane 55 whilst with painted membrane this is reduced to ·25 rather less than half.

This must not be taken to mean that an absorbent is apable of decoration; the fact is that just "any old nt put on any old how" isn't good enough, but that ue care is taken in the decorating medium the desired ct can be introduced without any appreciable loss of ciency.

The Best Absorbing Material.

The ideal absorbing material should be one possessing a formly high co-efficient of absorption over the octaves to C7. It should be a structural material easily applied l one capable of being adapted to harmonise readily with general scheme of decoration of the whole building, l lastly it should be possible to clean and redecorate in usual way.

At the present time there is no material that completely ils all these conditions, though there are three that proach within measurable distance of the ideal. They , Akoostite (Sabine Patent), the Building Research Board ster (a modification of Sabine's patent), and Akoustolith. e first two are plastic materials applied much in the ne way as ordinary plaster, whilst the latter is an artificial ne. They are all cementitious and are, therefore, ructural, and they can be readily cleaned and decorated, their chief defect is that they do not absorb uniformly, ugh, on the other hand, their maximum efficiency is in the neighbourhood of C4/512, around which the pitch falls considerably more than 50 per cent. of sound in auditoria.

For corrective work in the U.S.A., Cabot's Quilt has been used more than any other material because besides having a high co-efficient of absorption its physical properties (fire retarding, rot and vermin proof) recommend it as well. Next to this come 1 in. hair felt and 2 in. slag wool, this latter being useful in the lower registers; in the upper its efficiency decreases rapidly.

The method of employing these latter materials is to fix them to timber grounds, which grounds should give an air space behind them to a maximum depth of 6 in. They are then screened by having a membrane covering stretched over them. This covering should be as thin as condition of durability will admit and should, in the first instance, be in the desired colour for the finished work. When it is not possible to get the required colour or the necessity arises for redecoration it may be distempered, though care should be taken to employ a strong thin distemper, so as not to hinder the passage of sound to the absorber below. Corrective work can be carried out easily and made to match any existing decoration so that it is not in the least unsightly.

Lastly, a few remarks as to the cost of acoustical work; these, of course, can only be on very general lines as the type and purpose of a building can alter the case so considerably. However, in no case will the cost per job be found to be prohibitive, for save in the most exceptional case, from 2 per cent. to 4 per cent. of the total cost will cover it. In two cases, recently completed, namely, a small school chapel and a large synagogue, the costs were £170 and £400 respectively. On the other hand, the cost per yard may seem at first sight to be somewhat high, because the tendency is to compare the acoustical work with the cost of some ordinary wall finish, such as plaster, whose function after all is more or less only to cover up the bricks. If the price of acoustical materials is compared with that of any of the more ornamental and decorative wall finishes such as oak panelling, carved stone work, mosaic and the like, the balance will be found to be heavily in its favour

Finally, surely no cost is too great to ensure that a building is really suitable for the purpose for which it has been erected.

Building Finance in the City

Our Financial Correspondent will be glad to answer any inquiries which may be addressed to him c/o the Editor

While tobacco shares have monopolised attention in the Industrial section of the Stock Exchange during the past week, Electrical Equipment issues and Building Trade shares have not failed to attract notice. Some of the engineering descriptions have also been supported. Callenders further advanced on the favourable statements at the meeting when an interesting announcement was made concerning a new departure in India. For some years past big mains supply business has passed through the Bombay office, and the company has now secured a contract for overhead equipment in connection with railway electrification in the City of Bombay. At the Armstrong Whitworth meeting on Tuesday last it was stated that recommendations would be made later regarding subsidiary companies. Investigations were proceeding with the object of straightening out the affairs of the company.

The results of the Brush Electrical Company, one of the oldest in the electrical engineering industry, make a satisfactory showing with a net profit of £62,196 for 1925 against £61,458 for 1924. The slight improvement is attributed to the demand for Brush-Ljungstrom turbo-generators and other plant. As already mentioned, the dividend of 10 per cent. is the same rate as that paid for each of the three preceding years. Quick assets exceed current liabilities by £600,000. Reserves at £233,633 are now equal to over 50 per cent. of the issued share capital. No one would think of selling the shares, which yield nearly $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. at present price.

Although the Electric Construction Company maintained its distribution for the year to March 31 last at 10 per cent. the report shows that it was not fully earned. Net profit, after allowing the usual £10,000 for depreciation was £37,520 compared with £43,031, but the strength of the company's finances warrants the distribution, there being an excess of quick assets over liabilities of £425,000 against an issued share capital of £362,780, and a debenture debt of £135,620, the annual interest on the last-named being at the low rate of 4 per cent. General depression in the home trade and severe competition accounts for the somewhat less favourable results. The ordinary shares at 33s. do not appear overvalued, while the preference at 23s. 6d., to return nearly 6 per cent., may be regarded as a well-secured industrial investment.

Resumption of dividend payments on the ordinary shares of Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd., the old established engineers of Lincoln, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and by Nobel Industries, Ltd., with 5 per cent. on its deferred share capital, shows that "all is not lost" in the iron, coal and engineering trades. The maintenance of the Guest, Keen distribution at 10 per cent. is also encouraging. The Ruston and Hornsby figures for the year to March 31 last show that after allowing for depreciation and debenture interest the net profit of £80,170 has more than trebled. This is a very creditable performance, having regard to general trading conditions and ever-growing competition.

Clayton & Shuttleworth, the other big Lincoln engineers, have experienced a difficult period. Not since 1920, when 5 per cent. was paid, have ordinary shareholders received a dividend. In 1921, only the Preference dividend was paid. Since then no return on either class of capital has been made. The report and accounts recently issued deal with the year 1924 and 1925, and although no profits are recorded, it is noteworthy that the loss for the latter year was only £13,071 as compared with £106,203 for 1924. In spite of continued depression in the agricultural engineering industry, the company has succeeded, mainly by introduction of new manufactures, in achieving this creditable reduction. However, it is thought necessary to re-arrange the capital account, and with this in view the whole works have been revalued at £208,586 as against a book value of £226,900.

The Ordinary shares of Eastwoods, Ltd., the bri manufacturers, wharf owners, and builders' merchan have recently risen in value in anticipation of the comi report. Record profits are looked for and the mark is expecting at least a final dividend of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., maki 15 per cent. for the year, which it is hoped may be acco panied by another cash bonus. The net trading prof for 1924-25 amounted to £78,388 when the directors pa a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year, together with a ca bonus of 5 per cent.

Some Active Securities

	Present price.	A week ago.	A yea ago.
Associated Cement Ord.	18 0	18 $1\frac{1}{2}$	15 6
Armstrongs	6 0	6 6	14 3
Babcocks	51 9	52 0	31 3
Baldwins	8 6	9 0	9 9
Bolckow-Vaughan	6 6	6 6	6 0
British Portland Cement	37 0	37 6	30 0
British Insulated	66 0	66 0	62 6
Callenders	83 0	82 0	67 6
Consett Iron	13 9	14 3	19 6
Dorman Long	9 9	9 9	9 9
Eastwoods	39 0	38 3	2 0
Francois Cement Ord.	10 0	10 0	8 7
General Electric	30 9	31 0	24 9
Guest Keen	33 0	32 6	33 9
Hadfield's Ord.	15 0	15 3	14 0
Henleys	79 0	79 0	63 3
Holborough Cement	24 6	24 0	—
Johnson & Phillips	62 9	63 3	40 0
Metro-Vickers Ord.	24 3	24 9	22 9
Pease & Partners Ord.	11 6	11 6	14 0
Siemens	30 0	30 3	28 0
South Durham Steel	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$2\frac{5}{16}$
Stewarts Defd.	27 6	27 6	34 6
Vickers Ord.	7 9	7 9	8 0
Wall Paper Defd.	32 6	32 3	24 3

Answers to Enquirers

BRICKS.—As the capital of the company is small t shares when quoted will not command a very free mark

HOPEFUL.—While the company appears to be doi better, the shares you hold can only be classed as pur speculative, inasmuch as no dividend has been paid on t ordinary since 1913. In our opinion you could employ t money to better advantage.

The New Caversham Bridge (*continued*)

roadway of 32 feet with two footpaths of 12 feet ea The foundations of the abutments are of mass concre carried down to a depth varying from 25 to 27 feet, a supported at some points by ferro-concrete piles go down even further, the area of the end abutments foun tions being, roughly, about 60 feet square. That of t centre abutment measures at the base 44 feet 9 inches l by 61 feet 6 inches wide, the upper portion being stepped sloped to a length of 34 feet 9 inches in the direction of t axis of the bridge, thus effecting an economy in concrete

In the general design it has been desired to emphas the nature of the material used, the heavy effect of t concrete being relieved and broken by set-backs or batt in order to produce form and symmetry of line, this setti back being a detail which is carried out throughout design. The heavy lines of the abutments gives the requi feeling of strength to resist the great thrust of the arches, the maximum thrust exerted by the larger a being nearly 3,000 tons. The bridge is designed to ca a possible total rolling load of 850 tons.

The Architecture Club

r. H. Gordon Selfridge and Princess Wiasemsky gave At Home at Lansdowne House on Tuesday last to the hitecture Club, of which Mr. Selfridge is a member. guests numbered 200, and the function proved to be of the most successful and enjoyable in the Club's ory. For this result the Club is greatly indebted to host and hostess who provided so well for its entertain- it, and also for arranging that all the principal rooms uld be open for inspection, so that members were able only to see the magnificent art treasures of the house, also to obtain a close view of a very notable example of ert Adam's domestic work. Probably the most nired apartment was the Sculpture Gallery, now forming ballroom of the house, the excellent floor of which was ed by the dancing members of the company during the ning. The outstanding impression that one gets of the se is the fine proportion of the rooms, which prevents feeling of oppression or sense of vastness, and, for a elling suited to large-scale entertaining, Lansdowne serves an atmosphere of homeliness that is particularly come in the normal domestic regime. It was difficult to lise that a dance for some hundreds of people could be en in the ball-room or that a hundred diners could be ted comfortably in the Great dining-room.

Amongst those present were :—Prince Wiasemsky, Lord d Lady Greville, Lord Riddell, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, R.I.B.A., and Mrs. Dawber, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, A., and Lady Scott, Sir John Burnet, R.A., and Lady rnet, Mr. Herbert Baker, A.R.A., Mr. Henry Poole, R.A., and Mrs. Poole, Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., fessor and Mrs. Patrick Abercrombie, Professor and s. S. D. Adshead, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Barrington-Ward, . and Mrs. Oswald Barron, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence yon, Sir Chartres Biron, Mr. and Mrs. Detmar Blow, . and Mrs. Darcy Braddell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Beresford ancellor, Mr. Harold Child, Sir Theodore and Lady Cook, . and Mrs. Ewart G. Culpin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. vis, Mr. Rudolf Dircks and Miss Dircks, Mr. and Mrs. ril Farey, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Farquharson, Mr. and s. G. Topham Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Forsyth, . and Mrs. Geoffrey Fry, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Good- ough, Mr. and Mrs. H. Austen Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley mp, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hannen, Lady Constance tch, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Heal, Mrs. Cecil Harms- rth and Miss Daphne Harmsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis nd, Mr. Edward Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. James, . and Mrs. Ralph Knott, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Lanchester, . Gilbert Ledward, Mr. and Mrs. T. Geoffrey Lucas, . R. Holland-Martin, Mr. Ian MacAllister, Mr. and Mrs. arles Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Maufe, Mr. and s. Oswald P. Milne, Mr. Paul Phipps, Mr and Mrs. A. R. wys, Sir Frederick and Lady Radcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ramsey, ofessor A. E. Richardson, Professor and Mrs. C. H. illy, Mr. Howard Robertson, Sir John Simpson, Mr. arles Spooner, Mr. J. C. Squire, Mr. and Mrs. J. St. Loe rachey, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Philip lden, Mr. and Mrs. Fabian Trollope, Sir Charles and Lady alston, Sir Lawrence and Lady Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. ough Williams-Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Trenwin Wills, Mr. d Mrs. T. M. Wilson, Sir Robert and Lady Witt, Mr. fred Yeates, Mr. H. Chalton Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. arold Stabler, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ansell, Mr. and Mrs. bert Lynd, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Kruger Gray and Mr. A. Trystan Edwards.

The British School at Athens have completed the excava- ons that were started last year at the large *tumba* of ardarfotsi, about 40 miles to the north-west of Salonika. he deposit, about 57 feet high, consisted mainly of the ebris of successive house floors, of which 20 were deter- ined, the earliest dating about 2500 B.C. and the latest om the third century B.C. The excavations have been aluable, principally in throwing light upon the history the Macedonians of the historical period, who were of e same stock as the early people of Troy.

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

In the House of Commons to-day, Wednesday, Sir William Davison asked the Prime Minister whether he would appoint a special committee to consider and report as rapidly as possible on the bridges over the Thames in the London area, and their approaches; as to what additional bridges, if any, are required, and of these which is of the greatest urgency. He also asked whether, pending the report of such a committee, representations could be made to the Corporation of the City of London to defer further action in regard to the proposed bridge at St. Paul's.

The Patronage Secretary to the Treasury (Commander Eyres Monsell) stated that the Prime Minister was unavoidably absent, and asked that the question should be postponed till next week.

Sir William Davison asked if Commander Eyres Monsell realised the importance of this question being answered in view of the fact that the Corporation of the City of London were meeting to-morrow (Thursday) to deal with the question of St. Paul's Bridge, which is the vital point. No answer was given.

The debate on the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Bill gave the House of Commons another opportunity of reviewing this much-debated subject. The Government, through the Home Secretary, announced their intention of proceeding by way of regulations, framed with the object of preventing lead poisoning by insisting upon certain precautions in its use, and not, at this stage, by the drastic method of prohibition. Prohibition, Sir William Joynson-Hicks declared, had not been proved to be necessary, and the regulations, which include a system of factory inspection, have been agreed upon by employers and employed. But, if insistence upon wet rubbing down and the use of waterproof sandpaper do not have the effect of preventing lead poisoning among painters, he would come to the House and propose the total abolition of lead paint. France and Belgium, he pointed out, have produced a substitute for lead paint which is not produced in Great Britain or in the British Empire, and those two foreign countries, therefore, had an industrial interest in the prohibition of this particular kind of paint.

The Bill was bitterly assailed by Labour Members, who declared that the regulations would prove impracticable and that, in a trade which was so largely in the hands of small firms and carried on in countless places, including private houses, an army of factory inspectors could not enforce them. Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, from the Ministerial side, attacked the proposals strongly from the humanitarian point of view. How many painters were to contract lead poisoning, he demanded, while the Home Secretary was waiting to see how the experiment of regulation worked? From the Liberal benches, Mr. Harvey put the point that no one could possibly tell whether the regulations would effect their purpose or not until they had been tried. So far as the Geneva Convention was concerned, he pointed out that the real force which was at work consisted of French and Belgian interests who wanted to shove out white lead in favour of their own white zinc. In the course of further debate it was stated that the Master Builders' Federation and the Master Painters' Federation had officially recommended the use of waterproof sandpaper on the ground not merely that it prevented lead dust, but that it produced a smoother surface, and that there was greater quickness in the work. Eventually, the House approved the Bill, so that the experiment of regulating the use of white lead paint is to proceed.

The Minister of Health has announced that he intends to introduce a Bill, if possible this session, to quicken the building of houses for agricultural workers. He is not satisfied with the progress which is being made in meeting the housing shortage in rural areas, and he is well aware that all the cottages in those districts are not at the disposal of agricultural workers.

The Week's Building News

London and Home Counties

BARKING TOWN.—The Essex County Council have agreed to contribute towards the cost, £5,000, of the Bull Hotel widening scheme. Plans passed: extensions, factory, Heath Street, for British East Light Co., Ltd.; switch and meter station, River Road, for Messrs. Lawes Chemical Manure Co., Ltd; 26 houses, Shirley Gardens, for Mr. W. B. Gregor.

BERMONDSEY.—Messrs. Culpin & Bowers have been asked to prepare a scheme for erecting houses on the Spa Road insanitary area. Plans passed: cottages, Brunel Road, for South Metropolitan Gas Co.; factory, Southwark Park Road, for Mr. C. J. Johnson; alterations, Odessa Wharf, Rotherhithe, for Messrs. Geo. Parker & Sons, Ltd.; new buildings, Lafone Street, for Messrs. Courage & Co., Ltd.

BETHNAL GREEN B.C.—A scheme is to be prepared for submission to the Ministry of Health for the provision of a joint convalescent home by the local authorities.

CHELMSFORD.—The R.D.C. have received approval from the Ministry of Health of the Council's scheme to erect 20 houses at Broomfield.

DAGENHAM.—Essex Educational Committee have approved sketch plans for the erection of a mixed school at Dagenham Marsh Green; estimated cost £9,820.

GRAVESEND.—Plans passed: alterations and additions, Half Moon public house, Bentley Street, for Russell's Gravesend Brewery, Ltd.; 14 garages, Campbell Road, for Mr. W. Boz.

GUILDFORD.—Plans passed: 18 houses, Boxgrove Avenue, for Mr. F. W. Westlake; six houses, Addison Road, for Mr. E. R. Kent.

HERSHAM.—The Walton, Hersham and Oaklands Public Utility Society, Ltd., have secured a site at Hersham, and propose erecting 80 houses of brick or concrete.

ILFORD.—Plans passed: alterations and additions, 81 and 83 High Street, for Rego Clothiers, Ltd.; four houses, Egerton Gardens, for Messrs. J. W. Moore & Son, Ltd.; six houses, Avenue Gardens, for Mr. J. Aldridge; 15 shops and houses, High View Parade, for Messrs. P. E. Brand, Ltd.

SOUTHALL.—Middlesex Education Committee have obtained sanction for a loan of £15,500 for the enlargement of the secondary school.

TEDDINGTON.—Middlesex Education Committee have obtained sanction to borrow £17,000 for the erection of an elementary school.

WELWYN.—Herts Education Committee are to enlarge the Handside elementary school at a cost of £17,000.

Southern Counties

DURSLEY.—The Council are to proceed with the building of 36 houses in the districts of Coaley and Kingswood as the first instalment of a scheme of 100 houses.

EASTBOURNE.—Sanction is to be sought for a loan of £21,000 to complete the Corporation depot scheme. Plans passed: eight houses, St. Phillip's Avenue, for Mr. F. C. Benz, architect; 12 houses, St. Anthony's Mount, for Mr. S. G. Scales, architect. Sanction has been obtained for a loan of £4,500 for fencing, etc., at Gilbert recreation ground.

PLYMOUTH.—Terms have been arranged with Messrs. Thornley & Rooke for the preparation of a general layout plan for the extension of the mental hospital. Plans have been prepared for weighbridges, lavatory, and messroom accommodation at the depots at Prince Rock and Pottery Quay, the cost being estimated at £5,000.

TORQUAY.—A scheme for extensions at Livermean Cliff Hotel is in preparation. Plans have been prepared for the erection of stores for the electricity department at Upton. The installation of additional filters at a cost of £3,500 is proposed at Tottiford waterworks.

TROWBRIDGE.—The U.D.C. are acquiring sites in Bradley Road and Horse Road for the erection of 100 houses. Plans passed: recreation room and offices at Court Hall, for Mr. W. W. Snailum, for Trowbridge Co-operative Society; two houses, Frome Road, for Messrs. Inglis & Doel.

TROWBRIDGE.—The Council has secured a site of 7½ acres at Holbrook Lane, for the erection of between 80 and 90 houses.

Midland Counties

ATHERSTONE.—Estimates for reconstruction of the canal bridge at Coleshill Road have been scheduled at £4,000 by the Warwickshire C.C.

BIRMINGHAM.—Handsworth Grammar School extensions are to cost £10,000. At present the scheme is to be limited to an expenditure of £3,000. The Housing Committee are propo to erect 2,500 houses on the Fox Hollies estate. Three s for schools are to be reserved on this estate. A new junior sch is to be erected at Small Heath at a cost of £16,000. A sch for extending the Lilford depot at a cost of £16,000 is to proceeded with.

CANNOCK.—The architect's layout for the erection of 39 hou on the St. John's Housing Estate has been approved, and it resolved that the houses should be built by direct labour, that the Ministry of Health be asked to approve a loan of £16, for this purpose.

CHELTENHAM.—The Corporation are to prepare a town pl ning scheme for a radius of four miles from the centre of town. Plans passed: 88, 89, 90 and 91 High Street, Gloucester Co-operative Society.

WORCESTER.—The City Council have acquired No. 13 Cop hagen Street as a site for a fire station. Plans for a new second school for girls have been prepared by the City Surveyor submission to the Board of Education. Estimated cost £48,7

North Eastern Counties

DURHAM.—The Rural District Council have received sanct for loans amounting to £57,888 in connection with vari housing schemes.

RIPON.—Plans passed: 44 houses, Harrogate Road, for G. Wheatley; additions to Song School, for Dean and Chap of St. Agnesgate; additions, Cellutone factory, for Mes R. Kearsley & Co.

SHEFFIELD.—A site at Walkley has been obtained for erection of a police station. Plans passed: 160 houses, Wads Hall estate, for Sutton Trust; 4 houses, Dobcroft Avenue, Mr. F. Wolstenholme; 6 houses, Grove Avenue, for Mr. Reed; 10 houses, Grove Avenue, for Mr. P. H. Slater; 36 hou Firbeck Road, for Mr. E. Cooper; 6 houses, Bingham P Road, for Messrs. W. Malthouse, Ltd.

WAKEFIELD R.D.C.—46 houses are to be built as follows 14 at Walton, 16 at Sharleston, 10 at Middlestown, 6 at Ba Road, Kirkhamgate.

North Western Counties

ASHTON.—It is proposed to erect 132 parlour and non-parl types of houses, with electricity laid on, in a residential parl garden village in a Small-shaw Hurst. In order to qualify the present subsidy it is necessary that the work shall be c menced before October 1 and substantially completed be March 31 next.

LEVENSHULME.—Conservative Club, Barlow Road, propo alterations and additions. Plans have been prepared by S. W. Grocock, architect, 94, Market Street, Manchester, viding for extensions to the billiard room and the assem room.

MANCHESTER.— The District Bank, Limited, 15 Spr Gardens, Manchester, have acquired premises at the corne Church Lane and Conran Street, Harpurley, Manchester, conversion into a branch bank. Plans are being prepared Messrs. Francis Jones, F.R.I.B.A., and H. A. Dalrym A.R.I.B.A., architects, of 178 and 180 Oxford Road, Manches

MANCHESTER.—The District Bank, Ltd., 15 Spring Gard Manchester, have acquired premises at 223 Bolton Road, Pen ton, for conversion into a branch bank. Plans are being p pared by Messrs. Francis Jones, F.R.I.B.A., and H. A. Dalrym A.R.I.B.A., architects, of 178 and 180 Oxford Road, M chester.

Scotland

ABERDEEN.—Plans of buildings, to include 23 new dwell houses and alterations to the Tivoli Theatre and the Palais Danse and to cost £21,300, have been approved by the Pl Committee of the Aberdeen Town Council.

ABERDEEN.—The Rob Roy bridge at Culter is also to rebuilt of reinforced concrete.

IRVINE.—The Northern District Committee of the Ayrsh C.C. are to reconstruct Annick Bridge, Irvine, at an estima cost of £10,000.

Wales

GELLYGAER.—The Council has decided to apply to Ministry of Health for a further loan of £20,000 for hous purposes.

LLANTARNAM U.D.C.—The Ministry of Health have been as to approve the provision of a further 100 working-class dwellin



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Building Contracts Open

*** *As great disappointment is frequently expressed at the non-appearance of Contracts Open, Tenders, &c., it is particularly requested that information of this description be forwarded to the Office, Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, London, E.C.4, not later than* 2 P.M. *on Wednesdays.*

ABERDARE.—Executive Board of the District Hospital invites tenders for the carrying out of the following works: (*a*) new children's ward; (*b*) sunlight-room; (*c*) additional staff accommodation. Plans and specifications can be inspected at the office of Mr. O. P. Bevan, architect, Bargoed. Deposit £3 3s. Sealed tenders to Mr. A. W. Humphreys, Secretary, Ty Clyd, Godreaman, Aberdare, not later than June 23.

BANCHORY.—Estimates are invited for the carpenter and slater work in connection with the Banchory Masonic Temple. Plans and quantities from Mr. Harbourne Maclennan, Architect, 16, Bridge Street, Aberdeen.

BRISTOL.—The Education Committee invite tenders for the erection of a Handicraft Centre at Hotwells Council School. Particulars from the City Estate Surveyor, the Exchange, Bristol. Tenders to be sent to Mr. W. Ludford Freeman, Director of Education, Guild Hall, Bristol, before noon on June 16.

ILFORD.—June 21.—For the erection of two ward blocks, Administrative Block, and small operating theatre for the Emergency Hospital, Ilford. Fair wage clause and contract guarantee bond. Particulars from Messrs. C. J. Dawson, Son & Allardyce, Clock House Chambers, Barking. Deposit £5 5s.

ILFORD.—June 21.—For the erection of War Memorial Entrance Hall and a Children's Hospital Ward Block for the Ilford War Memorial Committee. Fair wage clause and contract Guarantee Bond. Particulars from Messrs. C. J. Dawson, Son & Allardyce, Clock House Chambers, Barking. Deposit £5 5s.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—The Standing Joint Committee of the County Council invite tenders for the erection of a police station at Almondsbury, nr. Thornbury. Particulars from the county surveyor, Mr. E. S. Linnott, Shire Hall, Gloucester, on deposit of £2 2s. Tenders by June 25.

LEEDS.—June 15.—Tenders are invited for additions and alterations to Oxley Hall, Weetwood (Hall of residence for women.) Particulars from Mr. J. C. Procter and Mr. F. L. Charlton, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds.

NOTTINGHAM.—June 17.—The Nottingham Corporation Public Baths Committee invite tenders for the erection of washing baths and manager's residence. Particulars from Mr. T. W. Gordon, city engineer, Guildhall, Nottingham.

NOTTINGHAM.—June 18.—Tenders are wanted by the Housing Committee of the Nottingham Corporation for the erection of 222 houses of the smaller type on the Windmill Lane housing estate. Tenders adapting the Dennis Wild system of part steel construction will be considered. All details from the City Engineer, Guildhall, Nottingham.

STAFFORD.—June 25.—For erection of 52 houses of the non-parlour type, on Tithe Barn Housing Estate. The specification and tender form from Mr. W. Plant, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer, Borough Hall, Stafford. Deposit £1 1s.

WALTON-ON-NAZE.—June 16.—For the erection of 10 houses in Grove Avenue for the U.D.C. Particulars from Mr. A. J. Meakins, Mill Lane, Walton. Deposit £2.

Building Tenders Accepted

BARNSLEY.—Contract by Messrs. Clark & Squires, Barnsley, for 15 pairs of houses on the Kendray (Hunningley Lane) site for the Corporation at £729 per pair.

BIDDULPH.—Tenders have been accepted for the erection of 50 houses at £399 per house. This does not include street-making costs or for sewering.

CHELTENHAM.—The Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the following tenders for the erection of houses on various sites: Messrs. W. J. B. Halls, Ltd., of Gloucester, 14 at £5,751; Mr. W. Drew, 40 at £1,159 per pair; and 10 at £1,199 per pair; and Mr. C. Giles, 4 at £1,158 per pair.

DUDLEY.—The Town Council has accepted tenders for building houses amounting in the aggregate to over £17,000, of the non-parlour type, on sites at Woodside, Watsons' Green Road, and the Church Road at Netherton.

EASTBOURNE.—The Corporation have accepted the tende of Messrs. Underdown, Ltd., for the erection of six concret houses for the police at Crumbles, at £515 each.

HALIFAX.—The Corporation Housing Committee has place the following contracts for 40 houses on the Nursery Lan Housing Estate: Masons, Pickles Bros., Halifax, £9,754 joiners, J. H. Naylor & Son, £2,607; plumbers and glaziers, F Stocks, £1,705 7s.; slater and plasterer, W. Tidswell £2,499 18s. 5d.; electricians, A. Higginbottom & Sons, £200 Contractors for the 40 houses on the Boothtown site: Masons Crossley & Radcliffe, £9,067; joiners, J. H. Naylor & Son £2,451; plumber and glazier, A. Booth, £1,587 4s. 10d.; slate and plasterer, J. Bancroft & Son, £2,291 14s.; electricians, A Higginbottom & Son, £200. Total cost of the 80 houses £32,263 4s. 4d.

HULL.—400 non-parlour houses on the East Hull Estate comprising 200 blocks of two each at £380, and 200 at £42 each for the Corporation. Both contracts secured by Mr. Franl Bilton, 87 Wincolmlee, Hull. Building work in connection with vapour and electric baths in Epworth Street, J. Houlton & Son £4,428. New public conveniences in Ferens Park, R. Clemin shaw, £279 16s. Concrete foundations for new turbines at Corporation Power Station, Kettlewell & Co., £3,831. Altera tions to engine room at Power Station, Qibell & Son, £1,600 Concrete basement at Power Station, Qibell & Son, Ltd., £885

KEIGHLEY.—The Corporation has accepted the tender of £1,618 for the whole of the works required in the erection of a block of four flats on the Broomhill Estate. These flats are being erected with a view to ascertaining the views of the public in regard to this type of accommodation. The plans have been prepared by the Borough Architect.

LEEDS.—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £34,490 of Messrs. J. T. Wright & Sons for extensions at the wholesale meat market.

LIVERPOOL.—The City Council has accepted the tender of Messrs. Rimmer Bros. for erection of a new reading room in Christian Street, for £6,301, subject to a contribution of £2,500 from the Carnegie Trust.

LLANELLY.—Additions to General Hospital. Architects Messrs. J. and B. E. Evans, 42, Stepney Street, Llanelly Messrs. B. Howell & Son, Ltd., New Dock, Llanelly, £7,450.

NEWCASTLE.—The Corporation have accepted the follow ing tenders:—Messrs. Henry Bell & Sons (Ryhope), Ltd., 29 brick houses, High Heaton, £134,588; Messrs. Thomas Clements & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle, 100 "Aldridge Gierloff" wood fram houses, High Heaton, £45,320; 98 "Aldridge Gierloff" woo frame house, Fenham, £44,357; Messrs. Henry Kelly (Contrac tors), Ltd., Newcastle, 103 Wild steel frame houses, High Heaton, £46,343; 79 "Solvyt" concrete houses, High Heaton £36,400; 103 Wild steel frame houses, Fenton, £46,911; 9 "Solvyt" concrete houses, Fenton, £44,227.

PLYMOUTH.—Messrs. W. & R. Jacob & Co. (Liverpool) Ltd., biscuit manufacturers, Liverpool, have accepted th following tenders at their new warehouse in King Street, Ply mouth:—Messrs. F. L. Jillard, Plymouth, £2,079 for genera contract; Messrs. J. Penrose & Son, Plymouth, plumbing £99 15s.; electric lighting, £75 5s.; hot water supply, £73 10s. gas supply, £4 17s. 6d. Under the supervision of Mr. L. H Vanstone, architect, 15, Old Town Street, Plymouth.

SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation Housing Committee hav accepted the tender of £4,323 by Messrs. Melling Bros., Ltd for the erection of 10 houses on the Walkley Estate.

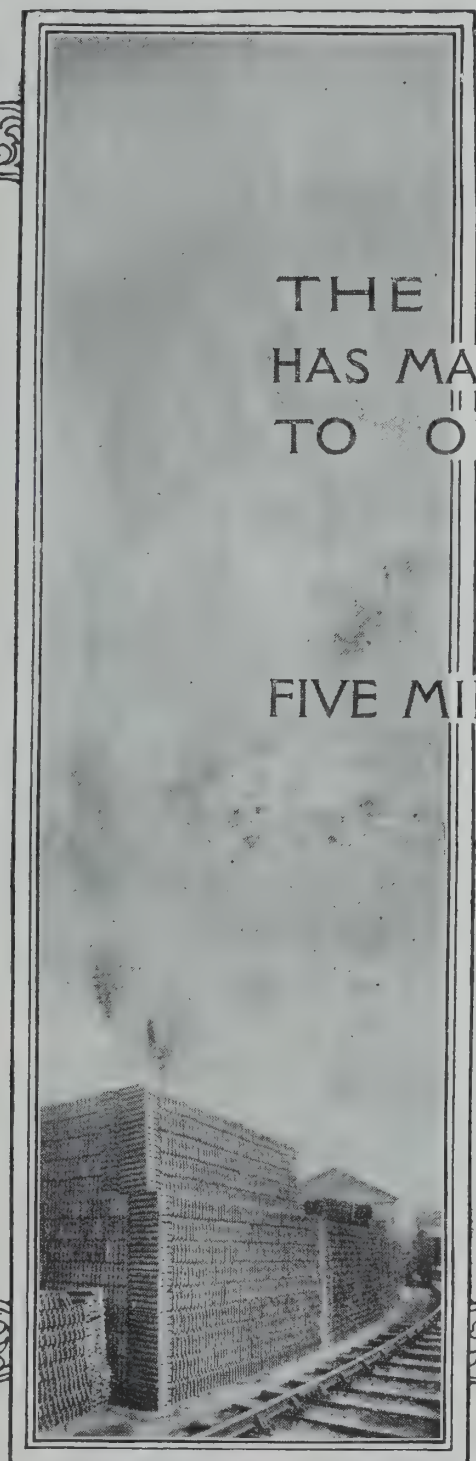
SHEFFIELD.—The Corporation have accepted the tender £7,028 3s. 8d. by Messrs. J. H. S. Randall, Ltd., for the erectio of 16 houses on the Manor Estate.

STALYBRIDGE.—The Corporation have accepted the tend of Messrs. James Ridyard & Sons, Ltd., of Ashton-under-Lyn for the erection of 20 houses on the Hague Estate.

STOKE-ON-TRENT CORPORATION.—The followin tenders for the erection of houses on the Fletcher Road site Messrs. Bail & Robinson, 20 at £8,369; Messrs. C. Cornes & Son 18 at £7,533.

TORQUAY CORPORATION.—The tender, £9,025, of M R. E. Narracott for the erection of four blocks of flats at Windm Hill.

ROYTON.—Plans have been approved by the Council fo extensions to the premises of the Empire Mills at Heyside.



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New Companies

E. A. LONG & CO., LTD. (213,257).—Private company. Registered April 17. Capital, £3,000. Objects: To carry on the business of builders and contractors, etc.. Directors: R. W. H. Green, 14 Liverpool Terrace, Worthing; J. H. Worton, "Greenbank," Offington Lane, near Worthing; F. J. Clements, Offington Avenue, Durrington, near Worthing. Registered office: Wenban Road, Worthing, Sussex.

WARWICK BROTHERS, LTD. (213,303).—Private company. Registered April 19. Capital, £20,000. Objects: To acquire the business of timber merchants now carried on by W. J. Warwick and J. G. Warwick at 47 Oxford Road, Reading. Directors: W. J. Warwick, 93 Henley Road, Caversham, Reading; J. G. Warwick, 91 Henley Road, Caversham, Reading. Solicitors: Sarjeant & Budd, 150 Friar Street, Reading.

LIGHTWOOD BUILDING COMPANY, LTD. (213,330).—Private company. Registered April 21. Capital, £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of builders, decorators, etc. Directors: W. Light, "Te Kupe," Hatch Lane, Harmondsworth, Middlesex; F. G. Woodger, "The Limes," 636 London Road, Isleworth. Solicitor: R. G. Harrison, 8 Bush Lane, E.C.4. Registered office: "Te Kupe," Hatch Lane, Harmondsworth.

CASEBOURNE & CO. (1926).—Casebourne & Co. (1926), Ltd., was registered on May 15, as a public company, with a nominal capital of £400,000 in £1 shares (250,000 preference and 150,000 ordinary). The objects are to acquire the business of Portland cement manufacturer and merchant carried on by Casebourne & Co., Ltd., at Haverton Hill, Durham, and elsewhere. The first directors are: Sir John Hunter, K.B.E., Dalmarnock Iron Works, Glasgow, ironmaster (chairman); A. C. Kimpton, Pioneer Cement Works, Haverton Hill, Middlesbrough, cement manufacturer; H. Cunningham, Dalmarnock Iron Works, Glasgow, engineer; Major E. A. Hunter, Dalmarnock Iron Works, Glasgow, engineer.

GEO. W. FORBES, LTD.—Private company. Capital, £5,000 in £1 shares. Builders' and contractors' merchants, dealers in building materials, etc. The first directors are G. W. Forbes (permanent governing director and chairman) and Mrs. M. A. Forbes. Solicitor: W. J. Read & Son & Goodwin, 32 Birley Street, Blackpool.

MIDHURST BRICK & LIME CO., LTD. (213,903).—Private company. Registered May 21. Capital, £30,000 in £1 shares. To carry on the business of brick, tile and lime manufacturers. The subscribers are:— V. Cloke, "Wickhambury," Lake Avenue, Bromley, Kent, contractor; T. D. Hawkin, 10 North Square, N.W.11.

BEECHWOOD HALL ESTATES, LTD. (213,827.)—Private company. Registered May 19. Capital £20,000 in £1 shares. To carry on the business of builders, decorators and contractors. The permanent directors are: R. Smith, The Grange, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, Lancs, manager. L. Brittain, Albert Street, Eccles, builders' merchant. J. Booth, Cuerden Hall, Thelwall, Cheshire, land agent; J. E. Keane, Carlton Lawn, Lymm, Cheshire, manufacturer; H. Jackson, 1-2 Borough Chambers, St. Petersgate, Stockport, solicitor; J. E. Hall, "Manofield," Manor Street, Urmston, Lancs, builder and contractor.

ETNA STONE AND SHINGLE CO., SNETTISHAM, LTD. (213,922).—Private company. Registered May 25. Capital £40,000 in 35,000 shares of £1 each and 100,000 deferred shares of 1s. each. Objects: To acquire certain freehold and leasehold shingle beds and plant at Snettisham, Norfolk, and to carry on the business of dealers in shingle, sand, cement, lime, etc. The permanent directors are: W. Barraclough, Wellington Road, Dewsbury; W. D. Burlinson, 19 Park Parade, Harrogate; Sir Ernest J. Fawke, Kt., W. B. Melrose, J. L. Firth.

FIREPROOF PAINTS AND PROCESSES, LTD. (213,401).—Private company. Registered May 28. Capital, £1,000 in 850 8 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 and 3,000 ordinary shares of 1s. To acquire licenses or concessions relative to the manufacture of fireproof or weatherproof paint and similar products. Solicitor: Kenneth E. Bartlett, 83 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

A. J. BESSANT, LTD. (213,824).—Private company. Registered May 19. Capital, £6,000 in 3,500 ordinary and 2,500 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each. Objects:— To carry on the business of builders and contractors, etc. The first directors are:—A. J. Bessant (permanent), 3 Southfields Road, Eastbourne; R. I. Robson, 32 Grove Road, Eastbourne; C. S. Dodge, 23 Broomfield Street, Eastbourne. Secretary: F. W. Winborne. Solicitors: Coles & James, Eastbourne.

Failures and Arrangements

JAMES WILLIAM RODGERS, 72 Psalter Lane, Sheffiel Yorkshire, late 85 William Street, Sheffield, buildi contractor.

The adjourned public examination of this debtor was he recently at the County Court Hall, Bank Street, Sheffield. T statement of affairs showed liabilities of £19,433 against assets £1,169. Debtor attributed his failure to the liquidation of certain firm, and guarantees in connection with that firm. appeared that he was interested in a concern which undertoo restoration work in France, but heavy losses had been incurre The examination was adjourned.

F. E. ELLIOT, Maidenlow, Ray Mill Road, Maidenhead, Berk Builder.

The receiving order in this matter was made on a creditor petition. The statement of affairs shows liabilities of £13,20 while the assets are estimated at £1,241. Orders of adjudicatio have been made against him on previous occasions and i various names at the Kingston Court on April 5, 1900; Wand worth, December 10, 1903; Birmingham, July 2, 1906; Chelm ford, July 1, 1908; Plymouth, November 6, 1909; Kings Lyn April 3, 1911; Greenwich, November 1, 1912; Cambridg August 8, 1913; Poole, December 15, 1915; Ipswich, Novembe 3, 1921; and Brighton, October 9, 1924, and he has not obtaine his discharge in any of these proceedings. The outstandin liabilities under these various failures are returned at £11,48 He states that he recommenced business as a builder at Maide head in September, 1924, when he purchased from a land con pany two plots of land and built two bungalows with mone advanced by his solicitor. He purchased some land in Bat Road, Twyford, on which he erected a shop at a cost of £2,00 advanced to him by the vendors. The shop premises were subs quently sold for £2,650, and he received about £400 on completio of the sale. He has also purchased land in Milestones Avenu Twyford, on which he has been erecting bungalows, one of whic is completed and let. Another is partially erected and th subject of a claim, and four others, partly completed, have bee taken possession of by the freeholders in respect of money advanced, leaving the completed bungalow (subject to mortgag for £1,470) as his property.

R. D. GIBSON, 1 Whitsun Gardens, Bedlington, Northumbe land, builder.

The receiving order in this matter was made on April 22 on creditor's petition. The statement of affairs shows liabiliti of £1,975 18s. 2d., against assets of £209 13s. The first meetin of the creditors was held on May 26 at the Official Receiver office, Pearl Buildings, 4 Northumberland Street, Newcastle-o Tyne, when the case being a summary one was left with th Official Receiver as trustee.

CHARLES WOODHOUSE, 35 Council Road, Ashingto Northumberland. Builder and contractor.

The receiving order in this matter was made on April 19, on creditor's petition. The statement of affairs shows liabilities £915 4s. 4d. against assets of £134 11s. 10d. The first meetin of the creditors was held on May 7 at the Official Receiver office, Pearl Buildings, 4 Northumberland Street, Newcastle-o Tyne, when the case being a summary one, was left with th Official Receiver as trustee of the estate.

Voluntary Liquidation

JAMES COLLIE & CO., LTD., timber agents, 71 Southwa Street, London, S.E.1. In pursuance of the provisions of t Companies (Consolidation) Act, a meeting of the creditors the above was held recently at the offices of Messrs. Chantr Button & Co., C.A., 61-62 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W. The shareholders appointed Mr. J. Hamp as liquidator. T proceedings were, however, purely formal, all the trade liabi ties having been discharged in full prior to liquidation. T voluntary liquidation of the company will be continued wi Mr. Hamp as liquidator.

Mortgages and Charges

BRYN MYNACH BUILDING CO., LTD.—Mortgage dat April 30, 1926, to secure £31,373, charged on certain lands Gelligaer, Glamorgan. Holders: Gelligaer Urban Distri Council.

WAYMACK, LTD.—Particulars filed of £25,000 debentur authorised May 13, 1926, charged on the company's gener assets.

CLEE HILL GRANITE CO., LTD.—Issue on May 3, 192 of £11,000 debentures, part of a series already registered.

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Grade Classification	A	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	B3	C	C1
Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers' Rates	1/3¼	1/2¾	1/2½	1/2	1/1¾	1/1¼	1/1	1/0½	1/0¼	-/11¾

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales, in operation on and from January 2, 1925. London rates are, with a 12-miles radius from Charing Cross: Craftsmen 1s. 9½d., Labourers 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 miles radius: Craftsmen 1s. 9d., Labourers 1s. 4d. Gradings in Scotland are at present under review.

Aberdare A
Abergavenny A1
Abingdon B
Accrington A
Alderley Edge A
Aldershot B3
Alfreton A
Altrincham A
Ampthill B3
Andover B3
Anglesey B2
Appleby B3
Arundel B3
Ashbourne B2
Ashford (Kent) B3
Ashford (Middx.) A3
Ashington A
Ashtead A3
Ashton-under-Lyne A
Askham A3
Atherstone A3
Attlebore B3
Aylesbury B3
Aylsham B3

Bakewell A3
Baldock B3
Banbury B3
Bangor B2
Barmouth B2
Barnard Castle A
Barnsley A
Barnstaple B1
Barrow-in-Furness A
Barry A
Basingstoke B3
Bath B
Batley A
Beccles B3
Bedale B3
Bedford B
Belper A
Berwick A2
Bewdley A3
Bexhill B2
Bicester B3
Biggleswade B1
Birkenhead A
Birmingham A
Bishop Auckland A
Bishops Stortford B3
Blackburn A
Blackheath A
Blackpool A
Bloxford C1
Blyth A
Bognor B3
Bolton A
Boston A3
Bournemouth B1
Bradford A
Bradford-on-Avon B3
Braintree B1
Brentwood A3
Bridgend A
Bridgnorth B2
Bridgwater B2
Bridlington A1
Brighouse A
Brighton B1
Bristol A
Brixham B3
Bromsgrove A3
Bromyard C
Buckingham B3
Bungay C1
Buntingford B3
Burnley A
Burslem A
Burton-on-Trent A2
Bury A
Bury St. Edmunds B3
Buxton A3

Cambridge B
Canterbury B3
Cannock A3
Cardiff A
Carlisle A
Carmarthen B
Carnarvon B2
Carnforth A1
Castleford A
Caterham A3
Chatham B1
Chatteris C
Chelmsford B1
Cheltenham B
Chertsey A3
Chester A
Chesterfield A
Chichester B3
Chorley A
Cirencester B2
Clacton B1
Clevedon B2
Clitheroe A
Coalville A
Cockermouth B2
Colchester B1
Colne A
Colne Valley A
Coltishall B1
Colwyn Bay B1
Congleton A3
Coniston A3
Consett A
Conway B1
Corsham B3
Coundon A
Coventry A
Crewe A3
Cromer B3
Cumberland A3

Darlington A
Darwen A
Deal B3
Denbigh D1
Derby A
Dereham (East) B
Dewsbury A
Didcot B
Diss B3
Doncaster A
Dorking B1
Dovercourt B2
Driffield A3
Droitwich A3
Dudley A2
Dunstable B3
Durham A
Duxford B1

Eastbourne B1
East Glamorgan and Monmouths. Valley A
East Grinstead B2
Eastwood A
Ebbw Vale A
Ely B3
Evesham B2
Exeter B
Exmouth B2
Eye C1

Fakenham B3
Fareham B2
Faversham B3
Felixstowe B
Ferryhill A
Filey A3
Fleetwood A
Flint A3
Folkestone B3
Frinton B1
Frodsham A
Frome B3

Gainsborough A3
Gateshead A
Gillingham B1
Glossop A
Gloucester B
Godalming B2
Goole A2
Gosport B1
Grantham A3
Gravesend A2
Great Yarmouth B1
Grimsby A
Guildford B1
Guilsborough B2

Hadleigh C1
Halesworth C
Halifax A
Halstead B1
Hanley A1
Harpenden B1
Harrogate A
Hartlepools A
Harwich B2
Hastings B3
Hatfield B1
Haverfordwest B3
Haverhill C1
Hayling Island C1
Haywards Heath B3
Heanor A
Hednesford A3
Hemel Hempstead A3
Henley B
Henlow B1
Hereford B
Herne Bay B3
Hertford B
Heysham A1
Heywood A
Hingham C1
Hitchin B1
Hoddesden B1
Holt C1
Horncastle B2
Horsham B2
Horwich A
Howden-on-Tyne A
Huddersfield A
Hull A
Hungerford C1
Hunstanton B3
Huntingdon B2
Hunwick A

Ilkeston A
Ilkley A
Immingham A
Ingatestone B1
Isle of Wight C

Keighley A
Kendal B2
Kenilworth A
Keswick B2
Kettering B
Keynsham A
Kidderminster A3
King's Lynn B1
Kirkby Lonsdale B2
Kirkby Stephen B3

Lancaster A1
Lanchester A
Langley Mill A
Langley Park A3
Leamington A3
Leatherhead A3
Ledbury B2
Leeds A
Leek A
Leicester A
Leigh A
Leigh-on-Sea A
Leighton-Buzzard B3
Leiston C
Letchworth B1
Leyland A
Lewes B3
Lichfield A3
Lincoln A
Lingfield A
Littlehampton B2
Littleport C1
Liverpool A
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Llandovery B
Llandudno B
Llangollen A3
Llanidloes B3
Long Eaton A
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Loughborough A
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Luton B
Lytham A

Macclesfield A1
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March B3
Margate B3
Market Drayton A3
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Maryport A3
Matlock A3
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Melton Constable C1
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Much Hadham B3

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Newcastle-on-Tyne A
Newmarket B2
New Mills A2
Newport (Mon.) A
Newton Abbot A2
Newtown B3
Normanton A
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Norwich B
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Oakham A
Oldham A
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Princetown B1
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Reading B
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Royston B3
Ruabon A1
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Rugeley A3
Runcorn A
Rushden B1
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Rye C1

Saffron Walden C1
St. Albans A3
St. Helens A
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Saxmundham C
Scarborough A1
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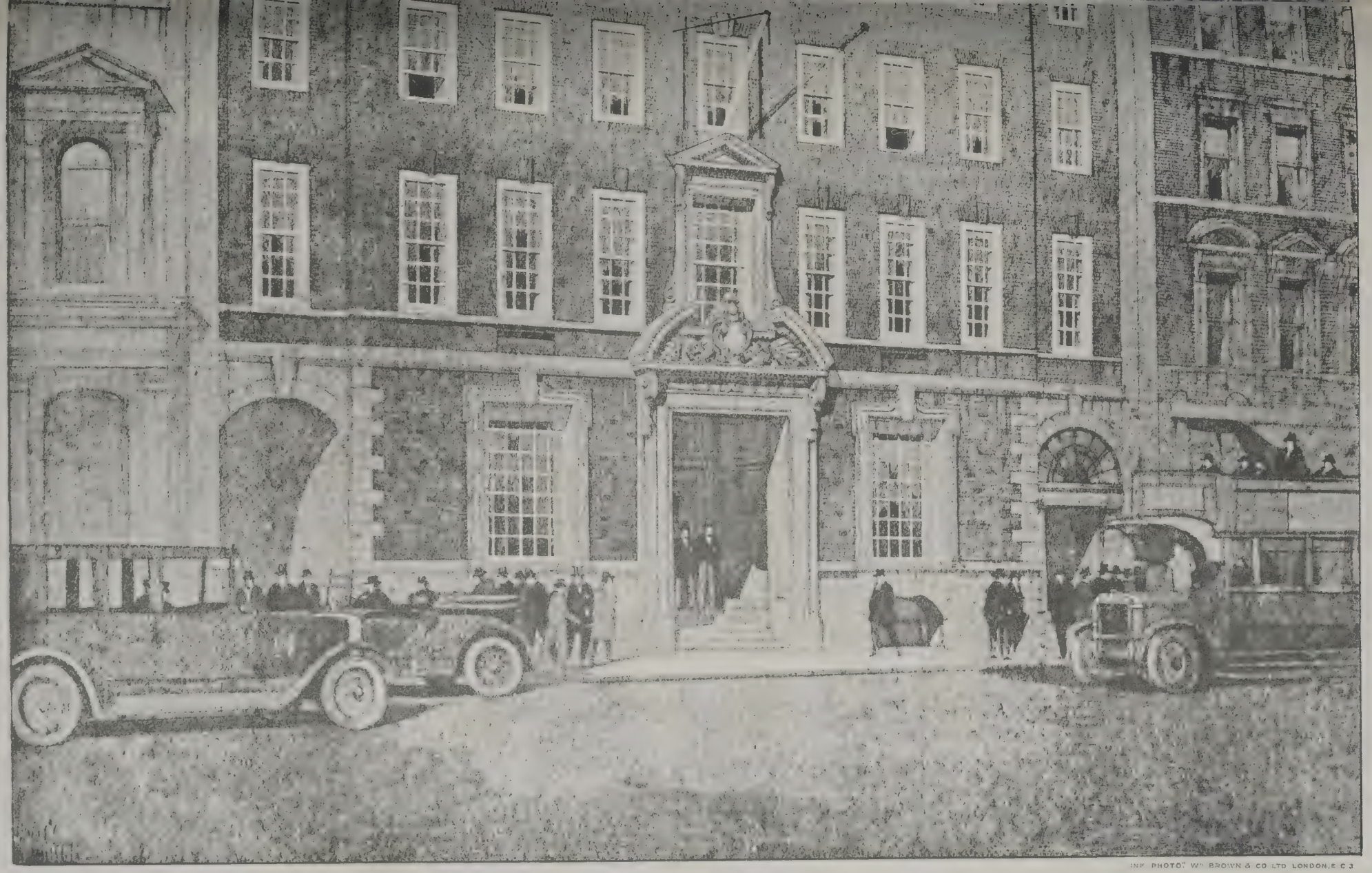
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FOORD ALMSHOUSES, ROCHESTER. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., Architect.

LAZARD'S BANK, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. Albert V. Heal, Architect.

Continuity

Continuez, messieurs, toujours continuez!" Thus a great French painter impress the essential fact ut Art upon the pupils of his atelier; and the slogan es rather forcibly to mind as our three thousandth nber shapes for press. Life is short, but Art goes on tinually, and we may suppose that a journal pub-ed in the interests of the Mistress Art can derive siderable satisfaction for continuity of aim and of tence. Three thousand issues makes a fairly notable l in the annals of technical journalism, and give d excuse for a few moments of retrospection. This nber will doubtless come into the hands of sons and ndsons of the architects who saw the first of its in the early days of 1869. Born in the flood tide he Gothic revival, we can still endorse the aspiration Professor Roger Smith, its first Editor, to "make professional, artistic and technical journal of the class," and to keep its pages "open to all subjects nected with the art, the science and the business of ding in the widest sense." In pursuit of that ration we have seen many changes in the aims and s of designers; have followed the great art of ding through troublous and difficult periods. This t needs be the case with an Art that, more than other, expresses the social life of a people. In 9 and the following years, Street and Waterhouse e the foremost exponents of the application of hic principles in the design of secular buildings, a se of English architecture that was to rule for a ple of decades. Classic had receded into the back-nd and the sporadic battle of the styles was more less quiescent. The "seventies" of the last ury, however, is not a period of English architecture ch one can contemplate with any particular satis-ion. The work of a scholarly few did little to redeem vagaries of the many in a style which so lent itself dornment that architecture came to be regarded as atter of external trimmings rather than fundamental gn. Yet even while town halls were rising in the rpendicular and Soda" style, and Street was ling over the site and conditions for his Law Courts, leaven of change was working in from another direction. The Italian villa of the mid-nineteenth century gradually lost its vogue. A small band, including Norman Shaw, George Devey, Philip Webb and others, had introduced a new note in domestic design, based on the earlier native Tudor and Queen Anne traditions. For long their work, hidden away in rural surroundings, could make little impression on the public mind. But the time came when Shaw, through the high esteem of his contemporaries, was forced into the limelight of public designing. One cannot well forget the storm of controversy which his New Scotland Yard building evoked, nor the renewed battle of the styles which followed its appearance. The virtues of Shaw as a designer were not greater than his merits as a principal. From his office came many of the men who were to be leaders of their profession afterwards, yet they, who benefitted so much from his training, were the first to recognise that pupilage had become too dangerous a method of recruiting the ranks of architects, and that the few men coming from good principals were likely to be swamped by the much greater number turned out by less capable practitioners. To the efforts then made to tighten up architectural education we owe the rise of the schools, and the insistence on adequate study and training for which spasmodic supervision in a busy office could never be a satisfactory substitute. The supplanting of the pupilage system by scholastic training has proceeded quietly, but it is, nevertheless, one of the fundamental changes during our 57 years of existence. The rise of the competition system is another. There are some who lament its existence and who would be glad to see a return to the practice of direct commission; but even though the system is open to abuse and has given the Royal Institute a good deal of trouble, there is no question of its efficacy in giving opportunity to youthful talent in the somewhat limited field which English architects enjoy. If we were to name a third great development it would be the introduction of reinforced concrete, a material which has yet to come into its own and for which architects, both in this and other countries, are endeavouring to discover an appropriate expression. One must not forget either the registration movement of the last twenty years and

the stormy arguments which have marked its progress to the partial realisation effected by the amalgamation of the Royal Institute and the Society of Architects. The last and probably the most thorny stage has yet to be encountered. Many notable figures of our early days have passed over—Street, Waterhouse, Philip Webb, Bentley. Shaw and Jackson were late survivals. Our recollection of Shaw is of his latter years, the time when he was sketching façades for the Gaiety Theatre and the Piccadilly Hotel and attending a committee, which included several of his former pupils and was much preoccupied with the question of architectural education. Always considerate and encouraging to the younger generation, he graced and encouraged the committee by his presence, but we do not recollect that he ever intruded his own opinions upon it. If appealed to, he would lightly turn the question upon his listeners, pointing out that they were the reigning generation and the problem was theirs to settle. Of this younger generation came John Belcher, one of the kindliest and most considerate of men, whose tower at Colches Town Hall set a fashion in "decorated chimn stacks," as the public called them. Ernest Newton v another brave figure, as happy in his disposition his houses appear to us to-day, his untimely death be largely attributable to the strain of Presidential off and other work during the War. No list, howe fragmentary, would be complete without a menti too, of Leonard Stokes, affectionately, "Blokes" some of his intimates, who had an unerring talent stripping any question of its fripperies and present the stark realities for serious consideration. Did sp permit, one could enumerate many other promin architects no longer with us. If they are gone, the they followed and enriched remains, and we hope serve it as faithfully in the future as we have tr to do in the past. Therefore, we may conclude w the motto of our beginning, "Continuez, messieu toujours continuez."

Notes and Comments

St. Paul's Cathedral

At a recent meeting of the Representative Committee for the preservation of St. Paul's Cathedral, a resolution was carried, with two dissentients, stating that the Committee, "while not feeling qualified to pronounce an expert opinion on the possible risks that might attend or follow the construction of St. Paul's Bridge, wishes to associate itself with the growing desire for a Government inquiry into the whole system of Thames bridges." It is also stated that recent examination by the engineers has shown that there has been no movement in the dome area, a fact that will bring considerable relief to the minds of most Londoners. As the days go on, however, and report succeeds report, we cannot help feeling that the real trouble has not yet been accurately diagnosed. The existence of the cracks and the splitting of the stones in the dome supports are evidences of trouble that cannot be ignored, but the original opinion that the foundations were sinking on the southern and western sides of the dome, through the abstraction of water from the underlying waterlogged stratum, seems to have been abandoned. Mr. William Woodward, in reviewing the latest annual report of the R.I.B.A., gave utterance to decided views on the subject of the present remedial measures. The comparatively shallow depth of the cathedral foundations, in comparison with those of modern buildings in the City, must always be a matter for vigilance and care in ensuring the safety of the fabric, but, generally, from the various pronouncements that have been made, it would seem that the trouble lies more in the tops of the dome piers than in their bases. Probably, now that several excellent models have been made of the intricate structural work just below the dome, the experts will be better able to judge where the stresses come and how far they are responsible for the defects which have appeared.

Another American House Purchase?

The Chantry House, Billericay, Essex, is advertised for sale by auction at an early date; but it is hardly likely to come to the hammer if, as is rumoured, Uncle Jonathan is bidding to make it a further addition to his growing collection of old English dwellings. Architecturally, it will be no great loss, for, whatever were the original merits of this "historical Tudor residence," they have been so overlaid by modern accretions that its technical virtues are practically obscured. The chief interest is, therefore, a sentimental one, and, as the "one-time residence of Christopher Martin, a member of the band of Pilgrim Fathers who left England in the 'Mayflower' in 1620," that sentiment is naturally stronger on the other side of the Atlantic. Rather should we reserve our regrets for the many architectural cottages of this particular era which h been allowed to fall into ruin or to be swept away, and efforts should be directed to preserve and retain th meritorious examples which still remain to us.

St. James's Park Bridge

"A certain liveliness," as they said during the w has been engendered by a correspondent of "The Time who proposed that the present metal bridge crossing the James's Park lake should be demolished and replaced a stone structure. In his opinion the view along the l from the Buckingham Palace end far transcends that Waterloo Bridge with Somerset House, the sweep of Embankment and St. Paul's in the distance, and its syl beauty is only spoilt by the suspension bridge in the mid distance. A similar proposal for a masonry structure made some years ago and promptly quashed by an burst of public wrath and protest. For one thing, levels are such that a stone bridge across this lake wo necessitate gradients that the public would hardly tolera and for another, the present bridge is inconspicuous and in fensive; and, in the opinion of most people, it were b to leave well alone. One can appreciate the beauties St. James's Park, but they are, after all, the contri prettinesses of the landscape gardener. To compare th with the architectural majesty of "London's finest vie argues a want of perception that we trust is not widespre

Rustless Iron

At the recent annual meeting of the Institution of Wa Engineers, held in Manchester, a paper was read by W. E. W. Millington, on some metallurgical probl affecting the waterworks engineer. Corrosion was one the difficulties that beset him, and present knowle about it was somewhat scanty. It was often difficult suggest remedies for it that could be applied comm cially, for in many cases remedies, considered from point of view of cost, were worse than the disease. In course of discussion, Dr. Barclay, of Manchester, pin his faith to stainless iron, in his opinion the greatest covery since iron was utilised; and he believed tha would soon be possible to get stainless iron at little m cost than that of ordinary iron. A suggestion was made another speaker that it would probably be quite as ch to lay a non-corrosible pipe as to spend enormous s on treating water so that it would not attack the pi The corrosion trouble in the tropics was much gre than in northern latitudes, and this was attributed by authority to the greater bacterial action in hot climates

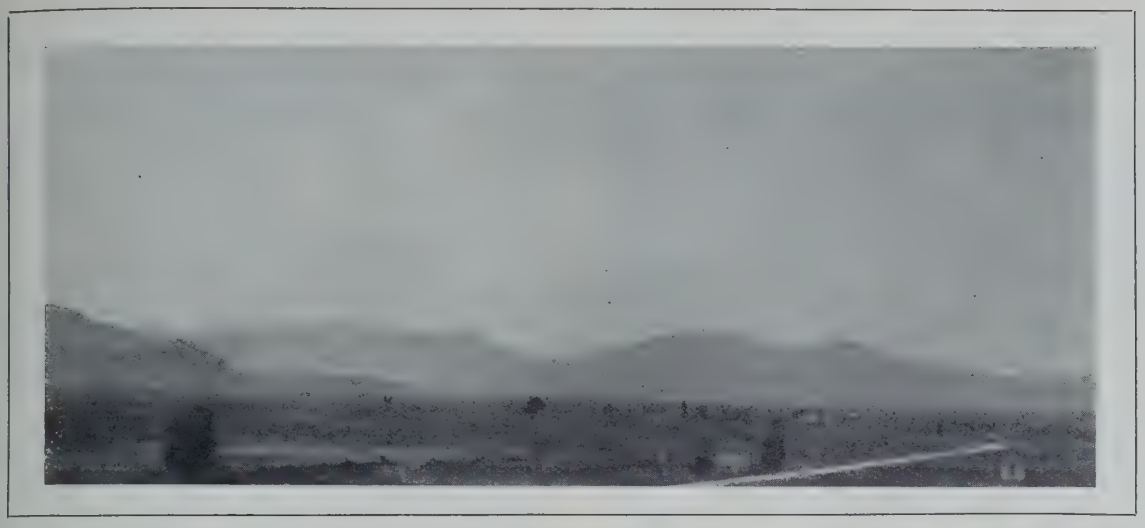


Fig. 1. ARGIVE PLAIN FROM TIRYNS. (THE ACROPOLIS OF ARGOS IS THE HILL ON THE LEFT.)

Antecedents of Greek Architecture—I

By Hope Bagenal, D.C.M., A.R.I.B.A.

(Holder of the Bernard Webb Studentship of the British School at Rome)

The English architect travelling into Greece finds—if e knows his own islands—a certain familiarity in the reek landscape. The character is a union of highlands nd sea. The sea penetrates far inland and sends farther s salt airs which mingle with the thyme and flowering ge. The clearness and brightness is new and stimulating. procession of colours creeps over the hills such as can be en in Ireland and the west coast of Scotland, but in reece there is a greater joy, a greater stability. This imate does not reveal its beauties for an hour in order hide them for months: the factor of disappointment hich with us both disciplines and corrodes the mind is ss. Here there is not the same need to carry our con-emplative faculties within doors and build a whole hilosophy of compensation—instead the thinker as well s the builder can grow old in the open air.

The highland element we know,—our own Scots and orderers, talented and internecine, have taught us how ythology is made and how rival communities in valleys an develop their own gifts and bring tribal genius to an dge though they would rather destroy each other than ombine willingly into a large secure community. The ement of the sea we know—how it lures beyond the orizon—insists on communications, on colonies, brings in ealth and provocative forms and fashions from other ations. But with us other elements are joined to those vo. The particular stimulus of the two in direct contact -the adventure and communication of the sea alternating ith the seclusion of the glens, acting upon a highly gifted ace, has produced a result both simpler and richer than ur own. Yet many Englishmen—scholars, poets, philo-ophers, and the plain British anderer who cares for no rt but his own impulses, as felt, on first seeing these ills, a sense of recognition nd return.

The architect also finds in reece a European country n which Italian forms are not ne basis of design. Imme-iately classic values take an mpler meaning. There are talian buildings in Athens, ating from Roman times and nward, but they look alien s do the French Beaux Arts uildings. They are con-ronted by an older and more omplete building art which makes itself felt at every turn. This building art has, on the one hand, such remarkable raw material still tempting the imagination and sense, and, on the other, bears the stamp of so fine an adjustment to race genius, that it is worth analysing with the architect's instruments as well as with those of the archæologist.

First Greece has the common Mediterranean gift of sheer brightness. When the Englishman—child of the Gulf Stream—first crosses the Alps he experiences, as Homer seems also to have done, a delight in a thousand surfaces that reflect rather than absorb light. The words "bright," "shining," "polished," which occur continuously in the Odyssey, occur to him also. Surfaces have become mirrors, textures are enhanced, colours "carry" long distances. But more important still, instead of a bright sky and a dark earth as in England, there is now a dark sky and bright earth. The diffused light caused by the white or the light-blue sky of the British Isles is replaced by a different kind of light, what may be defined as a flood lighting from the ground or from any surface normal to the sun's rays. The deep blue of the Mediterranean sky is not itself a source of light;[1] the depth of the blue means atmospheric clearness, means absence of light. The effect of this reversal of lighting conditions is that, away from direct sun-light, soffits are brighter than vertical surfaces. An inspection of any Mediterranean white wall and cornice in shade will show three important facts:—(i) vertical surfaces are slightly blue from sky reflections, (ii) soffits are much brighter in tone than verticals, and (iii) faint shadows appear *above* projecting strings instead of below them. It is very difficult to illustrate these facts by photography, but they are of the essence of classic design. Any building making use of the orthodox classic scale without some light striking upwards is incomplete. The facts—as we said—are not confined to Greece, but the Greeks recognised them clearly and expressed them sharply as follows:—



Fig. 2. VIEW FROM THE ACROPOLIS OF MYCENE.

(i) *The stylobate is a mirror* and as such serves to illumine soffits.[2] (ii) Shapes seen in reflected or upward striking light are designed differently from shapes seen in downward striking, that is direct, sun-

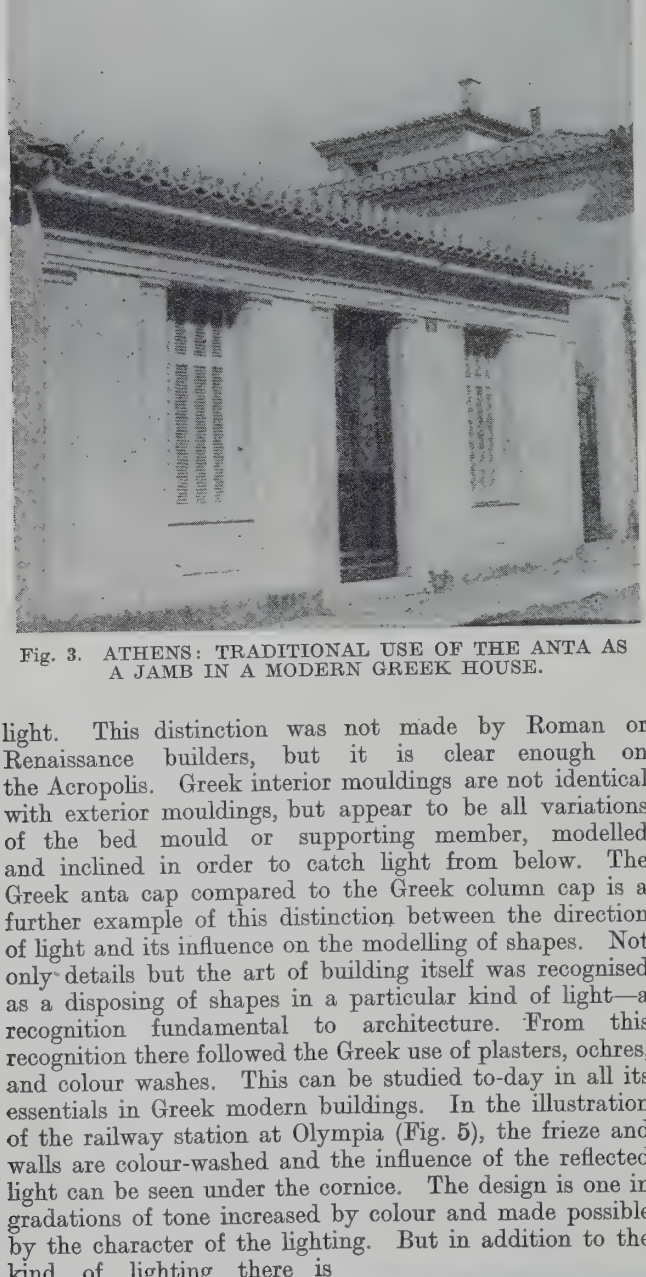


Fig. 3. ATHENS: TRADITIONAL USE OF THE ANTA AS A JAMB IN A MODERN GREEK HOUSE.

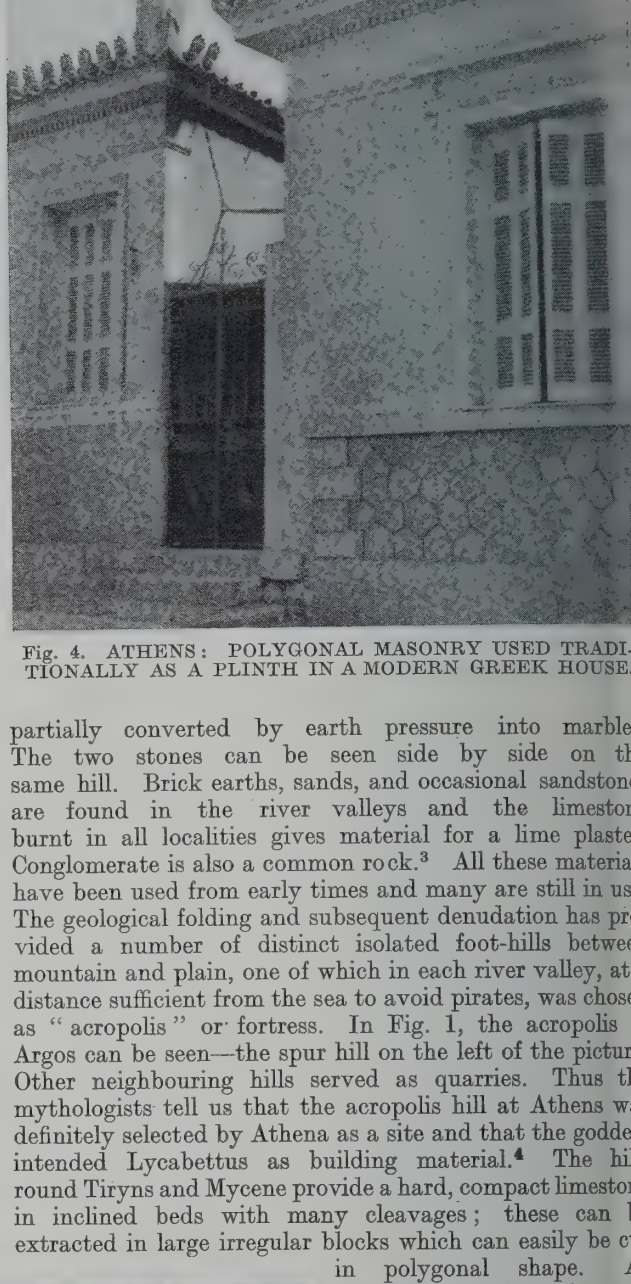


Fig. 4. ATHENS: POLYGONAL MASONRY USED TRADI-TIONALLY AS A PLINTH IN A MODERN GREEK HOUSE.

light. This distinction was not made by Roman or Renaissance builders, but it is clear enough on the Acropolis. Greek interior mouldings are not identical with exterior mouldings, but appear to be all variations of the bed mould or supporting member, modelled and inclined in order to catch light from below. The Greek anta cap compared to the Greek column cap is a further example of this distinction between the direction of light and its influence on the modelling of shapes. Not only details but the art of building itself was recognised as a disposing of shapes in a particular kind of light—a recognition fundamental to architecture. From this recognition there followed the Greek use of plasters, ochres, and colour washes. This can be studied to-day in all its essentials in Greek modern buildings. In the illustration of the railway station at Olympia (Fig. 5), the frieze and walls are colour-washed and the influence of the reflected light can be seen under the cornice. The design is one in gradations of tone increased by colour and made possible by the character of the lighting. But in addition to the kind of lighting there is another vital factor in the quality of surface of the building material and its co-efficient of reflection. The Greeks did not arrive immediately at the soft blaze of Pentelican Doric. It was the result of a long and complex building tradition which was grasped and transformed in a generation by the great architect-sculptors of the Periclean period. But to examine this point—for all its refinement—we must begin with the mountain ranges.

The geology of Greece has not yet been closely examined by English students but it must obviously contribute to a true analysis of Greek building art. Greece appears to be a much-folded limestone peninsula, of which large areas have been converted or partially converted by earth pressure into marble The two stones can be seen side by side on th same hill. Brick earths, sands, and occasional sandstone are found in the river valleys and the limestor burnt in all localities gives material for a lime plaste Conglomerate is also a common rock.[3] All these materia have been used from early times and many are still in us The geological folding and subsequent denudation has pr vided a number of distinct isolated foot-hills betwee mountain and plain, one of which in each river valley, at distance sufficient from the sea to avoid pirates, was chose as "acropolis" or fortress. In Fig. 1, the acropolis Argos can be seen—the spur hill on the left of the pictur Other neighbouring hills served as quarries. Thus th mythologists tell us that the acropolis hill at Athens w definitely selected by Athena as a site and that the godde intended Lycabettus as building material.[4] The hi round Tiryns and Mycene provide a hard, compact limesto in inclined beds with many cleavages; these can extracted in large irregular blocks which can easily be c in polygonal shape. Tiryns, these blocks, in son places, are scarcely shap and, in the walls, their inte stices are filled with clay a smaller stones. When rubb unintentionally with shee skins—as in modern times the "Store Houses"—th take a polish and show the selves to be marbles. In th Mycenean irregular wallin the stones are of enormo size and convey a tr "Cyclopeian" impressi which cannot be read illustrations. The lichen mythology that has gro upon them is understandab when they are seen rear upon the rocks out of whi they were split, and denud by time of all sup structure. Polygonal walli means a rough and rea stone dressing but requi considerable skill in erecti

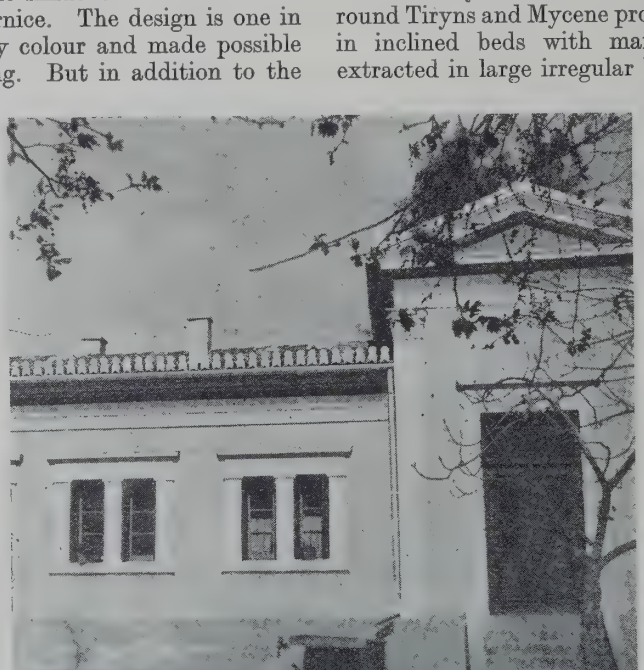


Fig. 5. THE RAILWAY STATION AT OLYMPIA, SHOWING COLOURED FRIEZE AND REFLECTED LIGHT UNDER CORNICE.



Fig. 6. OLYMPIA: THE TEMPLE OF HERA, SHOWING THE MASONRY PLINTH TO CELLA WALL.

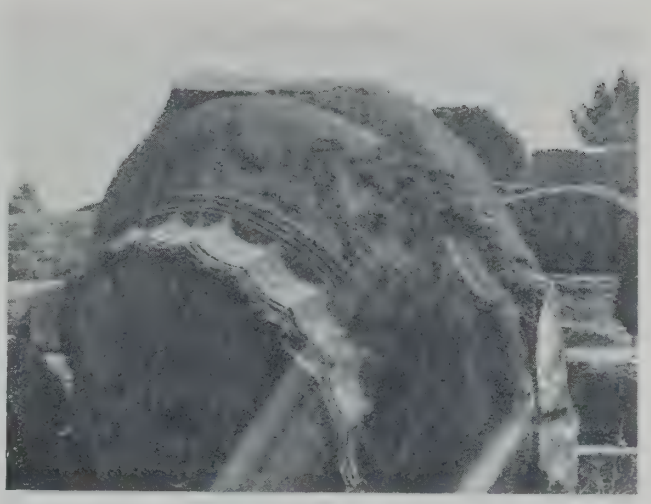


Fig. 7. OLYMPIA: ZEUS TEMPLE: CAPITAL SHOWING PLASTER ON POROS STONE.

—a skill which must be increased with the enormous weight of unit stones. On account of their irregular shape, they were not laid course by course in equilibrium but were piled upon each other and would therefore require retaining at angles. It is likely that the bastions at Mycene acted as parastades or antæ and the runs of walling were piled up between them. When we turn from the large-unit to the small-unit polygonal wall of the megaron above, the wooden anta played a vital part in design. It served to retain a loosely built wall at ends and at openings, as well as to support the wood lintel or plate. Jamb and antæ had the same function. The Greek builders retain the anta, for where rubble walls are common it still has a structural link (as seen in the illustration (Fig. 3) of a modern house) unlike the Roman appliqué plaster. In the neighbourhood of Athens, where the same inclined strata gives the same irregular stones, polygonal masonry both of large and small units has maintained its tradition and remained un-plastered.

But generally this type of masonry was, and is to-day (as in Fig. 4), a base or plinth for something smoother and brighter above. Originally this "something" was a mud-brick or rubble superstructure covered with plaster and paint. Mud-brick, mixed with chopped fibre, is used to-day in Greece for one and two floor buildings and, obviously, endures for years even without a plaster coat. But plaster is a vital ingredient in Greek building and must have been so from the earliest times. Now the fact of plaster on early walls to cover the rubble or mud-brick is universally admitted by archæologists; but its architectural meaning is not often recognised. A building with a surface smooth, jointless and continuous, has a different kind of beauty to the large unit masonry walling we have just considered. The jointless or "monolithic" structure in certain climatic conditions asks for brightness of surface, contrasted shadows, colour and pattern. The multi-stone masonry structure, on the other hand, makes its impression by the effect of sheer mass and multiplicity—the simplest architectural instruments—and by the beauty of texture that certain cut stones possess. These two tendencies in design existed then in Greece side by side. But the monolithic or jointless tendency was reinforced by the geological nature of another kind of stone known as Poros stone. Poros stone is a rough shelly limestone found in the deposits of Tertiary age which extend along the west and north of the Peloponnesos and across the isthmus to Piraeus. The name of this stone both in Greek and English denotes its nature. It is full of passages or cavities and gives an excellent key to plaster. The persistence of the plaster or jointless tradition superimposed upon and concealing a masonry in Greece is due (among other factors) to the nature of Poros stone, of which we give an illustration (Fig. 8). The translation into stone was at first not for the sake of art but—like the Egyptian monolithic—for the sake of durability. The translation from earlier sun-baked bricks plastered, to the later masonry plastered, can be studied at Olympia by comparing the Hera temple—earliest of Doric peripteral structures dating from the seventh century B.C.—with the Zeus temple (468–457). In the Hera temple the stone-work consisted only of the stylobate and the plinth to the cella, as seen in Fig. 6. This plinth, 3 feet high, consisted of four courses of stone faced by slabs on edge; the upper course has slots in it at regular intervals probably for gripping a wooden plate. Plinths of this kind exist at Tiryns. Above the plinth of the Hera temple, the outer walls of the cella and the inner partition walls were in sun-baked brick, probably plastered.[5] The wooden columns within and without the cella supported the roof and the walls were stopped as at Tiryns by wooden anta posts forming, also, the jambs of openings.

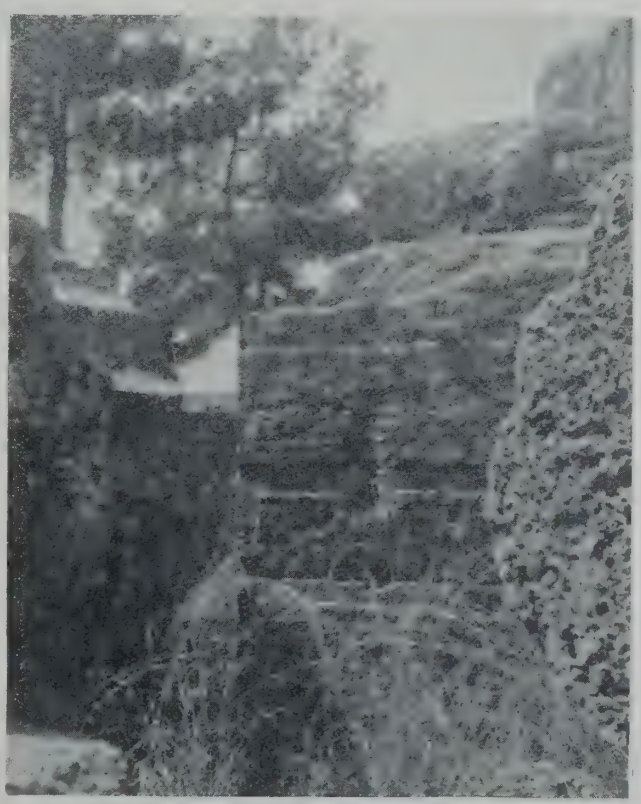


Fig. 8. BLOCKS OF POROS STONE, ZEUS TEMPLE, OLYMPIA.

Now this kind of structure, in its essence, can be seen to-day in a hundred modern buildings; the same stone plinths, the same struts and beams to carry the weight, the same mud-block filling, the same plastered surfaces and painted earthenware eaves. The weather fingers it but lightly; the reflected light we have analysed enhances its shadows, and the soil produces now—as in ancient times—ochres, red oxides and other earths to colour its surfaces and pick out its lines (in illustration of which we may refer again

Antecedents of Greek Architecture—(*continued*)

to the railway station at Olympia). Thus, the plaster or jointless tradition implied a material having a very high coefficient of reflection of light. Not only was the character of the light what we have examined, but, in addition, a bright smooth surface was a tradition in all kinds of building. The temple, translated from Poros stone for the sake of durability, was not to change its bright monolithic character. Poros stone gives a key for plaster, as we have seen, and, in the Zeus temple at Olympia, both temple walls and columns were plastered (see Fig. 7).

But there is one far-reaching result of the change from mud-brick monolithic to stone monolithic. More opportunity is given for votive imagery. The gable ends and the intervals between triglyphs—which originally could support only coloured wood or terra-cotta figures, are now able to carry coloured stone or marble figures. The sculptor was always influential at Olympia because of the necessary number of votive statues. Sculpture influenced architecture both directly and indirectly. Quite early, marble metopes are found set in a limestone freize; at Selinus there are deep-relief metopes, obviously replacing actual votive objects, set in the intervals between the beams; and there are also light-relief metopes which have already become panels. At Olympia there were apparently no pediment figures in the Hera temple (according to Curtius' restoration) but the magnificent archaistic figures of the Zeus temple in marble are evidence of the sculptor's influence following upon the masonry technique. It was but a step to the construction of the whole building in white marble—the sculptor's material.

(*To be concluded.*)

[1] This fact can be tested in the Pantheon in Rome; if a man stands under the eye of the dome but out of direct sunlight he has two shadows on the floor behind him; one very faint shadow is cast by the blue sky space in the eye of the dome and another sharper shadow is cast by the wall area on which the sun, itself invisible, happens to be shining. In other words the brighter source is the reflecting wall surface not the blue sky area.

[2] As an example of the effect of flood lighting the west front of the Petit Trianon should be studied and the terrace front of Lees court in Kent; in both cases the paving acts as a mirror. An example of the value of illuminated soffits was also seen at the Wembley Exhibition when our British concrete classic—sufficiently dull in daylight—leaped into life at the switching on of the powerful foot-lights at night.

[3] There are two kinds of conglomerate—that found at Mycene and Tiryns and used for sills and lintels, and the Tertiary stone known as "Shell Conglomerate" or "Poros."

[4] Harrison, J. E. "Primitive Athens," 1906, p. 10.

[5] The crumbling of these clay walls chanced to form a comparatively soft bed which broke the fall of the Hermes of Praxitiles and partially preserved it.

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

The Thames Bridges

The Prime Minister announced to-day that the Government had decided to appoint a Royal Commission to go into the whole subject of the bridges over the Thames in order that it might be impartially considered. He said the Government had reached this decision because of the great public interest which the question of the London bridges had aroused and of the variety of the circumstances which had to be taken into account. Sir William Davison, who had put the question to the Prime Minister, thanked him for the answer he had given. He asked whether Mr. Baldwin would represent to the Commission the necessity for bringing in a Report on the subject as soon as possible as the matter is very urgent. Mr. Baldwin replied that he recognised that time was very important in this matter.

An impressive array of influential societies have placed themselves in opposition to the proposal which involves the destruction of some of the famous churches in the City of London and they have petitioned Parliament to reject the Union of Benefices and Disposal of Churches (Metropolis) Bill. The following bodies were signatories to the petition to this effect which Sir Martin Conway presented to the House of Commons:—Royal Academy of Arts, Royal Institute of British Architects, Society of Antiquaries, the National Trust Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the London Society, British Archæological Association and the Church Crafts League.

In the petition it is pointed out that the City churches are unique, both in respect to the circumstances in which they were built and their intimate association with the City of London and architecturally in regard to their design; and that they are regarded with affection, not only by the inhabitants of London, but by English people everywhere. Of the nineteen churches which are specially threatened, the petitioners point out that thirteen were designed by Wren, one by Inigo Jones and Wren, one by Hawksmoor, one by Dance and one by his son.

Sir Henry Slesser, whose Bill for the purpose of preventing the exportation of historic English houses across the ocean still awaits its second reading, is not allowing this subject to lie dormant. The difficulty is that the Office of Works do not possess the powers which would enable them to prevent such transportation, and even if they did they have no money with which to achieve the purpose unless the House of Commons consents to vote funds that would enable the Department to purchase the threatened building. This was explained to Sir Henry, on behalf of the Office of Works, by Captain Hacking, when the former asked whether it is not a fact that four historic British buildings have been exported to America this year and that Chantry House, Billericay, is menaced with a similar fate.

It was revealed by Captain Hacking's answer that the Office of Works possess no "exact statistics" of the export of old English buildings across the Atlantic. The First Commissioner of Works, it was added, is always prepared to consider, in any case to which his attention is drawn what action his Department is warranted in taking in the circumstances. It is evident, however, that the Government are not anxious to invite the House to vote money for this purpose, and, until they are prepared to do so, the removal of fine specimens of old English architecture can proceed at the whim of the owners.

Members are insatiately curious as to the progress of housing, and the Minister of Health has been questioned as to whether there are any districts where, as a result of State assistance and private enterprise, the demand for housing accommodation can now be regarded as substantially met. Mr. Chamberlain's answer (like his replies as to the future of the housing subsidy) was cautious. Generally, he said, the present rate of house construction is not only providing for the normal increase of population but is also making considerable progress in overtaking the arrears.

Mr. Chamberlain has now brought his statistics of general housing throughout the whole country up to date. These show that, up to the end of May, 1926, 292,067 houses had been authorised for erection under the Housing Acts of 1923, and 126,138 under the Act of 1924. The corresponding figures for May, 1925, were, respectively, 205,0 and 58,529.

The Government have inserted a clause in the Finance Bill by which the existing duty charged upon antique articles entering the country will henceforth be remitted. Sir Henry Slesser, in the short debate on this subject expressed a hope that this principle of safeguarding antiquities would be extended so that the removal of historic buildings from this country would be prevented. Mr. Church gave no direct reply to this suggestion beyond expressing a hope that it would be found possible by legislation to make it as easy as possible for works of art to get into this country and as hard as possible for them to be sold to foreign countries.

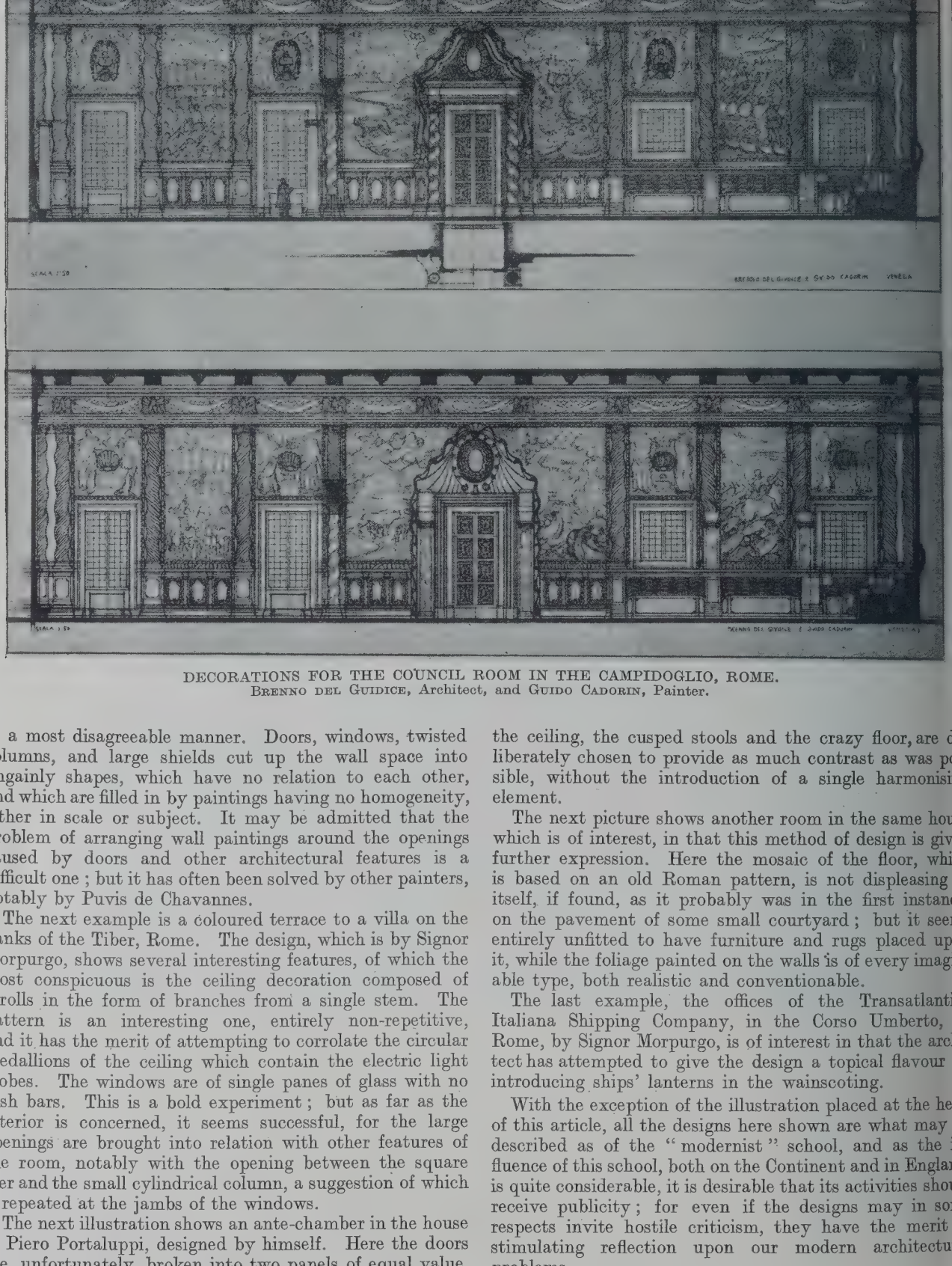


THE STAIR HALL IN A REMODELLED HOUSE IN THE VIA GREGORIANA, ROME. Signor Morpurgo, Architect.

Some Modern Italian Interiors

Students of architecture may roughly be divided into two classes, those for whom the exteriors of buildings provide the greatest interest, and those for whom buildings exist mainly for the purpose of providing rooms to live in. It must be confessed that the first class have intellectual status superior to that of the second, for they show a greater appreciation of the civic aspect of architecture; and, moreover, they have a much wider field in which to exercise their talents, for as soon as we consider the outside of buildings we must necessarily occupy our thoughts, not only with individual buildings, but with whole streets and cities. So obviously the scope for originality is here much greater, and this originality, provided that it be exercised with a due regard to the principles of civic architecture, is capable of leading to the highest artistic achievement. When people strain themselves, however, at all costs to produce something novel in interior decoration there always lies the danger that an effect of restlessness and over-statement will be produced, especially when they are dealing with the rooms of an ordinary dwelling place.

It may be of interest to examine a few examples of modern Italian interior decoration with a view to discovering whether we in this country can derive some useful lessons from them. The first illustration, which shows a stair hall in a re-modelled house in the Via Gregoriana at Rome by Signor Morpurgo, is perhaps the most pleasing of the series, inasmuch as it exhibits a sense of orderliness and restraint. These qualities, however, seem to be conspicuously absent in the competition design for the decoration of the Council Room in the Campidoglio, Rome, in which the architect Brenno del Guidice collaborated with the painter Guido Cadorin. It is difficult to imagine that the deliberations of the Councillors could take place in an environment less favourable to calm reflection than the one here provided. The paintings seem to be roughly handled by the architecture which impinges upon them



DECORATIONS FOR THE COUNCIL ROOM IN THE CAMPIDOGLIO, ROME.
BRENNO DEL GUIDICE, Architect, and GUIDO CADORIN, Painter.

in a most disagreeable manner. Doors, windows, twisted columns, and large shields cut up the wall space into ungainly shapes, which have no relation to each other, and which are filled in by paintings having no homogeneity, either in scale or subject. It may be admitted that the problem of arranging wall paintings around the openings caused by doors and other architectural features is a difficult one ; but it has often been solved by other painters, notably by Puvis de Chavannes.

The next example is a coloured terrace to a villa on the banks of the Tiber, Rome. The design, which is by Signor Morpurgo, shows several interesting features, of which the most conspicuous is the ceiling decoration composed of scrolls in the form of branches from a single stem. The pattern is an interesting one, entirely non-repetitive, and it has the merit of attempting to corrolate the circular medallions of the ceiling which contain the electric light globes. The windows are of single panes of glass with no sash bars. This is a bold experiment ; but as far as the interior is concerned, it seems successful, for the large openings are brought into relation with other features of the room, notably with the opening between the square pier and the small cylindrical column, a suggestion of which is repeated at the jambs of the windows.

The next illustration shows an ante-chamber in the house of Piero Portaluppi, designed by himself. Here the doors are, unfortunately, broken into two panels of equal value, while they cut the end wall into two by having their upper extremities at about half the height of the room. The pattern of the floor is not restful, nor are the benches, on either side of the entrance, which may be intended for ornament rather than for use. The pronounced symmetricality of the cusped elbows of the stools proclaims them to have no recognisable back or front, so it was an illogical procedure to place them alongside the walls. One cannot help coming to the conclusion that in this instance the artist was out for "novelty for novelty's sake," and that the various decorative features, such as the panels of the doors, the polygonal lantern hanging from the ceiling, the cusped stools and the crazy floor, are d liberately chosen to provide as much contrast as was po sible, without the introduction of a single harmonisi element.

The next picture shows another room in the same hou which is of interest, in that this method of design is giv further expression. Here the mosaic of the floor, whi is based on an old Roman pattern, is not displeasing itself, if found, as it probably was in the first instanc on the pavement of some small courtyard ; but it seer entirely unfitted to have furniture and rugs placed up it, while the foliage painted on the walls is of every imagi able type, both realistic and conventionable.

The last example, the offices of the Transatlanti Italiana Shipping Company, in the Corso Umberto, Rome, by Signor Morpurgo, is of interest in that the arc tect has attempted to give the design a topical flavour introducing ships' lanterns in the wainscoting.

With the exception of the illustration placed at the he of this article, all the designs here shown are what may described as of the "modernist" school, and as the i fluence of this school, both on the Continent and in Englan is quite considerable, it is desirable that its activities shou receive publicity ; for even if the designs may in so respects invite hostile criticism, they have the merit stimulating reflection upon our modern architectu problems.

Mr. F. N. Astbury, B.Arch., who finished his five ye course at the Liverpool School in June last, has been award by the Trustees of the Commonwealth Fund Fellowshi a Fellowship of £600 a year for two years in order to vis America and study American architecture. These Commo wealth Fellowships were founded by an American ber factor to balance the Rhodes Scholarships by which many Americans go to Oxford, but they differ in that t recipients of them must be graduates and attach themselv to a recognised University in America for research purpos



A COVERED TERRACE TO A VILLA ON THE BANKS OF THE TIBER AT ROME. SIGNOR MORPURGO, Architect.



THE HOUSE OF PIERO PORTALUPPI: AN ANTE-CHAMBER. PIERO PORTALUPPI, Architect.



THE HOUSE OF PIERO PORTALUPPI: THE GREEN ROOM. PIERO PORTALUPPI, Architect.

Re-inforced Concrete

London County Council's Bill Amended

A Select Committee of the House of Lords, presided over by Lord Redesdale, has been engaged for some days upon the examination of the London County Council Powers Bill. In this measure the County Council sought, among other things, power to relax regulations concerning buildings of re-inforced concrete where it was considered that these should be amended, and the final decision was vested in the Council. Objection was taken by various societies to this part of the Bill on the ground that there should be a right of appeal to a competent tribunal, and eventually the Committee decided this point in their favour.

Mr. Charteris, K.C., for the L.C.C., explained to the Committee, that the latter desired to have powers to waive the requirements of the existing regulations in order to facilitate the erection of any particular building to be constructed wholly or partly of re-inforced concrete. They also asked for similar powers with regard to the conversion of such buildings. The County Council had found that the existing regulations were too rigid, and numbers of applications had been made for their relaxation. The Council were satisfied that modifications might be made without in any way endangering public safety. Opposition to the Bill came almost entirely from the technical societies of the building trade. No landowner, or builder, he declared, was opposed to the Council's proposals. The Ministry of Health opposed such discretionary powers being given to the London County Council, but, counsel continued, Parliament itself had given the L.C.C. discretionary powers in the administration of certain regulations which the Legislature had enacted. In view of that fact, the attitude of the Ministry of Health was unreasonable and he could not understand why they should object to a measure designed to eliminate the undue delays which, the Ministry agreed, took place

Mr. R. Tasker, chairman of the Building Acts Committee of the L.C.C., gave evidence in support of counsel's statement. Cross-examined by Mr. Henderson, K.C. (representing the Surveyors' Institute, the Institution of Structural Engineers, the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the Institute of Civil Engineers, who petitioned against the Bill), he said that when steel-framed buildings began to be erected, it was found that it was not necessary to construct walls so thick as was required by the Act of 1894. That Act provided regulations regarding the shell of a building and in this respect the further powers given to the Council were in accordance with the s and intention of the Act, and did not take away public right of appeal to the Tribunal of Appeal. Wit gave it as his personal view that the right of appeal w existed in regard to a steel-framed building should a to re-inforced concrete buildings.

Sir Owen Williams, consulting engineer, stated that his opinion, it was essential that a public body, such the London County Council, should have the right examine a public building at any time it was used f different purpose and should have the right to insist u necessary structural alterations. The strains superimpo upon a building were often far greater than it had b constructed to support, and the result might be extrem serious.

Mr. G. Topham Forrest, architect to the London Cou Council, gave evidence as to the desirability of powers be granted to the local authority in relation to structu alterations. In his opinion, all matters relating to stability of buildings ought to be under the control of County Council as the final authority. Other matters mi be subject to appeal, but witness saw no objection to existing right of appeal under the Act of 1909.

Mr. Henderson, K.C., speaking on behalf of the R.I.B and the other bodies mentioned, said their objection the Bill was on the ground that if the County Cou were to be authorised to make additional regulations, th should be a right of appeal. As matters stood, the p tioners could convey their opinions to the County Cou but they had no guarantee that the recommendations wh they made would be conveyed to the Ministry of Hea They asked that they should have the power to make di representations to the Ministry. The statements made Mr. Forrest, however, with regard to the intention of County Council as to the right of appeal made it unnecess for the petitioners to object further to the County Coun proposals. Counsel then proceeded to suggest amendme in other clauses and argued that enforcement of regulati made by the County Council should be subject to app to an efficient tribunal set up for that purpose.

The Committee then gave their decision regarding clause dealing with the regulations as to re-inforced conc buildings. This was that the clause must be amen so as to bring the regulations into accordance with Act of 1909 in respect to the power of appeal.

Professional Societies

Liverpool Architectural Society

To mark the accession of Professor Reilly to the Presidency of the Liverpool Architectural Society, the following gentlemen residing within the province of the Society, which extends to Chester and North Wales and as far north as Wigan, have allowed themselves to be nominated by him as Honorary Fellows of the Society :—

The Archbishop of Liverpool.
The Earl of Derby, K G.
The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T.
Sir Archibald Salvidge, K.B.E.
Sir James Reynolds, Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. J. J. Shute, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Thomas White, Esq., J.P., C.C.
Peter Jones, Esq., J.P., Chester.

The Liverpool Architectural Society is the oldest professional society of architects in the provinces, ranking next to the Royal Institute of British Architects. Its objects are to protect the interest of architects and to guide public taste on architectural questions. It holds sessional meetings to which Honorary Fellows are invited. Among those previously elected are the Marquis of Salisbury, the Bishop of Liverpool and Dr. Adami. For the forthcoming session Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., the architect of the Cenotaph, has arranged to visit Liverpool and attend of the early meetings.

Institution of Civil Engineers

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers h recently made the following awards in respect of pa read and discussed at the ordinary meetings during session 1925-1926 :—

A Telford Gold Medal to Mr. O. L. Prowde, B.A., M.I C.E. (Makwar, Sudan).

A Watt Gold Medal to Mr. H. R. Lupton, M.A., Assoc Inst.C.E. (Leeds).

Telford Premiums to Messrs. A. S. Angwin, D.S.O., M B.Sc. (Eng.), Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., and T. Walmsley, B (Eng.), Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. (London); V. Bayley, C.I M.Inst.C.E. (London); C. F. Bengough, M.Inst.C (Tewkesbury); A. Honeysett, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. (Londo J. N. Reeson, M.Inst.C.E. (Melbourne, Victoria); H. A. Reed, M.Inst.C.E. (Manchester); and

A Crampton Prize to Colonel G. R. Hearn, C.I D.S.O., R.E., Assoc.Inst.C.E. (Calcutta).

The Council have also awarded the Coopers Hill Memorial Prize for 1925 (consisting of a bronze me parchment certificate and a sum of money) to Mr. E. Everatt, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. (Bombay). This prize founded by the Coopers Hill Society in memory of Coop Hill men who lost their lives in the war.



THE OFFICES OF THE TRANSATLANTICA ITALIANA SHIPPING COMPANY, ROME. SIGNOR MORPURGO, Architect.

Book Reviews

Handbooks for Builders

uilders' Standard Administration and Practice. By J. H. Bennetts, A.I.O.B. London: Crosby, Lockwood & Son.

The builder's business has become so complex in recent ears that rule of thumb methods are no longer admissible, nd some system of organisation and administration must e adopted if such a business is to be made a success. Mr. ennetts' little handbook, which is based upon practical nd personal experience as the general manager of a large uilding firm, aims at providing a base line upon which uilders can evolve a standard business procedure. Apart om its value in helping the master builder to set his busi- ess on a sound foundation, the book should be of great ssistance to all his administrative staff, to the juniors and students at Polytechnics and Schools of Building. here is a wealth of information given for dealing with the minutiæ of the builder's work upon lines demanded by modern finance.

Laxton's & Lockwood's Builders' Price Book. London: Kelly's Directories, Ltd. 7s. 6d. net.

When Laxton's, with which Lockwood's is now amalgamated, heads the present edition as its 109th, it would be a work of supererogation to discuss its scope and purpose. Suffice it to say that this price book maintains the tradition that has made it an indispensable adjunct to the builder's office, and the 1926 issue, which has been generally revised and edited by Mr. W. E. Davis, the well-known quantity surveyor, with the assistance, on the legal side, of Mr. David, K.C., and Mr. T. J. Kelly, should be found as useful and authoritative as its predecessors.



Fig. 40. FARMHOUSE IN YORKSHIRE HILLS, SHOWING STONE MULLIONS TO WINDOWS.

Local Variations in Construction—IX.

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

Windows, Doorways and Porches.

For all practical purposes the cottage window is so invariably the casement in one or another form that there are districts where the possession of sash windows is held evidence of superior social status, and on that account, as much as on the ground of greater freedom from draughts and leakage, coveted accordingly. There is no denying to the sash window a superior degree of comfort in wind-swept districts, and whether on the exposed seaboard of Cornwall or in the biting Fens of Lincolnshire, since its general introduction it is the popular favourite. Fishermen's cottages at St. Ives and other Cornish coast towns commonly have sash windows, and in agricultural towns such as Ramsey in the Huntingdon Fens they have been the usual thing since the early eighteenth century. The sash is, however, much more inflexible than the casement, and its necessarily upright proportion establishes quite another character than the "cottagy."

In stone districts casements are commonly fitted to stone mullions, in which case the opening lights have usually metal frames, the deadlights being glazed directly into grooves in the stonework. The glazing is usually leaded in upright rectangular panes varying from 7 inches by 5 inches to 8 inches by 6 inches. This is not invariably so, however, as wood frames are quite usual in stone districts in the lesser buildings—not only where freestone for jambs, lintels and mullions is lacking, but where it is available and used in better work.

The stone mullion districts may be divided roughly as in the Yorkshire or Cotswold traditions. The former show windows of many lights—as many as ten in such a case as Nunnery Farm, Arthington. These windows have a general character of more stone than glass; the lights are usually about 12 inches wide, the mullions being 6 inches wide by 12 inches deep with supermullions about double width. In the Cotswolds, embracing also Northants, Warwick and part of Somerset, a more open standard obtains, the width of lights runs about 12 inches to 14 inches, and the mullions 4½ inches to 5 inches with supermullions in compound windows again about double.

Where wood frames are general the earlier practice made opening lights metal, and lead glazing was usual. Later windows were entirely of wood, with wooden glazing bars. The scantlings of frames and mullions varied widely but not noticeably, according to locality.

Certain districts developed fashions; for exam Lyme Regis, raised from the status of a coastal port fashionable resort about 1750, sprouted bow wind during a period when these were well appreciated became a nucleus whence these spread. Peculiar li oriels are similarly matters of fashion. The local type kn as a Yorkshire casement is, of course, well known. the only window which needs no ironwork. One th is remarkable; wherever wood casements were used pane proportion was good; it is a depressing reflec that the small builder or workman left to himself these must have been) once did right instinctively and more often does wrong—needlessly.

Doorways.

The modern cottage entrance doorway is usually most conspicuous of failures. The essentials to suc appear to be bigness of parts and simplicity. Door fra until comparatively recent times were more often 8 inc by 6 inches than 4 inches by 3 inches, and in withstand the slam of even a moderately heavy door (and few pe who have not lifted one know how heavy a door may there is much virtue in mere mass. In stone districts wood frame might be dispensed with, but was not ofte in cottage building. The door itself was usually of ledged type, presenting on its external side a front consist of a few wide boards with splayed or hollowed vert fillets covering the joints and dying on to a widely spla weatherboard. Such a door may be seen in Fig. 42. uncommonly external doors would be hung in two heig (heck doors), similarly to the practice in farm buildi and this practice has many advantages on the score light and air. Where this was not done it was alm invariable to find guides fixed on the lower part of frame into which a loose dog gate might be dropp permitting the door to stand open while keeping babies and animals out. These factors varied little from place place—the position of the doorway and the material a form of its head and threshold showed most local charact on which more will be said when epitomising the distinct district traditions.

Internal doors were also usually of ledged form, not the soulless things which the ledged door has beco By the use of alternate narrow and wide boards, sometim thick and thin alternately also (the thicker ones mould



Fig. 41. COTTAGE AT TRUNCH, NEAR NORTH WALSHAM, NORFOLK.

on the edge) a spice of interest was apt to be given to every detail. The simple furniture also, whether the smith-made Norfolk or Suffolk latches or the wooden latches (now scarce) of primitive Yorkshire or Wales had that attractive quality which comes to the product of simple minds devoted to common needs.

PORCHES.

Apart from the little inclined board on cut brackets which affords a slight measure of protection to the doorhead in most cottages of the Home Counties, the cottage porch is almost confined to the west. Porches, of course, exist elsewhere, and in buildings of greater pretension date back as far as building history goes, but the cottage porch is usually an addition, and often a very irritating one. In the wet and windy west, however, blessed by abundance of material, even the humblest dwelling often projected an effective shelter to its entrance. Such a porch is that shown in the foreground of Fig. 4, and its external and internal form are characteristic of Devon and West Somerset. It is both wide and deep, with a solid bench on either side, upon which visitors or articles may be reposed, and it expresses admirably both welcome and shelter. The recessed porch is more uncommon but is sometimes found in the Cotswolds.

It must not be overlooked that in the days of almost universal thatch the wide projection of low eaves afforded considerable shelter to the doorways as well as to other portions of the walling and made porches of the canopy type almost superfluous.

Payment for Bad Weather

The time lost by building operatives on account of bad weather has for long been a fruitful cause of unrest in the industry, and in a summer like the present, which bids fair to maintain the worst traditions of British climatic conditions, this grievance is likely to be accentuated. Proposals for meeting the difficulty by a system of insurance have been put forward but not generally adopted. At Manchester last week, a conference of representatives of building-trade employers and workmen considered and approved a scheme for bad weather payment which had been drawn up. Details are withheld until the scheme has been submitted to and confirmed by the various organisations concerned, but it will be the fervent hope of all connected with the industry that an acceptable solution has been found for a trouble that has long affected the good relations between building employers and their men.



Fig. 42. COTTAGE DOORWAY FROM DEDHAM, ESSEX.



Fig. 43. TIMBER ORIEL FROM MINEHEAD, SOMERSET

Building Finance in the City

Our Financial Correspondent will be glad to answer any inquiries which may be addressed to him c/o the Editor

Tobacco shares have again monopolised attention in the industrial market during the past week, the scrip bonus by the British American Company encouraging buyers to come forward for Imperial shares in anticipation of similar treatment, especially as this year marks the latter company's twenty-fifth anniversary. Electrical Equipment issues and other shares connected with the building trade have to a certain extent suffered from lack of support, for which the prolongation of the coal stoppage has also been held as partly responsible. Until this is satisfactorily settled there is little disposition to support prices.

Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, one of the best managed companies in the iron and steel trade, continues to prosper, in spite of trade depression. It is true its collieries were worked at a loss, but even then a record net profit is shown of £948,928, which exceeds the boom year of 1919–20 by over £90,000. Since then the capital has been increased fourfold, but the results shown during a period of indifferent trade must be considered a remarkable achievement. As usual, the report says little in explanation of the continued good results. While a more detailed balance sheet would be welcomed, the financial position is one of strength, quick assets exceeding current liabilities by £660,000. A dividend of 10 per cent. for the year, tax free, is again forthcoming on the ordinary shares, and in view of the stability of distributions over a long period of bad trade, nobody would think of selling the shares which at 33s. 6d. yield over 6 per cent., tax free, or equivalent to 7⅜ per cent. less tax.

W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works record another satisfactory year's trading, the report to March 31 last showing a net profit of £258,630, as against £300,137 for the previous 15 months. Strict comparison is not possible, but it is evident that there has been improvement. Dividends of 15 per cent. have been regularly paid since 1918. The 20 per cent. now forthcoming was earned with a margin equivalent to 15 per cent. additional. The balance sheet discloses a very strong position, there being an excess of liquid assets over current liabilities of nearly £900,000, or more than the total issued capital. Having regard to the company's fine record, the shares may be considered an excellent industrial holding.

Although chiefly known as coal merchants, Hall & Co. do a large business as builders' merchants. The report for the past year shows that profits have risen nearly £20,000 to £71,414. As a result the dividend is raised from 15 to 17½ per cent., £20,000 placed to reserve and the carry forward increased by £10,000 to £61,143. This augurs well for other builders' merchants.

According to the report of the Timber Fireproofing Co., a net profit of £5,199 was earned for the year to March 31 last, subject to depreciation of plant and machinery. T has been applied in reduction of deficiency account wh now stands at £10,407. The directors propose that capital be reduced from £250,000 to £100,000 by cancell 12s. per share on each of the 104,500 shares issued and reducing the nominal amount of all shares from £1 to Capital reduction has become necessary upon a revaluat of the assets. The business is now stated to be upo profit earning basis, and the outlook more encouraging th of recent years.

Some Active Securities

	Present price.	A week ago.	A y ag
Associated Cement Ord...	17 9	18 0	15
Armstrongs	5 3	6 0	13
Babcocks	51 0	51 9	31
Baldwins	8 3	8 6	9
Bolckow-Vaughan	5 6	6 6	5
British Portland Cement	36 3	37 0	30
British Insulated.....	66 6	66 0	63
Callenders.....	82 0x	83 0	64
Consett Iron	13 0	13 9	19
Dorman Long	8 9	9 9	10
Eastwoods	39 0	39 0	33
Francois Cement Ord. ..	10 0	10 0	9
General Electric	30 0	30 9	25
Guest Keen	33 6	33 0	33
Hadfield's Ord.	15 0	15 0	14
Henleys	78 9	79 0	60
Holborough Cement	24 0	24 6	
Johnson & Phillips	62 0	62 9	40
Metro-Vickers Ord.	24 0	24 3	22
Pease & Partners Ord. ..	11 0	11 6	14
Siemens	28 9x	30 0	27
South Durham Steel	2 5/16	2 3/8	2
Stewarts Defd.	27 0	27 6	34
Vickers Ord.	7 0	7 9	7
Wall Paper Defd.	33 6	32 6	27

Answers to Enquirers

HOPEFUL.—While there is little prospect of an ear resumption of dividends on the preference shares me tioned, we think you should hold for better prices. W see no special attraction in the other preference share and they do not possess a very free market should you any time desire to sell.

GLASS.—(1) The shares are, of course, somewhat specul tive, but appear well covered on the basis of past prof secured in a difficult period. (2) Hold for the preser When the coal position is settled a recovery may be seen.

Legal Note

The Courtrai-Du Nord Tile Co., Ltd., *v.* Loxley and Brabant

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, on June 4, 1926, Mr. Justice Astbury had before him a Motion of Judgment by the Courtrai-Du Nord Tile Co., Ltd., against Messrs. Loxley & Brabant, who carry on business at Brussels as exporters from Belgium of building materials. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants had sold and advertised and offered for sale in this country tiles under the title of "the Dalle Courtrai du Nord tile," describing them as "genuine Courtrai Du Nord tiles." Mr. Wilfrid Hunt appeared for the plaintiffs, who said that the defendants had not delivered any defence to the action. The defendants were not represented, and Mr. Justice Astbury made an order for a perpetual injunction in the terms asked for by the plaintiffs restraining the use of the words "Courtrai Du Nord" by the defendants, their servants and agents, and an enquiry as to damages sustained by the plaintiffs and payment of the costs of the action.

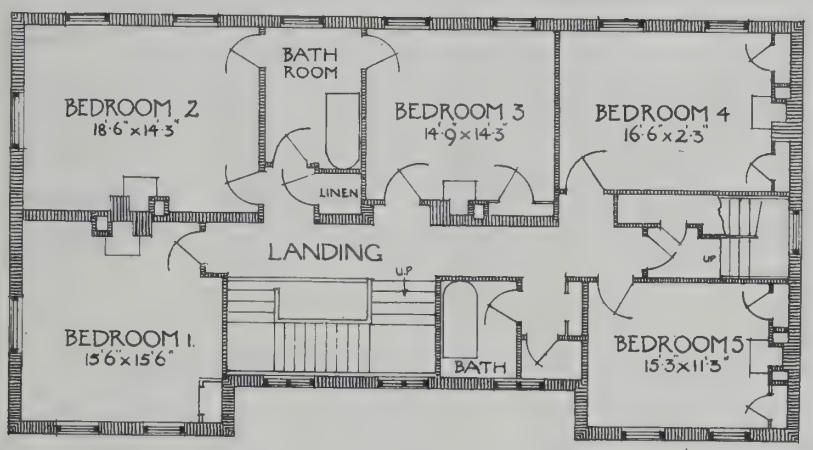
Personalia

The Secretary of State for India in Council has appoint Mr. H. M. Edwards to be surveyor and clerk of the work India Office, with effect from June 21, 1926.

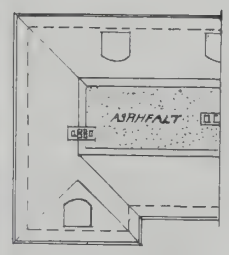
Messrs. Simpson, McMichael, and Davidson, Stirling, a the successful architects for the reconstruction of the Victor Hall, Dunblane.

The death has taken place at his residence, Invergarr Cluny Gardens, Edinburgh, of Mr. John Mackintos surveyor, H.M. Prison Commission for Scotland and f many years a well-known and respected personage connection with the building trade in Scotland. Mr. Ma kintosh, who was about 70 years of age, received his ear training as an architect in Inverness, his native tow Going to Edinburgh he entered the firm of Sir Rowar Anderson, and in 1885 he was appointed by the Prisc Commission foreman of works. In that capacity he superi tended the reconstruction of Calton Prison.

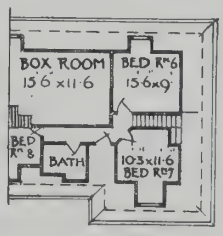




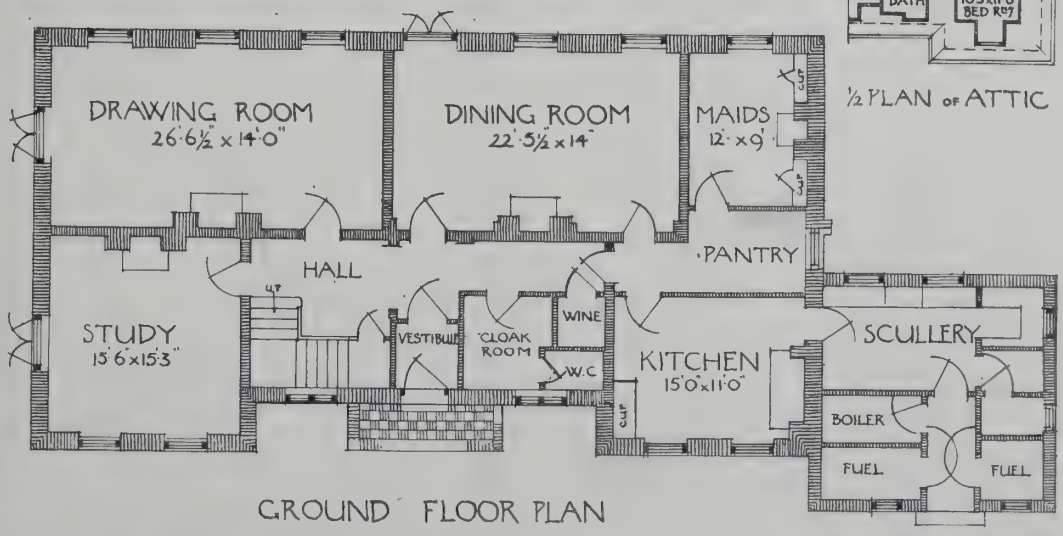
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



½ PLAN OF ROOF



½ PLAN OF ATTIC



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

HOUSE AT THAMES DITTON. NICHOLAS & DIXON SPAIN, Architects.



DETAIL OF SHOP FRONT. W. A. Forsyth, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.

The Making and Testing of Portland Cement

There are obvious advantages in the designer and builder possessing a thorough understanding of the materials they are called upon to use ; and, of recent years, manufacturers have assisted enlightenment by publishing handbooks dealing with the scientific aspect and application of their particular products. Messrs. G. & T. Earle, Ltd., of Hull, whose treatise, *The Making and Testing of Portland Cement and Concrete*, lies before us, can not only claim a long and honourable business career but credit for an exceedingly useful and informative handbook upon the material in which they are particularly interested. The history of the firm dates back, indeed, long before the invention of Portland cement, to a time when Roman was in more common use ; and the founders, as an old cash book of 1809 testifies, included in their business debits such outgoings as domestic expenses and card losses. Messrs. Earle must be among the pioneers of useful publicity of which this book is a notable example, for it is the fourth edition of a work which, under a slightly different title, first appeared in 1904. It gives very complete information, with numerous illustrations, of the manufacture of Portland cement, its chemical qualities and constituents, with various tests and methods of testing and applications for various purposes, some 18 pages being devoted to tabular information on the strengths of concrete made in varying proportions. Although the composition and properties of modern Portland cement are largely ruled by the British Standard Specifications, a knowledge of individual brands is always an ad advantage. Variations in the constituents and proper of the natural deposits utilised in the manufacture cement may have a considerable influence upon the finis product, and in this connection, Messrs. Earle state t they often find that their high-strength cement, thro strict adherence to standard specification proportions, used in excess of actual requirements for a particular p pose. Priced very modestly at 10s. net, this treatise i useful investment for those seeking particulars ab Portland cement generally and its uses in modern build construction.

Publications Received

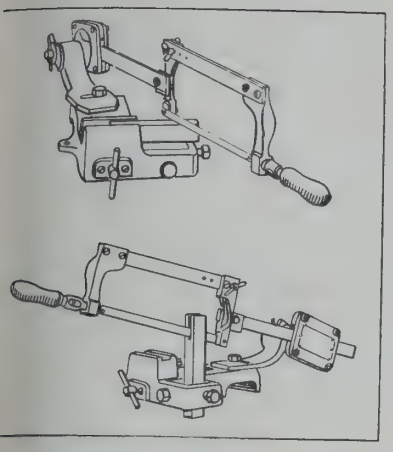
" Sanitary Science, Applied to Buildings and Pu Works." By Professor Henry Adams, M.Inst.C.E., F.S F.R.San.I., F.R.I.B.A., etc. (Chapman and Hall, L 1926.) 8s. 6d. net.

Building Research, Technical Paper No. 2, " Prim Stresses in Timber Roofs, with special reference to cur bracing members," by Professor A. J. Sutton Pippa M.B.E., D.Sc., and Mr. W. H. Glanville, B.S A.M.Inst.C.E., with a prefatory note by Mr. R. E. Stradli Director of Building Research. H.M. Stationery Off 1926, 1s. 3d. net. Obtainable from H.M. Station Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

" The Income Tax Payer." Bound volume of Income Tax Payers' Society's Quarterly Journal for year 1925-26. Abbey House, 2 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings



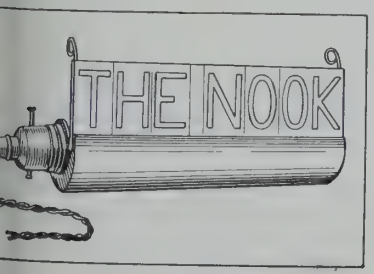
The "Beeson" Hack Saw Machine.
(Beeson & Sons.)

Combined Hack Saw and Vise

The "Beeson" Hack Saw Machine, which illustrate, can be operated by hand, d in addition to a vise of the ordinary ttern it embodies a socket in which work n be held in the vertical position. The v frame, it will be noticed, is fitted with uide bar working in an adjustable guide, ich in turn is carried on a swivelling cket held by the cast iron base. This angement not only ensures the true ning of the saw and a straight thrust, automatically applies the necessary ssure to the back of the saw without any ra exertion on the part of the workman. e swivelling bracket also allows the cut be made in various directions relative to jaws of the vise. The total weight of machine is only 28 lb., and it will take ier 10 inch or 12 inch saw blades. Messrs. son & Sons, of Rickmansworth, Herts, the patentees and manufacturers.

"Day and Night" Nameplate

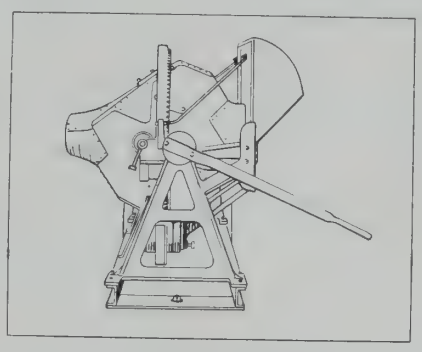
Messrs. Cooper & Co., of Abbey House, toria Street, London, S.W.1, have just oduced a name or number plate for ate houses which can be fitted against fanlight or the glass panels of the hall r, in which position it will be visible by and illuminated at night by means of an tric glow lamp, which works in con- tion with the hall light. This lamp, ch is of the Neon gas type, has a nominal ent consumption of 5 watts, or approxi- ely $^1/_{350}$ of a unit per hour, and with ent at fivepence per unit it can be for about 70 hours at the cost of one ay. In use it is connected in series with existing hall light switch in such manner the hall light and the nameplate lamp never be on simultaneously. While hall light is on the latter serves to show he name or number of the house—which is cut in a sheet of metal, stencil fashion, and backed by opal glass—but when the hall light is switched off the glow lamp automatically lights up and continues the illumination. The installation of one of the "Homelite" nameplates is therefore economical so far as the consumption of electrical current is concerned, for besides showing up the name of the house at night it also provides a "night-light" illumination in the hall.



The "Homelite" Nameplate.
(Cooper & Co.)

A New Concrete Mixer

A range of concrete mixers working on the "cube principle" has recently been placed on the market by Messrs. A.C.E. Machinery, Ltd., of Porden Road, Brixton, S.W.2. In these machines the mixing drum is modelled in the form of a cube which rotates about an axis in line with the two opposite and extreme corners, and mixing is effected by the shape of the drum alone, which, in revolving, turns the charge over with a zig-zag movement during each revolution. Paddles or mixing blades are thus dispensed with, and the interior of the drum is quite free from obstructions. The stationary units are made in three sizes, with capacities ranging

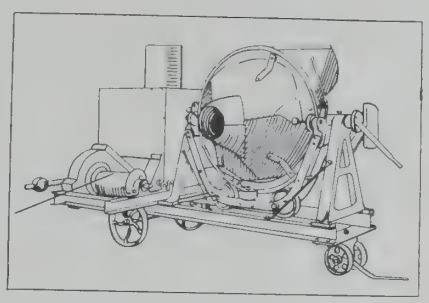


The "A.C.E." Cube Mixer: Stationary Unit.
(A.C.E. Machinery, Ltd.)

from 4 to 14 cubic feet. As shown in one of our illustrations, these machines are mounted on a channel iron base, and are fitted with fast and loose pulleys for belt drive. Our second illustration shows one of the portable units, equipped with a barrow hoist alongside the mixing drum. Both the mixing drum and the hoist are operated by one $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. Lister engine, which is provided as part of the unit, and the hoist is capable of lifting 5 cwt. with a direct lead. This mixer has a capacity of 4 cubic feet and an output of 5 cubic yards of concrete per hour.

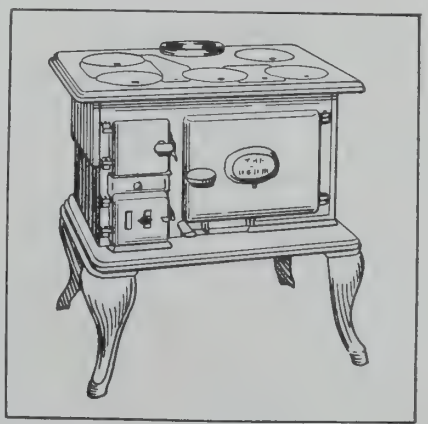
A New "Columbian Cooker"

Messrs. Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., of Bonnybridge, Scotland, and of 11 Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.4, have recently introduced a new recruit to the ranks of "Columbian" Cookers. This stove, which we illustrate, has been registered as the "Fairy" and has really been put on the market to provide for a less ornate model of their "Bobin" stove, and one into which the latest improvements have been incorporated. Like other Columbian cookers, the "Fairy" is constructed entirely of cast iron plates, with a brick-lined fire chamber where coal is to be used as fuel, or an iron-lined one if specified for burning wood. This



The "A.C.E." Cube Mixer: Portable Unit.
(A.C.E. Machinery, Ltd.)

cast iron construction is, of course, far superior to one of sheet iron, inasmuch as one cannot prevent the normal dampness of the chimney being conveyed from the chimney top to the oven flues and so rusting out the latter when the range is not constantly in use. The "Fairy" Cooker has a hot-plate $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by 19 inches deep, and can be fitted into the normal 30-inch recess. For country property where an old-fashioned open fire cottage range is being replaced it should therefore prove especially popular. The oven door shield and door handles are nickel plated; the oven flues are provided with a controlling damper, and the oven door with a ventilator. Two interesting features are to be found in the pedal opener to the oven door and the disappearing trivet, which falls down in front of the oven when the door is opened. It will also be noticed that a totally enclosed fire door and a hinged ash-pit door are provided. The fire chamber, with falling front bars and rocking bottom bars, is only 5 inches wide, and seeing that it will supply the heat necessary to maintain five boiling openings in the hot-plate, as well as an oven 13 inches wide by 14 inches deep, it cannot be said that the range is uneconomical in regard to fuel consumption. It is also interesting to note that the installation of one of these cookers does not necessitate structural alterations in the kitchen, for if no vacant recess is available the cooker can be placed anywhere in the room and merely connected up to the chimney by means of a 5-inch flue pipe. This is a decided advantage which should not be overlooked where it is inconvenient to remove the old kitchen range, for a closure plate can be placed across the throat of the recess and the cooker subsequently installed in front of it.



The "Fairy" Cooker.
(Smith & Wellstood, Ltd.)

The Week's Building News

London and Home Counties

BARNES.—The U.D.C. are considering the laying of tennis courts on Palewell Common. The surveyor is to revise a scheme for the erection of an open air swimming bath at Palewell Common. Grove Road is to be extended at a cost of £1,100. Plans passed: 2 houses, Richmond Park Road, for Messrs. Couch & Coupland; 9 houses, West Hall Road, for Mr. R. B. Rowell; additions and alterations, Railway Tavern, Barnes Common, for Messrs. Watney, Combe, Reid & Co., Ltd.

CITY OF LONDON.—Mr. A. A. H. Scott is to rebuild 67 Fleet Street, and 1-3 Whitefriars Street. An additional room is to be built at the City of London School for girls at a cost of £800.

FAVERSHAM.—The Minister of Health has approved the Town Council's housing scheme (thirty houses) and the Public Works Loan Board has approved the granting of a housing loan of close upon £24,000 at 5 per cent., repayable on the annuity principle.

GRAVESEND.—The Ministry of Health have refused a loan for the purchase of property in Market Alley for use as a public abattoir. Approval has been given by the Ministry of Health to the erection of 94 houses on the King's Farm estate. Plans passed: 5 houses, Hillside estate, for Messrs. G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd.; 5 houses, Devonshire Road, for Mr. W. J. Holland; new road off Upper Wrotham Road, for Mr. T. Bennett; rebuilding Wheatsheaf public house, New Road, for Messrs. Charrington & Co., Ltd.

HACKNEY.—Pans passed by B.C.: additions and alterations, White Hart Hotel, Temple Mills, for Messrs. Coussmaker & Armstrong; warehouse, Amhurst Road, for Messrs. H. W. Pope and Co.; motor showroom, workshop and service depot, Stamford Hill, for Messrs. R. F. Peachey & Son; clinic, Cadogan Terrace, for Mr. J. Parsons; 5 houses, Moresby Road, for Mr. F. C. Bellinie; rebuilding 71 Oldhill Street and building stores abutting on Clapton Terrace Mews, for Mr. W. M. Brand; factory, De Beauvoir Road, for Messrs. Mattock Bros.; factory and workshop, Church Road, for Messrs. G. Keetch & Sons.

LEWISHAM.—The L.C.C. are to erect a school for 1,000 children in Whitefoot Lane.—Messrs. E. Bowman & Sons are to erect a church in Bromley Road.—Plans passed: rebuilding Two Brewers, Perry Hill, for Mr. Nowell Parr; 5 houses, Dartmouth Road, for Mr. F. G. Barnes; additions, White Horse, High Road, Lee, for Mr. F. G. Newnham; 22 houses, Courtrai Road, for Messrs. W. T. Champion & Sons; 9 houses, Crantock Road, for Mr. H. R. Watt; 9 houses, Polsted Road, for Messrs. Middletons (Builders), Ltd.; 4 houses, Baring Road, for Mr. H. D. Bennett; 10 almshouses, Bromley Road, for Mr. J. Watt; 10 houses, Dallinger Road, for Messrs. W. J. Scudamore, Ltd.

LUTON.—The Corporation have obtained sanction to grant a further 100 housing subsidies. Alterative schemes are to be prepared for the improvement of Waldeck Road bridge. Sanction has been obtained for a loan of £1,600 for the erection of handicraft centres in Hitchin Road and in Surrey Street. Roads and sewers are to be constructed on the Hart Lane housing site. Consent has been given by the Ministry of Health to the erection of 250 houses on the housing estates. Plans passed: 4 houses, Stockingstone Road, for Mr. G. Day; 14 houses, Grantham Road, for Messrs. W. J. Wells & Sons; 2 shops and 10 houses, Dunstable Road, for Mr. J. Frost; 8 houses, Sherwood Road, for Messrs. Bright & Broughton; 6 houses, Richmond Hill, for Mr. B. Bates.

TOTTENHAM.—The Middlesex Education Committee have purchased a site at Tottenham for the erection of a secondary school.

UXBRIDGE.—The R.D.C. have recently received sanction to a loan of £74,353 being the first section of a scheme of £130,000 for the drainage of the parishes of Ickenham, Hillingdon and Harefield. The scheme has been designed by Messrs. W. H. Radford & Son, of Nottingham, with the assistance of Mr. E. E. T. Bolton, C.E., the engineer and surveyor to the Council. The first contract has been let to Messrs. G. Percy Trentham, Ltd., of Birmingham.

WATFORD.—The Corporation Library Committee now recommend the Council to proceed with the erection of a library on the King Street site. Water mains are to be laid on the Harebreaks estate at a cost of £350. Hampstead Road is to be widened at a cost of £2,500. Messrs. Kempster & Williams are to develop the Leggats estate, where about 100 houses are to be erected. An inquiry is to be held into the Cassiobury estate sewerage scheme, which will cost £37,000. Plans passed: 18 houses, Gade Avenue, for Messrs. Brightman & Co.; rebuilding 100 and 102 High Street, for Messrs. Lilley & Skinner; 6 houses, Parkside Drive, for Headstone Manor Estates; alterations, Merton Arms, Merton Road, for Messrs. Benskins.

Southern Counties

DORCHESTER.—Mr. R. G. Spiller is to erect a laundry blo and garage in Queen's Avenue.

EASTBOURNE.—The hotel to be erected on the Victoria Dri housing estate by the People's Refreshment House Associatio Ltd., is to be provided with a billiard room and assembly ha The borough engineer has prepared a layout for the shoppi area on the Victoria Drive housing estate.

FARNBOROUGH.—Plans have been deposited with the Far borough Urban District Council and the Hants County Counc for a new picture theatre to be known as the Scala, which is t be built on the west side of Camp Road by Mr. Charles Darb It will contain accommodation for about 1,000 persons. Th main frontage will be of red brick, with artificial stone dressing The main vestibule will be 20 ft. square, handsomely decorate with lofty enriched domed ceiling. The decoration of th auditorum will be in the Renaissance style, richly embellishe The building will be of fire-resisting construction, will b illuminated by electricity and heated by hot water radiator The new theatre has been designed by Mr. Robert A. Brigg Architect, C.E., A.M.I.M.E., of Shripney, Bognor, who specialis in this class of work. He designed the London Coliseum, Londo Hippodrome and the Palladium.—Plans passed: 1 house i Hillfield Road, for Mr. J. H. Brasher; business premises an flat in Alexandra Road, for Messrs. Oakey; 3 houses in Far borough Road and 4 in Rectory Road, for Messrs. Rumble Sylvester; garage and workshop in Albert Road, for Co K. M. Laird; 1 house in Waverley Road, for Mr. G. H. Taylo

PORTSMOUTH.—The Corporation have decided to erect 20 houses on the Portsdown Hill estate and tenders are to b invited. Plans passed: 7 houses, Tipnor Road, for Messr Comber & Redfearn; 3 shops and houses, Eastbourne Roa for Mr. H. J. Fifield; 14 houses, Copnor Road, for Mr. L. W Brown; 4 houses, Cosham Avenue, for Mr. F. W. Bartlett 12 houses, Idsworth Road, for Mr. G. Murch; alterations, Sole p.h., Fratton Road, for Kemp Town Brewery; 8 houses, Dar mouth Road, for Mr. T. H. Chandler.

Eastern Counties

SPALDING.—The Rural Council are to proceed with the erectio of a further 36 houses.

STAMBOURNE.—The Halstead R.D.C. propose erecting tw pairs of cottages at Stambourne.

THORNE.—The Rural Council are applying to the Publi Works Loan Commissioners to advance £30,312 for the erectio of houses in Thorne, and also £30,000 for making grants und the Housing Act.

North Western Counties

BLACKBURN.—The Corporation Tramways Department hav agreed to erect a waiting room at Blackburn Road, Church.

BLACKPOOL.—The Corporation are proposing to erect a ne Council school in Abbey Road, South Shore, to the plans pr pared by the Borough Engineer, Mr. Francis Wood, M.Inst.C.

BOLTON.—The Corporation are to acquire about seven acre of land on the east side of Higher Swan Lane, near Paulha Street, for housing purposes.

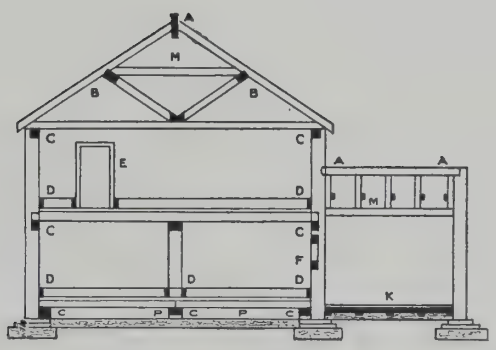
BRADFORD.—An infants' school is to be erected at Lidg Green. Conveniences are to be erected at Bradford Moo District baths are to be erected at Ashfield. Tenders are t be obtained for the erection of 600 houses on the Swain Hous estate. Sixteen shops and houses are to be built on the Bierle House estate. Plans passed: 8 houses, Amberley Street, f Messrs. J. H. Pitchers and Son; 12 houses, Pullan Avenu for Messrs. Wm. Horne and Sons; 16 houses, Ascot Avenu for Mr. F. W. Hutchinson; 4 houses, Fagley Terrace, for M S. Cansfield; 30 houses, Bolton Drive, for Mr. J. H. Smith 4 houses, Holly Bank Grove, for Messrs. Chambers and Peters.

BURNLEY.—The Rural District Council have approved th plans prepared by Mr. R. Martin, diocesan surveyor, 90 Dean gate, Manchester, for the erection of a new church (St. Margaret in Manchester Road, Hapton).

COLNE.—The Corporation have decided to proceed with th building of a new waiting room adjacent to the Station Hote at Earby. Arrangements are also being made to provide waiting room and public conveniences at the Tram Depot i Keighley Road. The Council are to proceed with the erectio of a further 66 houses on the Judge Fields site. The Surveyo has been asked to submit a sketch plan and an estimate of co of providing six private baths at the Children's Swimmin Bath.

DOUGLAS (I.O.M.).—The Corporation have decided to provid

The hidden woodwork that should be preserved with Exterior Solignum



(A) The ends of ridge boards built into walls.
(B) Ends of purlins built into walls.
(C) Wall plates and ends of joists.
(D) Backs of skirtings, architraves, window linings.
(E) Backs of door frames and door linings.
(F) Backs of all window frames.
(K) Floor boards laid direct on concrete and nailed to fillets embedded in concrete. It is absolutely essential if this mode of construction is used that the fillets and the floor boards should be saturated with Exterior SOLIGNUM before being laid, else Dry Rot is bound to occur.
(M) All roof timbers.
(P) Ground floor joists should be treated all over.

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golf links on the Pulross estate at a cost of £3,000 in accordance with plans prepared by Dr. A. McKenzie. Terms have been arranged with Mr. Teare, architect, for the development of the Pulross estate where one hundred houses are to be erected. Camp field has been allocated for the erection of artisans dwellings. Approval has been given to plans for the widening of Glencrutchery Road. Plans passed: alterations, The Waverley, Queen's Promenade, for Messrs. Milnes, Ltd.; lay-out of estate, Westminster Terrace, for Farrant's Estate.

LEYLAND.—The Council have decided to apply for sanction to build a further 100 houses under the 1923 Housing Act.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Wilson's Brewery, Ltd., Monsall Road, Newton Heath, Manchester, are proposing to make extensions to the Oxford Wine Bar, Oxford Road, All Saints, Manchester. The adjoining premises have been acquired which it is intended to incorporate. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. W. Johnson & Sons, architects, 27 Oldham Road, Miles Platting, Manchester. The proposals also include equipping a portion of the upper part of the premises as offices. No contracts have been placed; quantities will shortly be issued.

MANCHESTER.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. Norman Newton, architect, 183 Oxford Road, Manchester, for Messrs. F. Todd & Co., printers and engravers, Lower Crumpsall, Cheetham, who are proposing to make additions to their works, off Waterloo Street, Lower Crumpsall. Contract has been placed with Mr. G. W. Dawson, builder and contractor, Central Avenue, Lower Crumpsall, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., 39 Wells Street, Bradford, Yorks, propose to make alterations to the offices at their dye works at Liverpool Street, Pendleton, Manchester, and construct a new engine room at their dye works at Buckingham Street, Pendleton, Manchester. The plans have been prepared by their own staff at the head office and have been approved by the Salford Corporation.

MANCHESTER.—The trustees of St. Michael's Hostel, George Street, Broughton, Manchester, propose making alterations to their premises. Plans have been prepared by Mr. Robert Martin, diocesan architect, 90 Deansgate, Manchester. The contract has been placed with Messrs. George Waite & Co., contractors, 18 Tib Street, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—The Pendleton Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester, propose making additions to their premises at Langworthy Road, Pendleton, having acquired the adjoining premises. The plans have been prepared by their own staff and provide for the conversion of two houses into two shops with flats over. The contract has been placed with the Building Dept. Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Broughton Lane, Manchester; steelwork by Messrs. Banister, Walton & Co., Ltd., constructional engineers, Trafford Park, Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—A contract has now been placed with Mr. John Metcalfe, 13 Exchange Street, Cheetham, Manchester, for the extension of the Princes Billiard Lounge, 29-31 Oxford Street, and 97 St. James Street, Manchester, for Mr. P. Frankenburh. The contracts for the electric light and billiard tables have not been let. Central heating contract let to Messrs. Thomas Lightfoot & Co., sanitary and heating engineers, 17a Cooper Street, Manchester. The work will be commenced in about two weeks.

MANCHESTER.—The Reliance Steam Laundry, Eccles Old Road, Pendleton, Manchester, propose to erect a new laundry on a site on Park Place, Pendleton. Plans have been prepared by their own staff providing for a building of brick and steel construction, containing one storey. Tenders for the building work are now under consideration.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. Tennants (Lancashire), Ltd., chemical manufacturers, 1 Booth Street, Manchester, propose to erect a new cloth warehouse, at their works at Irkdale Street, Smedley Road, Manchester. Plans have been prepared by Mr. H. A. Sisley, architect and surveyor, 66 Deansgate, Manchester, which provide for the erection of an additional building of brick construction, containing one storey and a basement. The roof will be covered with slates. The contract has not yet been placed.

MANCHESTER.—Cleveland Petroleum Filling Station, Trafford Park, Manchester, propose to erect an oil filling station on the corner of Stockport Road and Newton Avenue, Longsight.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. H. S. Fairhurst, A.R.I.B.A., architect, 48 Brown Street, Manchester, has prepared plans for the reconstruction of the property in Brown Street and Chanery Lane, Manchester. It is proposed to modernise the building for up-to-date suites of offices. General contractors, Messrs. J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., builders and contractors, Swinton, near Manchester; steelwork by Messrs. Redpath Brown & Co., Ltd., constructional engineers, Trafford Park, Manchester; Messrs. W. H. Robinson & Sons, estate agents, 12, Tib Lane, Manchester, letting agents.

MANCHESTER.—Messrs. W. T. Gunson & Son, architects, Marsden Street, Manchester, are preparing plans for the erect of a brick one-storey building to be used as a mortuary at Hope Hospital, Stott Lane, Pendleton; alterations are also to made to the X-ray room and the laundry.

OLDHAM.—The Corporation propose the erection of 100 tage houses at a cost of £40,000. The Ministry of Health h approved the Smethurst Street area clearance scheme. Ministry of Health have sent an inspector to see premises posed for adaptation as a maternity home. Conveniences to be constructed at Glodwick Market. Sanction has b obtained for a loan of £258,000 in connection with the generating station estimated to cost £567,000. Tenders to be invited for the superstructure of the new works, plans which have been approved. Approval has been given to a sche for the purchase of Central Hall, East Riggs, and its removal a re-erection at Grains Bar, the cost being £5,000. Convenien in the Market Place are to be reconstructed at a cost of £6,0 Plans have been prepared by the managers for improvements St. Thomas's Church Schools. Improvements are to be und taken at St. Stephen's Church Schools.

PREESALL.—Subject to certain sanitary alterations be effected, the Ministry of Health has sanctioned Preesall Counc scheme for the erection of 30 municipal houses on the Ellets Terrace site, and the Council is applying for sanction to borr £15,000 for completing the scheme. The Ministry intimat that they would favourably consider a scheme for the erecti of 20 houses at Knott End. The contract for the Ellets Terrace scheme has been let at £13,601.

PRESTON.—The Corporation have approved the acquisiti of about 66½ acres of land with the Calton House Farm n Newall Lane for housing purposes.

ROCHDALE.—The Committee approved an amended lay- plan for the proposed Albert Royds Street estate, providing 128 houses, 48 of which are intended for the rehousing of pers living in the Victoria Place area. The number of houses to built at Albert Royds Street works out at 16 to the acre, a two-thirds of them are to be two bedroomed houses.

TOTTINGTON.—Mr. Tom Barnes, architect, Bury, is prepari the plans for rebuilding the Dungeon Hotel on a site in Turt Road, for the Bury Brewery Co., Limited.

WHITEHAVEN.—The Corporation are to increase the capac of the Harras reservoir at a cost of £4,000. Conveniences to be erected in the vicinity of the harbour.

WIGAN.—Plans are being prepared by Messrs. Shepheard Bower, architects, Liberty Buildings, School Lane, Liverpo for completion of St. Mark's Church, Newtown, Wigan, and erection of a tower in which a peal of bells will be installed. contracts are yet placed.

North Eastern Counties

BRADFORD.—The activity in building at Bradford is sho by the fact that last week the Corporation Committee pass a record number of plans. These included plans for over houses in various parts of the city.

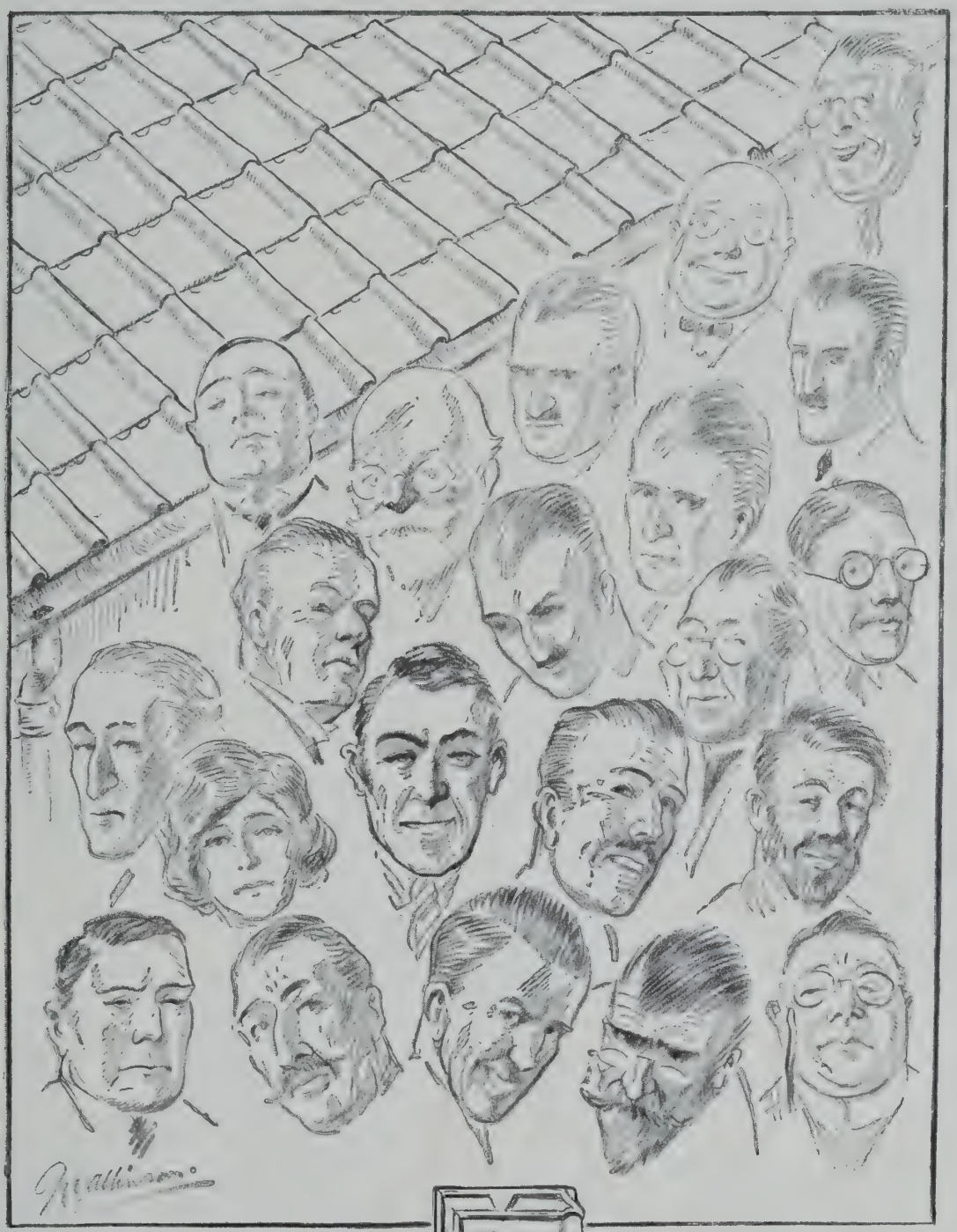
DONCASTER.—The Corporation has received about 60 co petitive plans for the Isolation Hospital which is to be erect at Balby.

HUDDERSFIELD.—For some time past a large number the stones on the outside of the Huddersfield Parish Chu have been coming away in flakes, and if the decay was allow to continue for any length of time the cost in carrying out repa would be heavy. Those in charge of the church have decid to get the decaying stones replaced, and at present masons engaged on the church. The repairs are being made mai on the west front of the tower and on the battlements. It expected that the work will take about eight weeks to comple

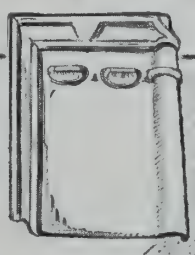
HULL.—Tenders are to be invited for the erection of a bri over Barnstorm drain, for which purpose a loan of £4,250 been sanctioned. Sites have been reserved for a seconda school on the East Hull estate and an elementary school on t West Hull estate. The Rev. W. Bradley is inquiring for a s in Boothferry Road for the erection of a Methodist church a school. The City Architect is to prepare plans for the extensi of the central library. Plans passed: 30 houses, Tennys Avenue, for Mr. R. Ashton; 7 houses, Savery Street, for M C. H. Smith; 7 houses, Savery Street, for Mr. J. P. Blackwe 12 houses, Dundee Street, for Messrs. Blackwell and Foster.

HULL.—The Ministry of Health have held an inquiry in the scheme for the Sculcoates joint outfall sewer to cost £11,5 there being no opposition. Tenders are to be invited for repa to plant at the west district pumping station, for which estimate of £400 has been passed.—Tenders are to be invit for painting the tuberculosis sanatorium.—The city engine is to carry out painting at the City and Evan Fraser hospit

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at a cost of £475.—The Corporation are negotiating with the Skirlaugh R.D.C. for extending the water main to Aldbro' Cliff. A scheme is to be prepared for the improvement of the heating system at the mental hospital.

LEEDS.—The Leeds City Council last week decided to borrow the money to carry out extensions of the meat market, etc., at a cost of £34,489, this being the lowest of seven tenders. It was stated that in 1914 the tender for the work was £18,700, in 1919 it went up to £69,000, but in 1921 it had dropped to £49,500.

LEEDS.—The City Corporation propose that a site at York Road, near Killingbeck, be utilised for a scheme of 500 houses, and the Hollin Park estate at Oakwood Lane, Roundhay, for 361 houses.

OSSETT.—West Riding Education Committee intend to proceed with extensions at Ossett Grammar school. The Ministry of Transport have promised a grant of £16,500 towards the cost of constructing a new road from Market Place to Leeds Road. Land in Manor Road is to be laid out as a recreation ground at a cost of £1,000. Plans passed: 4 houses, off Wesley Street, for Mr. J. H. Horsnell; 2 houses, Teall Street, for Mr. T. W. Bentley; shop and house, Warneford Avenue, for Messrs. Hepworth and Moorhouse.

PONTEFRACT.—A new hotel for Messrs. W. Pickersgill & Co., Pontefract, is to be built at Upton, and contractors desirous of tendering for the work should communicate with the architects, Messrs. Garside & Pennington, Rogergate, Pontefract.

SELBY.—Arrangements for the building of a new Council school on a site at Slaxley Road, Selby, have been considered by the West Riding Education Committee at Walkefield. Tenders were selected provisionally and the work is to be put in hand immediately.

SHEFFIELD.—Confirmation of the plans has been given by the Licensing Justices for the erection of a new hotel in Bevercotes Road, Firth Park, for Messrs. Tennant Bros., Ltd., architect, Mr. Wynyard Dixon, of St. James Row.

SHEFFIELD.—Plans will shortly be lodged for a new super-cinema in Barker's Pool, Sheffield, to be erected for the Provincial Cinema Co. There are already two cinemas in the locality, which will also contain the new City Memorial Hall.

SHIPLEY.—The U.D.C. have asked the surveyor to prepare plans for 70 houses on Saltaire estate. Another 50 houses are to be subsidised. Plans passed: 24 houses, Carmona Avenue, for Mr. A. Chippindale; 6 houses, Glen View Road, for Mr. W. Houseman.

WAKEFIELD.—A new out-patients' department is to be erected at the Clayton Hospital, Wakefield. Contractors are invited to send their names to Mr. W. H. Watson, Barstoun Square, Wakefield.

WAKEFIELD.—The Miners' Welfare Committee have promised a grant of £6,500 towards the cost of a mining department at the technical school and the Education Committee have authorised the preparation of plans. Sanction has been obtained for a loan of £544,000 for housing schemes.

WOMBWELL.—A new Wesleyan church is to be erected in Knoll Beck Lane, Wombwell, at a cost of £6,500, to which Mr. J. Rank has subscribed £5,000. The Cortonwood Colliery Co., Ltd., have presented the site.

Midland Counties

BURTON-ON-TRENT.—The Corporation have obtained sanction to borrow £122,000 for roads, sewers and houses on the Wyggeston housing estate.

COVENTRY.—The Education Committee, in connection with the erection of a new department at Earlsdon Council School, invite architects practising in Coventry to submit sketch plans. Mr. S. F. Harris, F.R.I.B.A., of Northampton, has been appointed assessor. Full particulars from Education Department, Council House.

DERBY.—The Derby Town Council has decided to seek a compulsory order to acquire about 26 acres of land for the purpose of erecting workmen's dwellings.

LEICESTER.—The Leicester City Council have adopted the report of the Housing and Town Planning Committee, a portion of which related to assistance being given to the Sutton Trustees in respect of the remaining 180 of the 240 houses to be erected by them at Gipsy Lane. Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F.R.I.B.A., was appointed consulting architect for the layout of the Braunstone Estate.

LUDLOW.—The Ministry of Health has sanctioned the erection of 31 dwelling houses by the Town Council, and application is to be made to the Public Works Loan Commissioners for the loan of £15,500 to purchase land for carrying out the work.

LYE.—The Lye Urban District Council (Stourbridge) have decided to apply to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow £24,050 for the erection of a further 52 houses on the Brook Crescent estate.

MALVERN.—The Malvern District Council have approved plans for a new Chapel at the junction of Somers Road and Howsell Road.

OXFORD.—Plans passed: additions club premises, Hurst Street, for East Oxford Conservative Club; additions, Randolph Hotel, Magdalen Street, for Hotel Co., Ltd.; and Harps Road, for French Laundry Co., Ltd.

SHREWSBURY.—The Corporation are to undertake waterworks at Kingsland and Port Hill at a cost of £2,750. Improvements are to be carried out at the markets at a cost of £4,000.

STAFFS.—The Education Committee of the Staffordshire County Council propose to provide a new public elementary school for about 150 children, at Coton, Milwich.

STAFFORD.—The Stafford Town Council have approved a lay-out plan for the development of the Tithe Barn estate, and the designs for 52 non-parlour type houses to be erected on the estate. It was decided to apply for sanction to borrow £7,6 for the development of the estate.

STARE.—Warwickshire C.C. have voted a provisional estimate of £10,000 for the reconstruction of Stare bridge.

STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Sanction has been obtained for a loan of £14,000 for the provision of a maternity home at Hartshill. A site at Massey Square, Burslem, has been obtained for the erection of a tuberculosis dispensary. The Housing Committee have arranged with the Electricity Committee to erect eight all-electric houses at Hanley. Plans passed: 12 houses, Meadow Road, Trentham, for Mr. W. Mould; 12 houses, Hartshill Road, Hartshill, for Mr. T. Horwill.

WARWICK.—The Corporation are acquiring land in Woodcote Road for a housing scheme. The borough engineer is to report on a scheme for opening up Hill Street into Beauchamp Road. Mr. J. Eborall is to enlarge the Westgate auction mart.

WORCESTER.—Worcestershire C.C. have voted £500 for the provision of a strong room and lavatories at the Shire Hall.

Wales

ABERTILLERY.—The Urban District Council has decided to submit to the Ministry of Health a scheme for the demolition of 20 wooden huts at Aberbeeg, and the erection of 20 houses to accommodate the tenants.

BRYNMAWR.—The Urban District Council is to proceed with the erection of 26 houses.

NEWPORT.—The Town Council is considering a proposal to purchase the Clytha Park site for the erection later on of a new town hall.—The Board of Guardians has decided to purchase 58 Chepstow Road for conversion into a home for children.

PANTEG.—The Urban District Council is to proceed with the erection of 20 houses at the top of Blaendare Road.

PONTYPOOL.—In order to relieve unemployment the Council intends to start several improvement schemes.

West of England

BRISTOL.—The Ministry of Health have consented to the purchase of the Blaise Castle estate for £19,000.

TRURO.—The city engineer has prepared plans for the erection of conveniences at the quay at a cost of £550. Road and sewers are to be constructed on the Hendra housing estate at a cost of £2,000. Shell-Mex, Ltd., are to construct petrol stores at Newham.

PENZANCE.—The borough surveyor is negotiating with the G.W.R. regarding a scheme for drainage at the eastern end of the town. The Ministry of Health refuse to agree to the proposed density of houses to be erected on the Lescudjack estate.

Scotland

EDINBURGH.—Under the various schemes promoted during the past seven years the Edinburgh Town Council has erected or contracted for the erection of 4,500 houses. This fact was mentioned at a luncheon which followed the laying by the Earl of Elgin of the memorial stone in connection with the Saughton Housing Scheme. The total, it was added, would be equal to a fair sized town, such as Galashiels.

GLASGOW.—The Glasgow Corporation has decided to purchase the ground on which the course of the Glasgow North-Western Golf Club is situated for housing purposes. The price is £2 per acre for 92 acres, with £1,000 for four acres belonging to the London and North-Eastern Railway Co.

RENFREWSHIRE.—The Upper Renfrewshire District Committee has decided to construct sewage purification works in the Netherlee and Williamwood district, where building operations have been going on steadily in recent years. The estimated cost will be about £4,176.



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ABERDARE.—June 23.—The Executive Board of the Aberdare and District General Hospital invite tenders for the carrying out of the following works: (*a*) new children's ward; (*b*) sunlight-room; (*c*) additional staff accommodation. Particulars of Mr. C. P. Bevan, architect, Bargoed.

ABERDEEN.—The directors of the Royal Aberdeen Hospital for Sick Children invite tenders for the carpenter, slater, plumber, plaster, glazier, iron and steel and electric lighting work in connection with the new hospital buildings to be erected at Burnside. Plans and schedules of quantities from Messrs. Kelly & Nicol, architects, 367 Union Street, Aberdeen.

BIDEFORD.—June 22.—Tenders are invited for the erection of 8 non-parlour houses on the Handy Cross site. Mr. F. J. Harris, M.I.M. and C.E., borough surveyor and housing architect.

BIRKENHEAD.—June 26.—The Birkenhead Corporation invite tenders for 22 non-parlour houses in Milner Street, Rundle Street, and Carrington Street, Birkenhead. Plans, etc., of Mr. Charles Brownridge, M.Inst.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, Town Hall, Birkenhead.

BURLEY-IN-WHARFEDALE. — July 5. — Tenders are wanted by the Urban Council for erection of 34 non-parlour and two parlour type houses. Details from the Surveyor, Council Offices, Burley-in-Wharfedale.

COVENTRY.—June 23.—The Education Committee invite tenders for the erection of a residential open-air school at Corley. Particulars from Education Department, Council House. Deposit one guinea.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—July 1.—The Gloucestershire County Council invites tenders for the following works on the South Wales Trunk Road A 40: Contract No. 10: The improvement of the Main Road A 40 from a point near the eastern end of Dowdeswell Reservoir to Andoversford and thence towards Northleach—approximate distance 3 miles—in strengthening and widening of haunches in concrete, drainage and construction of new footpaths. Plans and detail drawings can be seen at the office of the Resident Engineer, 10 Promenade, Cheltenham.

FORMBY.—June 28.—The Formby Urban District Council, near Liverpool, invite tenders for the Council's new depot. Forms of tender may be obtained from Mr. Ernest H. Bond, Council Offices, Formby.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. — June 25. — The Gloucestershire County Council invite tenders for the erection of a police station at Almondsbury, near Thornbury. Mr. E. S. Sinnott, county surveyor, Shire Hall, Gloucester.

HARTISMERE.—June 22.—For external painting of 42 cottages in various parishes, for the Rural District Council. Apply to H. Warnes, Union Office, Victoria Road, Eye, Suffolk.

HECKMONDWIKE (Yorks) Council invite tenders for another 36 houses of the "A" type. When these are erected the twelve acres of land purchased for housing at Stubley Farm will have been occupied. Altogether 138 houses will then have been built, but the Council have still a long waiting list of applicants for houses.

LEEDS.—June 30.—Tenders are invited for the works in connection with additions and alterations to Oxley Hall, Weetwood (hall of residence for women). Particulars of John C. Procter, A.R.I.B.A., and F. L. Charlton, A.R.I.B.A., associated architects, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds.

LICHFIELD.—June 29.—The City Council invite tenders for four parlour type houses in pairs. All information from Mr. P. A. Benn, city surveyor, Guildhall, Lichfield.

LOWESTOFT.—June 26.—For the erection of 51 non-parlour cottages on the Blackheath Road Housing Estate, for the Town Council. Separate tenders may be submitted for 21, 20 or 10 houses, or for the entire 51. Apply S. W. Mobbs, Town Hall, Lowestoft. Deposit £2 2s.

MERTHYR.—July 3.—The Borough Council invite tenders for the erection of 52 houses at Heolgerrig, together with the construction of roads and sewers. Plans, specification and conditions of contract can be examined, and form of tender obtained, on application at the office of the Borough Architect, Town Hall, Merthyr. Deposit £2 2s.

NEATH.—Tenders are invited for the rebuilding of t Halfway Inn, Llansamlet, for E. Evans Bevan, Esq., Neath. M J. Cook Rees, F.R.I.B.A., Parade Chambers, Neath.

OGMORE.—June 23.—The Ogmore and Garw Urban Distri Council invite tenders for the erection of 28 houses at Llangein together with the construction of roads and sewers in connecti therewith. Tenders must be based on firm prices for labour a materials. Plans may be seen and copies of the specificati obtained on application at the Council Offices, Brynmeny Deposit £2 2s.

REDHILL.—Reigate Board of Guardians have prepared scheme for decorations at the Redhill Institution, for whi tenders are now being invited.

ROMFORD.—June 28.—For alterations to provide ad tional accommodation at the Institution for the Romford Unio Apply Messrs. Harrington & Evans, 10 High Street, Romford.

SCUNTHORPE.—June 22.—The Scunthorpe and Frodi ham Urban Council are to erect 30 brick houses on the Cros Housing Estate, and details for tenders can be obtained fr Mr. W. Farrar, engineer and surveyor, Council Offices, Scu thorpe.

SOUTHEND.—June 23.—For cleaning and painting at vari schools, for the Education Committee. Apply to R. H. Dy borough engineer, Southend. Deposit £1.

SUFFOLK (WEST).—June 30.—For painting and decorati various schools in the committee's district, for the West Suff Education Committee. Apply to A. A. Hunt, 51A Abbeyg Street, Bury St. Edmunds.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—July 12.—The Governors of t Weston-super-Mare Hospital invite tender for the erection their new buildings and alterations to the existing buildin according to the plans prepared by their architect, Thomas Pole, F.R.I.B.A.

WIDNES.—June 28.—The Corporation of Widnes inv tenders for the erection of 84 dwelling houses (20 parlour t and 64 non-parlour type), on the Hale Road Rehousing s Particulars of the Architect and Housing Manager, Town H Widnes. Deposit £2 2s.

WOKING.—July 22.—The Surrey County Council Educat Committee invite tenders for the erection of a school to acc modate 160 children at Westfield, Woking. Bills of quanti and forms of tender from Alan Paull, chartered survey 12 New Court, Carey Street, W.C.2. Deposit £2 2s.

WOODFORD.—June 28.—For external painting and rep to houses on the Glengall Estate, for the Urban District Cou Apply to A. D. Ward, Council Offices, Woodford Green.

Recent Wills

MR. ROBERT MAGILL YOUNG, J.P., Rathvarna, chester Park, Belfast, architect and engineer, of Messrs. Yo & Mackenzie, who died November 19 last, aged 74 years, personal estate, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, val at £31,095.

MR. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, "The Cottage," Westcotes Dr Leicester, builder, who died on January 30 last, left estate of gross value of £14,532.

MR. TIMOTHY POORE, 232–234 High Street, Acton, founder of T. Poore & Sons, engineers and builders' i mongers, who died on February 7 last, aged 88 years, left es of the gross value of £6,662.

MR. FRANCIS HANMER, "The Highlands," Boldr Road, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, lamp manufacture Messrs. Powell & Hanmer, Ltd., Birmingham, who died December 24 last, aged 68 years, left estate of the gross valu £210,505.

MR. RICHARD WELLINGS THOMAS, F.R.I.B.A., Pentrosfa, Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire, County Surv of Radnorshire, who died on February 14 last, son of the Richard Price Thomas, of Maesgwynne, Radnorshire, estate of the gross value of £10,816 4s. 2d., with net person £5,708 14s. 6d. Probate of the will dated October 29, 1907, been granted to his widow, Mrs. Margaret Thomas, of the s address, to whom he left the whole of the property absolu

MR. CHARLES SMITH, of 4 Windmill Street, Tuns Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffs, builder, of Messrs. Charles Smi Son, of America Street and Well Street, Tunstall, who die February 9 last, aged 82 years, left estate of the gross val £35,317 2s. 5d., with net personalty £25,660 18s. 3d. Pro of his will dated June 5, 1916, has been granted to his Mr. Harold Smith, builder, of the same address.

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Building Tenders Accepted

BRIGHOUSE.—The Brighouse Town Council has decided to build 40 houses in nine separate blocks. The following are the contractors:—Mason, G. Crowther, Fearnley Bros., Lister Brook & Co., J. Jagger & Son, H. Bottomley Exors., J. Briggs & Son, Huddersfield, and J. Bottomley & Son. The amount of the tender for the masons' work is £5,802 3s. 6d. Joiners' work, Messrs. T. Bottomley & Son, Brighouse, have secured the joiners' work for the 40 houses. The amount is £2,485 2s.; plumbers', Messrs. NcNulty & Walker, J. Lawson & Son, A. L. Waddington & Son, J. Kilburn & C. Candelatt. Amount of the tender, £1,234 9s.; plasterers, J. H. Barraclough, J. Barraclough, C. Heponstall, H. Castle & Sons. Tenders are £570 15s. 7d. and £1,253.

BUMPSTEAD.—The Bumpstead R.D.C. have accepted the following tenders for houses. T. Martin & Sons, Clare, two houses at Ashen, £720, and two at Ovington, £720. The Clacton Building Co., six cottages at Birabrook, and six at Helions Bumpstead, for a total of £4,256 16s. 6d.

CLONMEL.—A Clonmel firm has just secured a £12,000 contract for the erection of a concrete church at Upperchurch, Co. Tipperary. This will be the second church in Ireland to be built of this material.

CLYDEBANK.—An offer for the erection of 100 steel houses, of three apartments, by the Atholl Steel House Co., and an offer by the Kane Brickwood Co. for the erection of 15 blocks of three-apartment houses, have been accepted by Clydebank Town Council. Altogether about 200 steel houses are to be built in the Whitecrook district.

DEWSBURY.—The Dewsbury Education Committee has decided to proceed with extensions at the Technical College. The following are the contractors:—Mason, R. Laycock, Dewsbury, £952 6s. 9d.; joiners, J. Brooke & Son, Batley Carr, £147 10s.; plumbers, F. Newsome, Ltd., Dewsbury, £495; excavator, R. Laycock, Dewsbury, £261 1s.; painter, J. A. Scorah, Dewsbury, £30.

DOUGLAS (I.O.M.).—The Corporation have accepted the tender, £6,784, of Messrs. L. L. Corkild & Co., for the erection of 10 houses on Hill's estate.

GOLCAR.—The Golcar District Council has accepted tenders for the erection of four parlour-type houses at Scar Lane. The successful firms are:—Masons, Bailey & Stott, Golcar; joiners, Wm. Lockwood & Son, Golcar; tilers', T. Allison, Ltd.; plumber, J. Garthwaite; plasterer, D. Haigh, Golcar; electrician, E. Raynor; painters, Golcar Co-operative Society, Ltd. The amount of the tender for the houses is £1,931, equal to a cost per house of £482 15s.

HALIFAX.—The Halifax Corporation has decided to go ahead with the erection of a new public abattoir upon a site below Market Street, for which the following tenders have been accepted:—Masons, E. & T. Bower, Salterhebble, £26,823; concrete, E. & T. Bower, Salterhebble; steel work, H. Peers, Ltd., Bolton; plumber, A. Booth, Sowerby Bridge; joiners', E. Halstead & Son, Halifax; electricians', Bury Lighting and Heating Co., Ltd., Bury; painters', Pickles, Ayland & Co., Ltd.; plasterers', J. Bancroft & Son, Halifax; slaters', Pickles Bros., Ltd., Leeds; ironfounders', J. Barry, Halifax; Pennage, Lockerbie & Wilkinson, Tipton; patent glazing, W. H. Heywood & Co., Huddersfield; hot water installation, E. Fitton & Co., Manchester; ventilation, Bedford & Co., Halifax; weighing apparatus, W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Halifax; abattoir fittings, Lockerbie & Wilkinson, Tipton; floor lights, Sloan & Davidson, Ltd., Stanningley; hoists, B. J. Smith & Son, Halifax; steel window frames, Hellewell & Co., Brighouse; staircases, F. A. Norriss & Co.; collapsible gates, Jackson Engineering Co.; patent roofing, J. A. Northam & Co. The amount of the whole tender is £58,245.

HORNCHURCH.—For alterations to the Urban Council's Offices. Messrs. A. G. & S. Sibthorpe, Hornchurch, £198.

LEEDS.—The Leeds Corporation has placed a contract for resurfacing of three hard courts in Armley Park, with J. Brook, Ltd., Canal Road, Armley, the amount being £255 15s. A further contract has also been secured by the same firm for resurfacing of the band-stand enclosure at the Western Flatts Park, Wortley.

LEEDS.—The Leeds Corporation has placed two contracts for the painting of a number of bridges with Messrs. J. W. Pickles & Son. The first contract comprises the scraping and cleaning and painting of the suspension bridge at South Accommodation Road, Hope Road Bridge, and East Street Bridge. The amount of the tender is £437 9s. The second comprises similar treatment at Kirkstall Bridge, the bridge over Mill Goit, Green Footbridge at Milford Place, the bridge over the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Wellington Road, and the New York Bridge. The amount of the tender is £247 7s. 6d.

LEEDS.—Two contracts each for the construction of a new swimming bath (one at the Leeds Boys' Grammar School, and the other at the Leeds Girls' High School) have been secured by Messrs. J. T. Wright & Son, 100 Skinner Lane, Leeds.

MIRFIELD.—The District Council has received sanction to borrow £16,720 for the erection of 31 houses on the Granny Lane site. Of this £15,595 will be spent in housing, £900 on roads and £225 on sewers. The following contracts have been let in connection with the scheme: Bricklayers' and mason's work, Mr. J. W. Blackburn, Mirfield; joiners', Messrs. J. Brook & Sons, Batley Carr; plasterers', Messrs. A. Idle & Son, Gomersal; plumbers', Messrs. Bancroft & Naylor, Littletown; painters', Messrs. Pickles, Ayland & Co., Ltd., Ossett; tilers', Messrs. S. Hepworth & Son, Cleckheaton.

NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle Corporation have accepted tenders for the erection of houses:—Mr. H. Kelly (Contractor) Ltd., Newcastle, 230 on Walker estate, £105,342; Mr. G. C Carr, Newcastle, 34 on Walker estate, £14,926; and Mr. Carr 26, Wharrier estate, £10,714.

NEWMARKET.—For the erection of 14 non-parlour houses for the U.C. Mr. W. Barnes, Newmarket, £6,520. For the erection of 12 similar houses at Laureate Paddocks, Mr. W. King, Newmarket, £5,600.

NORMANTON.—Extensions are to be made at the Power Station, for the Normanton Council. The following tenders have been accepted:—Builders' work, Messrs. R. L. Leake & Sons, Normanton, £557 3s. 8d.; new transformers, Bruce Peebles & Co. (Ltd.), £215; cables, The British Insulated Cable Co., £896; low tension switchgear, Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., £400.

PANTEG.—The Council has accepted the lowest of six tenders (£528 15s. 6d. per house, submitted by Messrs. Griffiths Bros. for the erection of 20 houses at the top of Blaendare Road. The highest tender was £575 per house.

PETERBOROUGH.—The Rural District Council invited tenders for 52 houses, the price per house for the lowest tender worked out as follows: Walton, £410; Werrington £497; Helpston £500 (parlour) and £472 (non-parlour); Peakirk £449. The tender of Messrs. Cracknell, £13,143, was accepted for Walton and Messrs. Guttridge for Werrington (£2,987); Helpston (£4,890); and Peakirk (£1,796).

STAFFORD.—The Electricity Committee have recommended the purchase of 58 square yards of land from Messrs. Heel and have accepted the tender of £178, of Messrs. Espley & Son for the erection of a sub-station thereon.

SWANSEA.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of £1,881, of Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., for roof work at the generating station.

SWANSEA.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of £2,669, of Messrs. John Goodridge & Son, of Neath, for the erection of a police station at Llansamlet.

SWANSEA.—The Corporation have accepted the tender of £75,418, of Messrs. J. & F. Weaver, for the erection of 1 houses at Maesteg.

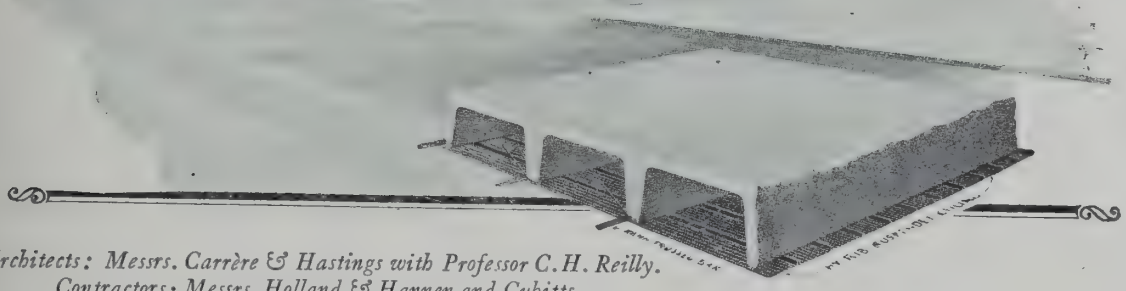
WAKEFIELD.—The Wakefield Rural Council will proceed with the erection of another 46 houses in four districts. The first contract, six houses at Kirkhamgate, has been given to Luther Ingham & Co., Ossett, for £3,121. A further 10 houses are to be erected on the Middlestown Housing Estate, the contractors being: F. Clark & Son, £2,250, brickwork; joiner H. Bastow, £1,116 2s.; plumber, T. W. Clark, £526; plasterer H. Sanderson, £450; painter, T. Bradley, £72 10s.; slater, Sedgwick, £293 11s. 6d. The contracts for 16 houses at Pontefract Road, Sharleston, has been given to the following: Brickwork, S. Hall & Co., £4,372 10s. 3d.; joiners, Messrs. Drake & Waters, £2,415 18s.; plumbers, S. Atkinson, Ltd., £875 3s. 6d.; plasterer, J. Shaw, £730 8s.; painter, J. Bedford, £120 2s.; slaters, Messrs. H. & W. Parker, £468 10s. The fourth scheme is for 13 houses at Shay Lane Housing Site, Walton. Tenders have been accepted as follows:—Brickwork R. Crowe, £2,995 6s. 6d.; joiners, Lodge & Bell, £1,924 10s.; plumber, S. Atkinson, Ltd., £765 19s. 6d.; plasterer, R. Lockwood, £597 9s. 7d.; painter, J. Bedford, £104 5s. 7d.; slater, S. Atkinson, Ltd., £407 4s. 9d.

WATFORD.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the tender, £13,072, of Mr. S. E. Moss for the erection of 26 houses on the Wiggenhall estate.

Truscon

Floors are laid in Devonshire House.





Architects: Messrs. Carrère & Hastings with Professor C.H. Reilly.
Contractors: Messrs. Holland & Hannen and Cubitts.

Although price is such an important factor in building construction to-day, it is not enough. For work in large cities, where ground rents are high, speed of construction has an important bearing on the ultimate cost.

The floor constructor must have the capacity for big and speedy work.

The Truscon floors in Devonshire House and Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son's new premises on the Devonshire House site, amounting in total to 50,000 square yards, were carried out practically concurrently in about 23 weeks each, or at the average rate of over 2,000 square yards per week.

This is an achievement rendered possible by the employment of our special organisation and equipment which is always at the disposal of our clients.

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New Companies

WINCHMORE ESTATE CO., LTD.—Private company. Registered May 27. Capital, £10,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of builders, contractors, etc. Directors: F. W. Walker, architect and surveyor (permanent managing director); A. E. Burfitt, estate agent; F. R. Lee, estate developer's manager; A. Newcombe, company managing director; R. J. Newcombe, chartered surveyor; H. W. Symington, manufacturer. Solicitors: Wood & Sons, 1 St. Andrew's Hill, E.C.4. Registered office: The Estate Office, Ridge Avenue, Winchmore Hill.

HEXTER & BUDGE, LTD.—Private company. Registered May 27. Capital, £12,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the business of clay miners and merchants, etc., now carried on at Kingsteignton and Newton Abbot and elsewhere in Devonshire as "Hexter & Budge." Directors: Mrs. E. Blake, Highwood, Newton Abbot, Devon; W. Hexter, "Hazelmere," Knowles Hill Road, Newton Abbot, Devon. Solicitor: M. J. Thomson, 16 Princess Square, Plymouth. Registered office: 19 Kingsteignton Road, Newton Abbot, Devon.

FINDON VALLEY (WORTHING) ESTATE, LTD.—Private company. Registered May 31. Capital, £6,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire certain land and hereditaments known as Salvington, Worthing; to construct buildings, houses, flats, shops, etc. Directors: J. H. Gray (permanent managing director and chairman), 15 Harringey Park, Crouch End, N.8; H. Adcock (permanent), 4 Salvin Road, Putney, S.W.15. Secretary: W. E. Smith. Registered office: 12 Grays Inn Square, W.C.1.

ALISON, FLEMING & CO., LTD.—Private company. Registered May 29. Capital, £10,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of builders, contractors, shippers, forwarding agents, etc. Directors: G. B. Alison, Loxwood, Sundridge Avenue, Bromley, Kent; J. D. Fleming, The Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W. Secretary: J. D. Fleming. Solicitors: Wilkinsons, 34 Nicholas Lane, E.C.4. Registered office: 50 Charing Cross, W.C.2.

JONES & HOUGH, LTD.—Private company. Registered May 21. Capital, £10,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the business of builders and quarry owners carried on as "Jones & Hough," at Heswall, Cheshire, and to carry on the business of contractors for roads and sewering and materials for the construction of roads, etc. Directors: F. Jones, builder; E. Hough, builder; J. T. Hough, builder. Secretary: J. T. Hough. Solicitors: Dickson, Barnes & Dickson, St. Oswald's Chambers, Chester.

PALACE CHAMBERS (HASTINGS), LTD.—Private company. Registered May 25. Capital, £8,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To purchase certain freehold property at White Rock, Hastings, formerly part of the Palace Hotel, to take or acquire a lease for 50 years from the trustees of the late G. G. Gray of certain lands and buildings, to erect on such lands an hotel or hotels, restaurants, shops, etc., and to carry on the business of hotel and restaurant keepers, etc. Directors: H. P. Brazier, "Woodside," Bulkington Avenue, Worthing; T. E. Hawkins, 36 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.; S. H. Burdwood, L.R.I.B.A., 80 George Street, Portman Square, W.; F. G. Langham, 6 Sedlescombe Road South, St. Leonards-on-Sea; W. Goodwin, San Jose, Mount Road, Hastings. Solicitors: Langham, Son & Douglas, Hastings and Bexhill.

JOHN SHELBOURNE & CO., LTD.—Private company. Registered May 28. Capital, £35,000 in £1 shares (20,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference, 12,000 ordinary, and 3,000 employees). Objects: To carry on and develop the business of pile drivers and contractors carried on by them at 55 Norman Road, Greenwich, and 29 Mark Lane, E.C. Directors: H. J. Shelbourne, contractor (chairman and permanent governing director); E. J. Piper, contractor; A. Allen; W. T. Lawes, Glengorm, Torquay Drive, Leigh-on-Sea. Secretary: W. T. Lawes. Solicitors: Bartlett & Gluckstein, 189 Piccadilly, W.1. Registered office: 29 Mark Lane, E.C.3.

CLOUT & TYSOE, LTD.—Private company. Registered June 4. Capital, £10,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a builder and contractor carried on at Thornton Heath, Catford, and elsewhere in England as "Clout & Tysoe" and to adopt an agreement with I. D. Carter-Clout, G. Tysoe and S. J. Tysoe. Directors: L. D. Carter-Clout, "Dial House," Purley Downs Road, Purley, builder; G. Tysoe, "Berylcot," Addiscombe Road, Croydon, builder; S. J. Tysoe, "Blenheim," Victoria Avenue, Sanderstead, builder. Solicitors: Compston & Co., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4. Registered office: London Road (corner of Galpins Road), Thornton Heath.

Failures and Arrangements

CLAUDE ALLERTON, Commodore Road, Oulton Broa Suffolk, builder.

The first meeting of the creditors herein was held on June at the Official Receiver's Office, 9 Queen Street Chamber Norwich. The statement of affairs showed liabilities £5,987 11s. 8d., while the assets were estimated at £263 9s., fro which had to be deducted preferential claims of £53 16s. 1d., lea ing net assets of £209 12s. 11d., or a deficiency of £5,777 18s 9 Debtor attributed his failure to insufficient capital in startir business, inexperience in building trade, losses on contracts b underestimating. The case being a summary one was left wit the Official Receiver as trustee. Creditors:—

	£
Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich	74
Builders Direct Supply Co., Norwich	65
Bend, A. H., Carlton	800
Coopers, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth	69
Archibald Dawnay & Co., Norwich	94
Dawber, A., Townsley & Co., Gt. Yarmouth	176
Easey Bros. & Co., Lowestoft	428
Evans, Arthur, Lowestoft	400
Hayes, Geo., Lowestoft	132
Havers, Chas., & Sons, Norwich	89
Jewsons, Ltd., Norwich	259
Letten, R. J., Ltd., Lowestoft	147
Lacey & Lincoln, Norwich	10
Master & Skevens, Beccles	8
Millichamp, E., Gorleston	17
Norfolk & Suffolk Buck Co., Gomerleyton	16
Orfeur & Bellin, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth	10
Palgrave Brown & Co., Gt. Yarmouth	17
Plumbers Supplies, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth	8
James Porter & Sons, Norwich	4
Pryce, R. J., & Co., Lowestoft	28
Saul, T., & Son, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth	61
Evans, R. A., Lowestoft	3
Watson, —, Beccles	6

FOSTER CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD., 60 High Street Plaistow.

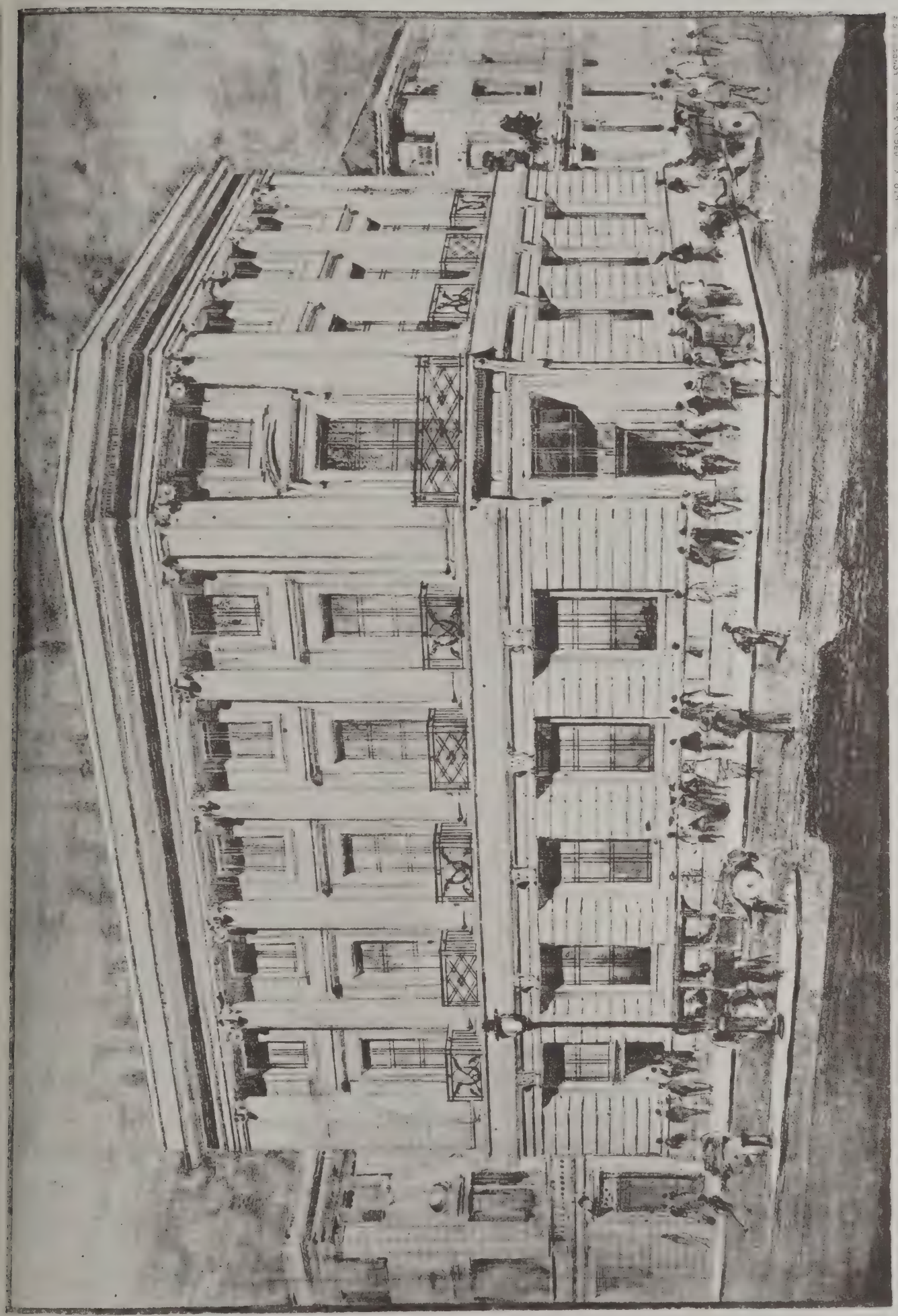
Particulars of the promotion and collapse of the above com pany, against which a winding-up order was made in Januar last, have been issued to creditors and shareholders. The state ment of affairs shows total liabilities £16,843, of which £4,89 is unsecured assets, estimated to produce £1,153, and as regard shareholders a total deficiency of £21,189. The company wa formed in December, 1914, with a nominal capital of £5,000 with the object of acquiring from Walter and Arthur Foste (trading as W. Foster & Son) the business of constructiona engineers and general contractors carried on by them at 127 Co poration Street, Stratford, and of carrying on business as co structional, mechanical, electrical and general engineers, et The capital was subsequently increased to £40,000. Th purchase consideration for the business was £4,555, and wa satisfied as to £1,055 in cash and £3,500 in fully paid ordinar shares of the company. During the early years of the existenc of the company it was engaged principally on Government co tracts, and carried on business with success down to July. 192 dividends varying from 2½ to 10 per cent. being paid each yea but for the period July 31, 1921, a loss of £5,000 was made, an the subsequent trading resulted adversely to the company The failure of the company was attributed by the directors t insufficient capital, lack of up-to-date machinery, to takin contracts which the company could not profitably handle, an to depression in trade. The secretary attributes it to the fa in the value of stocks held at the date of the Armistice, stoppag of Government work at that time, to insufficient capital, depre sion in the engineering industry, and to strikes. The liquidatio is in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Mortgages and Charges

PORTLAND CEMENT CO. ("NESHER"), LTD.—Pa ticulars filed of £50,000 1st mortgage debentures authorise December 17, 1924, and covered by trust deed dated May 2 1926, charged on lands, buildings, rights, premises, plant an machinery at or near Haija, Palestine, and the company's unde taking and property, present and future, including uncalle capital, the whole amount being now issued. Trustees: Britis Overseas Bank, Ltd.

Satisfactions

SHIP CANAL PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURER LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £5,000 on May 25, 192 of debentures secured by trust deed dated September 26, 192 securing £600,000.



BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, BAHIA.

W. CURTIS GREEN, A.R.A., ARCHITECT.

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Vol. CXV.—3001.

The ARCHITECT & BUILDING NEWS

June 25, 1926

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THE NEW HOSPITAL AT DAVYHULME FOR THE BARTON-UPON-IRWELL UNION. Elcock & Sutcliffe, Architects.

MIDLAND BANK, WILLESDEN. Whinney, Son & Austen Hall, Architects.

ARMENIAN CHURCH OF ST. SARKIS, IVERNA GARDENS, KENSINGTON. Mewes & Davis, Architects.

The Industrial Situation

Disraeli once described the English as a people who "had stopped short at comfort, mistaking it for civilization." The experience of the last ten years might well induce us to say we mistook compromise for a policy instead of a tactical and temporary expedient. We have, it is true, followed a national precedent, but it has been that of the Danegelt—an endeavour to buy off opposition by paying as little as possible where sound economic principles should have convinced us that we should pay nothing at all.

Because during the years of war it was possible by the use of unlimited funds to produce great results for a short time, it has been assumed that similar methods might be employed in times of peace, forgetting that the unlimited expenditure of war was only made possible by the security afforded by the private accumulation of individuals and the security thereby afforded a security which was only available for a limited period. The fundamental truth is that industry must be made to pay its way and furnish a reasonable profit.

The mistakes made are not those of one party, or one Government, but of all. The mistakes are hardly yet realised by the great mass of the public who are, nevertheless, feeling the hardships incidental to mistaken policy pursued at a time when the conditions of the whole of the civilized world make the consequences of mistakes more serious than they have ever been before.

Put into plain language, we had in 1918 spent a large part of our national wealth in war and in the commitments incidental to that war, we had through the impoverishment of Europe lost many of our markets, yet we believed in the possibility of a great trade boom, which, like all artificial creations quickly dissolved. We imagined we were in a condition in which we could carry out a policy of social welfare, seemed impossible in more prosperous times, and our national finances afforded few signs that the drain of war was at last ended.

Not only did we sustain the burdens we were compelled to carry but we took up others on our shoulders, we looked at the index figures of the increased cost of living and adjusted wages to meet that increase, but little attention was given to the problem of low production by which the working classes were riveting upon themselves the high cost of living of which continual complaint was made.

The experiences of the building trade are now an old and time-worn story. The evil commenced with the arbitary fixing of rates during the war, unaccompanied with any compensation for the owners of property, the use of which was secured in an emergency. The evil was accentuated by the successive building programmes of each government in turn. Private speculation, hitherto the means through which housing was effected, was at a most difficult era made impossible, and yet the resources of Government were utterly inadequate to remedy the evil in part caused by their ill-judged action. The housing question, as we now know it, is the direct outcome of misjudged philanthropy, or, as some would put it more harshly, pusillanimity.

But the evil has not stopped there but has exerted an influence which may be likened to a disease among building trade operatives. These, feeling that building would be carried out as a necessity at any cost, have tightened up their trade restrictions and diminished output, with the result that building in this country is about as costly as it is in the United States of America where wages of three times the amount are paid.

We recently examined and checked official labour returns of the wages paid to bricklayers in the United States, with the result that we found the average cost of buying a brick was about equal in both countries. Yet many of our best operatives emigrate to America to obtain wages which they could get here by similar methods to our very great advantage, for in the building trade and some other trades, we are losing some of the best British workers.

The coal trade is another case in point, and whatever the difficulties are, it is clearly apparent that when a greater number of men are employed to produce less coal than before the war, low production must be one of the chief factors in producing an impossible position.

Our shipping is largely dependent on coal export as its backbone has been the export of British coaling ships which return to us with other cargoes, and on our shipping partly depends the prosperity of the great iron industry. The great bulk of our industries depend for their prosperity on cheap coal and cheap coal is under existing circumstances becoming almost an impossibility.

The ring of our evils is made complete by the fact that it has now been made almost as easy and comfortable to be unemployed as to work, and the so-called "idle class" is now predominately the poorer section of the community.

The contrast of British with American conditions is a very striking one. In America, class dissension has, in a great measure, given place to co-operation between employers and employed in the interests of both. There, high production is the rule, and the prosperity of the workers an object lesson.

But if we have outlined a gloomy picture of present conditions, then it is not because we are pessimistic of the outcome, though it is a tragedy that we should have to attain through suffering and pain a solution which a little logic and common sense would save us from.

But the history of our country has been one of amazing incidents. When we lost America, France and Spain confidently expected our downfall, but we not only inflicted defeat upon them but laid the foundations of an empire greater than that which we had lost. Our "contemptibles" were the nucleus of an army which once more, as in the past, saved Europe from a military despotism. Our people of all classes and stations need rousing and educating. They need to bear in mind that economic factors and not theor govern the world, and that the only way to cre wealth is by well-directed and intelligent work.

We need to get rid of what Stevenson in "Wreckers" described as "restaurant fat," to real that misdirected benevolence may be little short a crime, and that the greatest good in the wo can only be done by those who are willing to acce facts and to shape their actions by reason and inte gence. The awakening must come, but we must ho that what we can only describe as a period of natio nightmare is drawing to its close.

The greatest good of the greatest number has be considered as the true test of good government, b is obtainable not by State aid and direction of t efforts of the community, but by the sum of t individual efforts of the members of that communi No man can produce wealth for himself alone, for the process of production, he is bound to distribu much of it to others and the "worker" will au matically benefit by what the energy and enterpr of the employer makes possible. That employ becomes whatever his natural instincts may be unconscious philanthropist, governed by econon conditions from the incidence of which no escape possible.

Notes and Comments

London Street Frontage Medal

The jury of the R.I.B.A., after careful examination of photographs and drawings of all buildings nominated for the gold medal for the best London street frontage completed in 1925, have given their award to Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, E.C., of which Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., is the architect.

Educational Charities and Taxation

Sir William Wells, the Past President of the College of Estate Management, in a letter to "The Times," draws attention to the grave position of that college and many other educational bodies as a result of the decision of the House of Lords in what has come to be known as the Brighton College case. It may be remembered that in the test case referred to the Income Tax authorities claimed payment of tax on any surplus of fees over current expenditure in the case of educational bodies established for charitable purposes, where such surplus is applied to those purposes only, and cannot be distributed as profit to the members; and this claim was sustained in the final Court of Appeal. The consequences, as Sir William points out, are far-reaching. In the case of the college which he represents, they are faced with the loss of one-fifth of the surplus that may accrue in any year, and they have also to pay for back years from 1920–21 on surpluses that have already been largely absorbed in promoting educational facilities. In varying degrees, every educational body constituted on similar lines will also be affected. It can easily be seen that the ability of schools and colleges to erect new buildings to meet their growing requirements will be seriously hampered if a large part of the surplus accumulated for the purpose is taken for taxation.

London Bridges

The Prime Minister, in reply to a question by Sir William Davison, M.P., has announced the decision of the Government to appoint a Royal Commission to enquire into the whole question of the Thames Bridges. Pending the report of this Commission, the London County Council, on Tuesday, decided to defer their plans for rebuilding Waterloo Bridge, retaining full liberty of action, however, in case of emergency. It was decided also to proceed with the competition for designs for a new bridge.

Building Trade Wage Troubles

We chronicled last week the approval, by representati of both building trade employers and operatives in Manchester district, of a scheme for wet time payme This has yet to be ratified by the organisations on b sides, but it indicated a spirit of goodwill and co-operat in tackling one of the difficult problems of the indus that we hoped would continue to prevail. Unhapp other negotiations on wages questions in the Manches and Salford district have not yet been settled, and altho still under discussion between the parties, about plasterers and 200 plasterers' labourers have come out strike. This stoppage can be traced to the recent advar of from ½d. to 2d. in rates agreed to in the Liverpool trict, since when there has been a demand for sim increases by all trades in the Manchester area. plasterers at Manchester are asking for an increase of which would bring their rate up to 1s. 11d. an hour, w the mates are asking for 3¾d., bringing their money up 1s. 6d. Concessions in regard to overtime, travelling lodging expenses also form part of the claim.

No Overtime in London

A resolution has been passed by the London Federa of Building Trade Operatives "that owing to the stat national emergency that has arisen and the order of Mines Department regarding supply of fuel and power overtime is suspended from this date, and that only o time which is sanctioned by 'permit' shall be worke This will seriously hinder the progress of work on the l and costly buildings in the West End. The restriction fuel and power has led to a considerable amount of s time, and the ban has been imposed because, in the opi of the Federation Committee, no section of builders sh be employed on overtime while the labour of other sect is seriously curtailed. The reason does not appear t very convincing, unless some sections of the operatives jealous of the good fortune of others. The final effect increasing costs, will be to cut down the total amoun work that will be available for all the operatives in London district.



HOUSES IN THE SQUARE, WINCHESTER. Drawn by JASPER SALWEY, A.R.I.B.A.
(By permission of B. T. BATSFORD, Ltd.)

Wembley

The sum of £315,000 was offered and refused for the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, which was put up for auction by Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley on June 15. At this price the property was withdrawn, Sir Howard Frank announcing he had a higher private offer, which it is stated has subsequently been accepted. Wembley has been in many ways an unfortunate venture, and it is clearly a mistake to erect such permanent buildings for exhibition purposes unless, like the French at Lyons, we organise and lay out an exhibition which is to be held at recurrent intervals. The locality of Wembley makes it unfit for such a purpose, but when we consider the long series of exhibitions which have been held from time to time in London it seems strange that no attempt has been made to promote economy by choosing a site which could be used for every exhibition to be held and to erect on it suitable and convenient buildings.

The statue of George I, which surmounts the steeple of St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, is being repaired by Mr. W. Larkin, the well known steeplejack. The toes of the figure and most of the face have been eroded, other portions are decayed and unsafe, and the joints require repointing.

Editorial Announcement

Will correspondents please note that in consequence of changes arising out of the amalgamation of "The Architect" with "The Building News," Mr. H. W. Wills has ceased to act as Editor, and all editorial communications should be addressed: The Editor, "Architect and Building News," Rolls House, 2 Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

Book Review

Sketching in Lead Pencil for Architects and Others. By Jasper Salwey, A.R.I.B.A. London: B. T. Batsford. 7s. 6d. net.

This is a pendant to the same author's work on "The Art of Drawing in Lead Pencil," and is concerned entirely with those impressions and memoranda that architects preserve for reference within the covers of sketch books or enshrine in portfolios as happy memories of things seen in the course of travel. Mr. Salwey's text covers not only the note of an hour, the wider purpose of a week-end, but also the serious business of a tour; and in regard to all of them he has much to say that is suggestive and informative. The author's drawings in the book are supplemented with many others by brother knights of the pencil. The student, to whom the book should prove very helpful and stimulating, will probably envy Mr. Salwey for his facility in this medium, which is well-illustrated in the sketch at Winchester which we are permitted to reproduce here.

Books Received

"Electrical Contracting." By H. Ayres Purdie. (Ernest Benn, Ltd.). 10s. 6d. net.

"Locks and Lock Making." (Pitman's). 3s. net.

"History of the Society of Architects." By C. McArthur Butler, M.S.A., F.C.I.S., Secretary 1898–1925.

"The Law of Wills." By G. F. Emery, LL.M. (Effingham Wilson). 2s. net.

"The Law Relating to Injuries to Workmen." By F. G. Neave, LL.D. (Effingham Wilson.) 2s. net.

"A Guide to the Unemployment Insurance Acts." By H. C. Emmerson and E. C. P. Lascelles. (Longmans.) 4s. net.



BRITANNIC HOUSE, FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C. Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., F.R.I.B.A., Architect.
Awarded the R.I.B.A. medal for the best street front in 1925.

Professional Societies

R.I.B.A. Notes

At a general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects held on Monday, June 14, the following members were elected:—*As Fellows* (39): Harry Andrew, Philip Edward Barker, Ernest Bates, Alfred Edward Baswick, Manuel Nunes Castello, Arthur Henry Durand, Ernest Gee, Lt.-Col. Reginald Fowler Gutteridge, T.D., Fred Harrild, M.A.Oxon, Walter Frederick Clarke Holden, M.C., Edwin Riddell Kennedy, James Andrew Minty, Frederick Arthur Walker, Stanley John Wearing, Frank Woods, Charles William Ball, F.S.I., Joseph Berry, J.P., John Mitchell Bottomley, Frank James Fisher, Albert Charles Havers, Fred Kempster, Alfred Long, J.P., Frederick William Shenton, Bernard James Belsher, M.Inst.C.E., John Owen Bond, George Edward Clare, William Davidson, Col. Arthur Easton, T.D., Frederick Lindus Forge, Frederick Stanley Haynes, Thomas Jackson Hill, Joseph Marr Johnston, Percy Aidan Lamb, Francis Leonard Lumb, Patrick John Fitzgerald Munden, Ingalton Sanders, John Carrick Stuart Soutar, Samuel Taylor, Joseph Weekes. *As Associates* (16): John Richard Alabaster, Alfred Maxwell Allen, Henry Braddock, Charles Neville Hollinshed, Guy Llewellyn-Morgan, Wilfrid Turner Lord, B.A.Cantab, Kenneth Hamlyn McConnell, B.Arch., Sydney, George Legat Martin, junr., Donald Frank Martin-Smith, Alexander George Morris, Edna Mosely, Frederick Leslie Preston, Thomas Ritchie, Frank Roscoe, junr., Alexander Malcolm Stewar John William Wood. *As Hon. Associates* (2): Robe Anning Bell, R.A., R.M.S., R.B.C., Hon. LL.D., Joh William Mackail, M.A., LL.D., F.B.A. *As Hon Corre ponding Member* (1): Alphonse Defrasse.

Exhibition of Competition Drawings

The Royal Institute of British Architects announce tha an exhibition of the competition drawings for the ne Head Office buildings of the Bank of Liverpool and Martin Ltd., is being held at the Institute from June 2 till Saturday, July 3, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m (Saturday, 5 p.m.).

The Surveyors' Institution

The Surveyors' Institution announces that arrangemen have now been completed for the Salisbury meeting fro June 30 to July 2. Among the guests who have accepte invitations to be present at the Dinner on July 1 are th Lord Lieutenant (Lord Radnor), the Mayor of Salisbur (Councillor Brothers), Viscount Folkestone, the Dean Salisbury, General Sir Alexander Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G Col. Commandant Sir Sydney Crookshank, K.C.M.G., an Mr. T. H. Parr, K.C., Recorder of Salisbury.

Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute

The Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute are holdi their 26th Annual Provincial Meeting at Leicester July 14, 15 and 16.



Fig. 1. ATHENS: WALL AND WINDOW OF THE PINAKOTHEKA.

Antecedents of Greek Architecture—II

By Hope Bagenal, D.C.M., A.R.I.B.A.

(Holder of the Bernard Webb Studentship of the British School at Rome)

To sum up the preceding facts—the key to plaster offered by Poros stone reinforced the monolithic tradition—that is to say, the tradition of bright, jointless surfaces which has always been, and is still, a common method of building in Greece; the flood-lighting from the ground enhanced tones and colours, and the ochres and red oxides found in the soil provided colours ready to hand. Concurrently in the stone-built plastered temple, the carvings in Parian marble of metopes, pediments and frieze, maintained from early times a rival texture—the element of the precious stone—which tended always to increase the influence of the sculptor in temple building.

The step we are now to consider is the building of the whole temple in marble—the sculptor's material—which, at the same time, provided the smoothest and brightest of surfaces for monolithic treatment.

"Architect" and "sculptor" must often have been the same person; Pausanias speaks of Bupalus, an artist of the sixth century B.C. as a "clever architect and sculptor." In any case, from the nature of Greek technique, collaboration must have existed. At Olympia the *ergasterion* or "workshop of Phidias," where there was an "altar to all the gods in common" (probably the "Byzantine church," and the long narrow building immediately to the south of it[1]) must have been the central studio and workshop for all the craftsmen on the site. In addition to the names of sculptors, we hear of Libon the "architect" or master craftsman (in the Greek meaning of the term) and of Panaenus the painter. The collaboration of Phidias and Ictinus on the Parthenon is well known, and legend assigns to Phidias the supreme direction of the work. Both "architect" and "sculptor" were heirs to long lines of ancestry in craftsmanship which tended to merge in the technique of the cryselephantine statue of the god and in its house the temple. In each of these all the crafts played a part—builder, carver, metal

worker, jeweller, joiner, painter. Neither statue nor temple was the grey object that we tend to think of. The roots of both are in that burnished art found in the descriptions of Homer—an art that is first and foremost the product of the forge of Hephaestos, the smith whom the Greeks acknowledged to be husband of Aphrodite herself. Pater pointed out long ago that the hammered metal work of the smith, "which, in a certain naïvete and vigour, is still of all work the most expressive of actual contact with dexterous fingers,"[2] underlies the qualities of Greek art. It also underlies the colour. This metal work is applied equally to buildings. In the house of Alcinous, "brazen were the walls which ran this way and that from the threshold to the inmost chamber, and round them was a frieze of blue, and golden were the doors... silver were the doorposts . . ." Here are four different colours; but before colour there comes the sense of polished surfaces. "For there was a gleam as it were of sun or moon through the high-roofed hall."[3] This is the art of the smith applied to wall-surfaces as well as to weapons, vessels, shrines. There are the remains of metal linings in the Treasury of Atreus at Mycene. The Dorians, whatever their own crafts may have been, did not destroy the craftsmanship and habit of ornament of the elder race, but must have admired it immensely —otherwise Homer would not have written of it in Greek.[4]

The impression made upon an observer to-day by the objects in the Mycene rooms in the National Museum at Athens is the same combination of the marvellous and the beautiful that was made upon the early minstrels. The facts are sufficiently wonderful; the actual quality of the goldsmith's and gem-cutter's art easily explains that element of the miraculous which is attached to early craftsmanship. But the pure shapes are equally beautiful; the architect will forsake the crowd of archæologists round the Vaphio vase to find simpler forms—a fluted golden cup, for instance—made as it were out of the skin of the sun. In this little cup, form and texture are absolutely complementary, each perfectly displaying the other. And to the architect there is here another clue. When the material is of so exquisite a kind, the simplest forms are the finest. Here is the seed of that designing for light which we have examined both in common Greek building and in highly elaborate Greek building. If now, with this early perfect goldsmith's work in mind we turn to Pausanias on Olympia[5] and read the description, first of the chest of Cypselus in the temple of Hera, and then of the Zeus image in the temple of Zeus, the ancestry of cryselephantine statuary is obvious. The Zeus, seated, was said to have been forty-two foot high; the interior of the temple was probably adapted to receive him. The ivory form was clad in gold chased with flowers and had gold sandals; the head was crowned with olive.[6] He held in one hand a Nike, and in the other a jewelled sceptre, supporting an eagle. His throne was of gold and ebony, and set with jewels. The upper part, like a kind of baldachino, supported above his head representations of the Seasons and the Graces. Between the supports of the throne, on balustrades, were paintings by Panaenus of notable Labours, Contests and Rapes. The base and the pavement immediately in front were of black Eleusinian marble upon which were smaller gold statues by Phidias himself of the Sun and the Moon each in their chariots, of Hestia, Hermes, and other genii.

The whole design must have had an obvious contrast between an infinity of exquisite and distracting detail in which the figures of mortals, and of the elements, move and conflicted, and the large calm god—"whose beauty," said Quintillian, "seems to have added something to th received religion." This contrast is important. Gree architecture was the outside of this cryselephantine art the Doric temple reflected both the multiplied craftsmar ship, coloured and varied, and also the grand unity give by the god. The god was the idealised Man—the templ was his universe. The colour required the art of the deco ative painter, and, according to legend, Phidias himse had been a painter before he had practised sculpture The painter Panaenus was his brother. The technique the statue was of ivory sheets rivetted and joined upon frame of cedar wood. The gold was probably beaten plate and also possibly a process of overlaying wood with gildin in many coats, afterwards burnished. Owing to the grea size of the image, a builder's knowledge of structure an the carrying of loads was necessary. We read that th ivory plates had to be rivetted again by Damophon[7], bu the statue endured for some 800 years. The actual artific of the work must have been of the highest order.

The Greek temple was worked upon by the same hands its design and craftsmanship was equally the product such workshops as that of Phidias at Olympia. Th exterior was elaborately adorned. The Zeus temple ha on its roof vases, tripod and a Nike, in gilded bronz votive golden shields wer later rivetted upon the e tablature. It must hav had, like the house Alcinous, "a gleam as were of sun or moon. Now in this temple, th metopes in the portico, th pediments and cyma we in marble, and there evidence that colour w applied to the marble, bot as pattern upon the cym and as a finish to parts the sculpture. The til were of marble, at first Parian, replaced at a lat date by Pentelic. This tem ple is a link between th plastered limestone mon lithic of which the Dor temples of Sicily and Aegi are types, and the Att temples of Periclean age, which were wholly of marbl As much of the building as possible was of marble importe by sea into a limestone district. But in Attica it w comparatively easy to make the whole temple of Pentel marble. An illustration (Fig. 1) is given of the w of the Pinakotheka at Athens in this material. Th beautiful stone is almost pure carbonate of lime; wh broken, it gives a glistening white fracture, but, aft weathering, the surface takes a thin golden rust as thou iron were present.[8] This rust gives the Acropolis ruin to-day, their golden tone; but it is improbable that th tone was aimed at by the designers. "Parian mark resembles crystallised sugar; Pentelic marble resembl solidified milk."[9] But the Parian, unlike the Pentel remains a dazzling white. Pentelic had been used f sculpture in the early sixth century for one of the "Maiden figures (the Koré No. 593), now in the Acropolis museu and, in building, had been used by Themistocles for t columns of his early Parthenon which was burnt by t Persians. The hills of Attica appear to consist of lim stones, marbles, and schists often in close proximit The ancient quarries of white marble on Pentelicus are the south-western side of the highest peak—the topmo at a height of over three thousand feet above the se The ancient slide-way still exists. A traveller standi on the acropolis at Athens can see beyond Lycabett the faint white screes on the slopes of Pentelicus.

Now, on Pentelicus, the white marble was overlaid

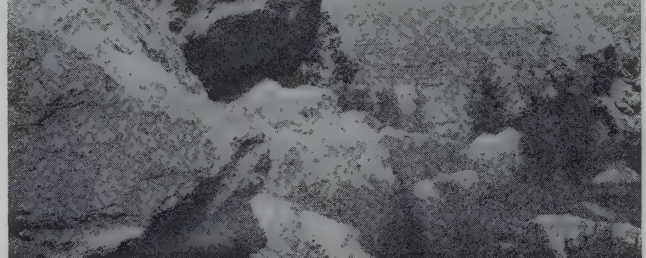


Fig. 2. ATHENS: RED MARBLE ROCKS ON THE AREOPAGUS.



Fig. 3. ATHENS: WEST STYLOBATE OF THE PARTHENON SHOWING CURVATURE.

fine red and green cippolino[10], which was later quarried by the Romans in large quantities; the white Pentelic was not the obvious precious stone to quarry. Red marbles can also be seen on the Areopagus (see Fig. 2) There is here a set of facts discouraging for those who, in architecture, would assign simple causes for complex results. The Hellenic Greeks might, had they chosen, have used the red and green marbles, in which case they would have developed the coloured shaft as the Romans did in a later age. Also we have seen how colour was of the essence of cryselephantine art. But they did not do so. They went beneath the coloured to the white. The white gave them the material exactly needed both by sculptor and builder working upon that monolithic tradition we have analysed. In the nature of Pentelic were hidden the last luminous refinements to a long tradition; the Greeks were not the kind of artists to miss this. Some of the "optical corrections" are the direct result of marble. The curved horizontals are specially necessary in a material that comes to an edge or "arrise" as sharp as cast iron (as illustrated in Fig. 3 of the west stylobate of the Parthenon). The Pentelic surface when rubbed, caught the light with a delicacy that induced the tilting of surfaces. In the Parthenon, "perpendicular faces are the exception and not the rule."[11] In the plastered Poros temples (earlier and contemporary) the curved horizontals were not always attempted; according to Curtius and Dorpfeld there is no evidence of them in the Zeus temple at Olympia. But the entasis of the columns may have been originally a result of a plaster-coat technique. The tilting inwards of the columns is found in the plastered limestone temple of Zeus Panhellenius on Aegina (Cockerell).

[1] E. N. Gardner. "Olympia, Its History and Remains, 1925.", p. 243.

[2] W. Pater. "Greek Studies, 1895," p. 206.

[3] Odyssey, "Butcher and Lang," p.107.

[4] Nor had the words to express it. The vocabulary of Homer, says Pater, "*has become cryselephantine.*"

[5] Pausanias, Book V, Elis. ch. (xi) d. ch. (xvii).

[6] The eyes were probably of ivory, the iris formed of some dark jewel-like stone: this according to Plato (Hippol. Maj. 99) was the case with the Athene Parthenos.

[7] Pausanias IV, 31, Messenia.

[8] This rust is the merest skin and can be easily scraped away with a pen-knife showing the pure white beneath.

This kind of attention to shape for its own sake was obviously the work of sculptor-mind and architect-mind working together. The architect, however, had also a new and pressing problem when marble was used without a mortar joint to distribute load. Unless the bearings were exact, stones in direct contact, without any cushion of mortar between them, must bend and crack under great loads. The very thin Egyptian mortar joints served to distribute load not to give adhesion. The Greek Pentelic builders took the risk of no mortar—hence the technique of their beds. An absolute molecular contact over an adequate plane for bearing had to be achieved, and was achieved. As a result, Penrose found that joints had, in some cases, actually crystalised together—in other words, that the building tended to become monolithic in fact as well as in idea.

Finally, Pentelic as a surface was an even finer field for coloured pattern than plaster. Attic patterns have the delicacy of Attic plants. The sun has always cast on the ochre walls the most lively refined shadows[12] and, on account of the limestone soil, the flowers are small and trim. The Areopagus with its anemones, asphodels, mallows, and rock-roses, resembles a rock-garden, and gives a clue to Greek pattern. When conventionalised and inscribed upon the ivory Pentelic, such forms are a rescript of natural conditions.

The Periclean Greek, therefore, used deliberately all the natural gifts of rock and sunlight and plant forms, as the resources of architecture. With these in mind, and standing on Attic soil, it is not difficult to reconstruct in imagination a typical building such, for instance, as the Propylaea. The grey and red marble crag of the Acropolis emerging from the grass and rock-plants, carries

[9] J. G. Frazer, "Pausanias and Other Greek Sketches," 1900, p. 184.

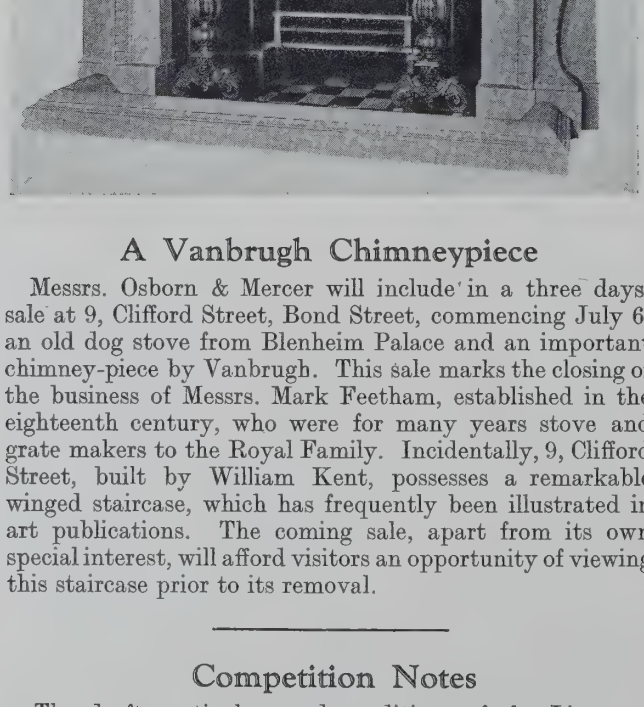
[10] W. Brindley, "Marble and Its Uses as Suggested by the Past," R.I.B.A. Trans. n.s. Vol. III, 1887, p. 45.

[11] W. R. Lethaby, "The Parthenon and Its Sculptures," 1908, p. 78.

[12] The imported plants that do well in Greece—such as the pepper tree and blue gum—seem to be those having feathery foliage.

[13] At Selinus in Sicily, the grooves and chamfered angles of the triglyphs were painted black on the blue ground. See S. R. Pierce, "Colour in Greek Architecture in Sicily," A.A.Jl., February, 1923.

first a bastion wall of honey-coloured Poros stone in even courses. This wall is completed by a string and forms a transition between the rock and the Pentelic marble of the Propylaea above. The marble was, perhaps, washed over with a light ochre, or possibly waxed, and within the porticos there were strings of black Eleusinian marble, one of which can be seen in our illustration of the wall of the Pinakotheka. These black marble strings were part of a bold method of picking out horizontal lines—a method carried farther in the entablature by the red tenea and bands. The triglyphs were probably either blue or green—the love of washing in a blue frieze under the shade of a cornice can be seen in many modern buildings in Athens. But the true Doric requires a rhythm in the frieze and this rhythm, obscured by metope carvings, could be reasserted by further darkening the tone of the triglyphs.[13] On the cyma were coloured patterns; the antefixae, whether of marble or tile were probably red. Burnished shields and tripods caught the sun; from the foot of the precipitous rock the whole was backed by the blue field of the sky. But all this disciplined vivacity was only the means to an end. The grand craftsmanship, which, for many peoples, would have been itself the *end*, was for Greek art only the beginning. The archæologists have now strong grounds for believing that Mnesicles strove hard for a symmetry of plan in the Propylaea which he was prevented from achieving—a symmetry for its own sake.



A Vanbrugh Chimneypiece

Messrs. Osborn & Mercer will include in a three days' sale at 9, Clifford Street, Bond Street, commencing July 6, an old dog stove from Blenheim Palace and an important chimney-piece by Vanbrugh. This sale marks the closing of the business of Messrs. Mark Feetham, established in the eighteenth century, who were for many years stove and grate makers to the Royal Family. Incidentally, 9, Clifford Street, built by William Kent, possesses a remarkable winged staircase, which has frequently been illustrated in art publications. The coming sale, apart from its own special interest, will afford visitors an opportunity of viewing this staircase prior to its removal.

Competition Notes

The draft particulars and conditions of the Liverpool Cenotaph War Memorial have been approved by the Special (Cenotaph) Committee of the City Council. The premiums are to be £200, £100, £150 and £50. Designs are to be sent to the Town Clerk by September 30. The competition is limited to Liverpool architects, and the assessor appointed is Professor Reilly.

Building News in Parliament

WESTMINSTER, *Wednesday.*

The anxiety which is generally felt by local authoriti who are promoting housing schemes as to the future of t subsidy has been reflected in the House during the pa few days. To all the inquiries as to whether he inten to continue, to discontinue, or to reduce the subsidy aft October 1, Mr. Chamberlain has so far returned t consistent answer that he cannot anticipate his decisio A hint of his intentions, however, was allowed to esca in a reply which was given in the House by the Parli mentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health (Sir Kingsl Wood). "In the event," ran this statement, "of modification of the present rate of subsidy," the full subsi shall continue to be payable in respect to houses whi are completed by a date which will be fixed by an Ord of the Minister of Health. If such an Order is made, M Chamberlain would propose to fix the date at such period after October 1 as would ordinarily suffice for t completion of a house which had been begun, *bona fi* before October 1.

It is generally agreed that the subsidy cannot be sudden cut off on a specific date, and this statement by the Parli mentary Secretary can be taken as indicating a policy reducing the amount of the State's contribution at the e of the first reviewing period.

The rate of house-building in Scotland has lagged behi that of England, and the Under Secretary of the Scotti Board of Health admits that it is still far below what necessary for the northern part of the kingdom. But pointed out that, for the first time, the rate of 1,000 hous a month had been reached, and in May the number bu and completed was 1,175. This is a striking increase view of the very slow progress formerly achieved in Scotla since the war.

The proceedings on the Smoke Abatement Bill, which w originally introduced in the House of Lords, are likely be of more than passing interest to the building trad Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who moved the second readi of this Measure in the Commons to-day, spoke of the u animous demand which exists for an atmosphere purifi from smoke, and he pointed to the present condition the House of Parliament as a conspicuous example of t effects of acid soot when deposited upon even the mo durable kind of stone. In the course of to-day's deba several members urged that the Bill should be strengthen in the direction of empowering local authorities to de punitively with the emission of smoke from domestic fir

It is proposed that in the case of certain industries which emission of smoke is regarded as unavoidab exceptions shall be made in the regulations. In this c nection, a Unionist Member, Colonel McDonnell, urg the Minister to give special consideration to the difficulti of cement manufacturers in regard to smoke from t calcining kilns. All those questions will be discussed later stages of the Bill.

The question of white lead paint has again been raise by Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck who desires, from humanitarian point of view, to put an end to its u altogether. How many painters, he asked to-day of t Home Secretary, are using the new invention of waterpro sandpaper for rubbing down, and what are the views of t trade as to its practical value as a substitute for dry rubbin down in the interior and exterior painting of houses. T Under Secretary to the Home Office (Captain Hackin who answered, could not, quite naturally, furnish t number of painters who are actually employing this proces but he pointed to a statement recently issued by the Pain ing Trade Materials Committee which declared that a co siderable number of firms had found this new proce satisfactory as a preventive of lead dust and economic in cost. He understood that this had been the gener experience of firms carrying out painting work for t Office of Works, a Department which, as is well-know prohibits the use of dry rubbing-down in all its paintin specifications.

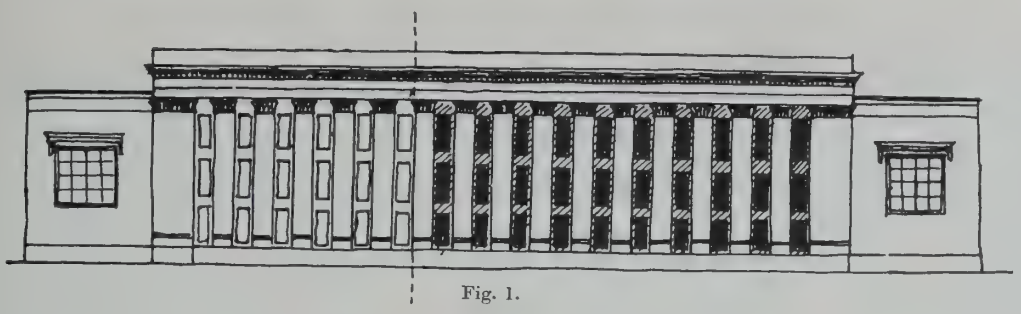


Fig. 1.

Things I Dislike

By A. Trystan Edwards

I.—Meaningless Equalities

I have given to the following series of little argumentative articles the title "Things I Dislike," because however much a critic may flatter himself that he is impersonal and that the opinions uttered by him are entirely a product of reason, his own predilections may nevertheless be in evidence. If, therefore, in any instance my reasons should prove weaker than my prejudices the readers of this Journal are invited to express their protests in its columns.

There are occasions when architecture appears most improperly to come under the dominion of the set-square, the compass and the pair of dividers, with the consequence that dimensions become equal which both by nature and

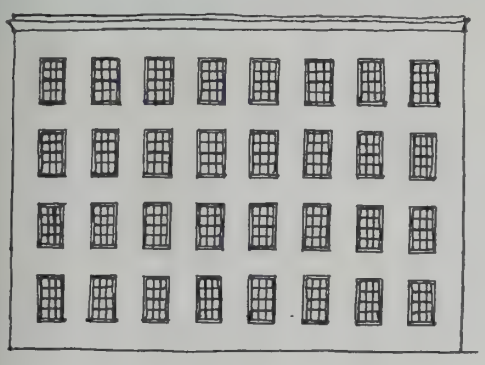


Fig. 2.

by logic should be unequal. Whether such results are due to pure laziness or to an innate love of very elementary geometry I do not know, but this tendency to simplify the design of a building by the process of equalising quite indiscriminately some of its principal dimensions is a very strong one and often conduces to a complete lack of expressiveness in an architectural composition. For instance, while it is quite justifiable to design rows of windows each of which is of equal width, there is no sense whatsoever in making the interval between the windows equal to the width of the window itself, for the aperture and the solid wallage surrounding it differ not only in

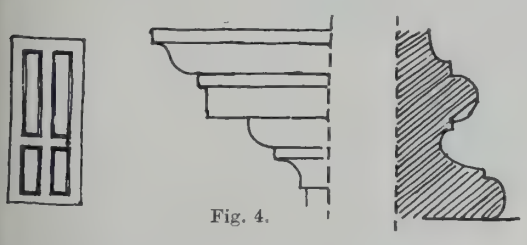


Fig. 4.

substance but in function, and this difference should find partial expression in a difference of dimension. Fig. 2 is perhaps an exaggeration, a monstrosity, the design of which no living architect would be guilty, but it will perhaps serve to show the unpleasant effect that is produced when a window is surrounded on the sides, top, and bottom with bands of wallage equal in width to itself. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a street of which the section appears to have been determined by the simple operation of a 45 degrees set-square. The result is most intolerable because here the two dimensions, namely, the width of the street and the height of the buildings abutting upon it have been quite arbitrarily equalised. Unfortunately, nearly all our new streets are of approximately this same proportion and unless some drastic alteration is made in the bye-laws our towns of the future will provide innumerable examples of this particular architectural stupidity.

The heading illustration, Fig. 1, shows what an unhappy effect is produced when the width of columns or pilasters is equal to their intercolumnation. This peculiarity of design was quite unknown until recent years, but it must be confessed that it may now be noted not only in street buildings in the City of London and elsewhere but in

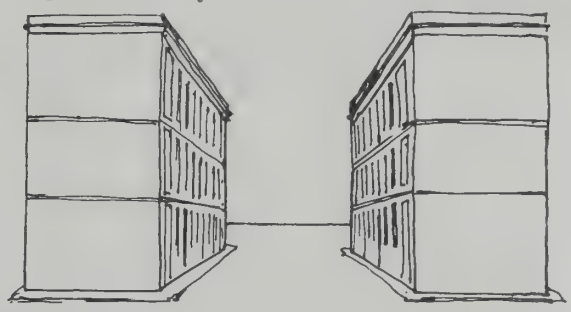


Fig. 3.

designs for important architectural competitions. The large square windows shown in the wings seem to be also indefensible, for there is no adequate reason why the height of a window should equal its width. If fact, logic points to the contrary, for each of these two dimensions is differently disposed to the façade as a whole, and a window is lacking in vitality if its pattern is capable of being turned on its side without apparently being disturbed thereby. The door illustrated in Fig. 4, with rails and muntin of equal width, seems similarly objectionable, whilst the cornice and column base show a number of disagreeable equalities, as the fillets and vertical dimensions of the subdivisions appear to have been determined by an

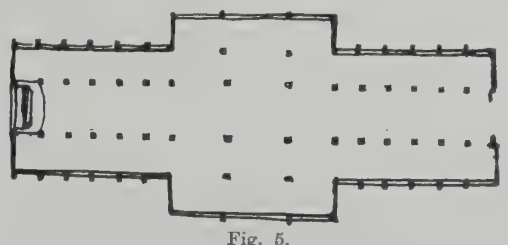
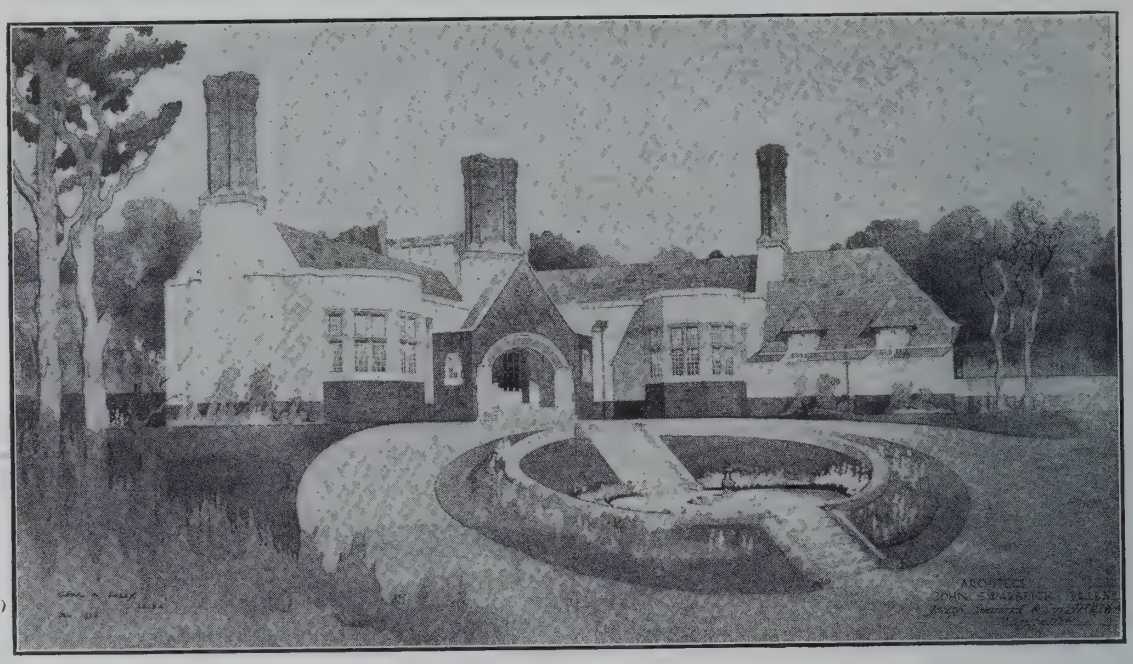
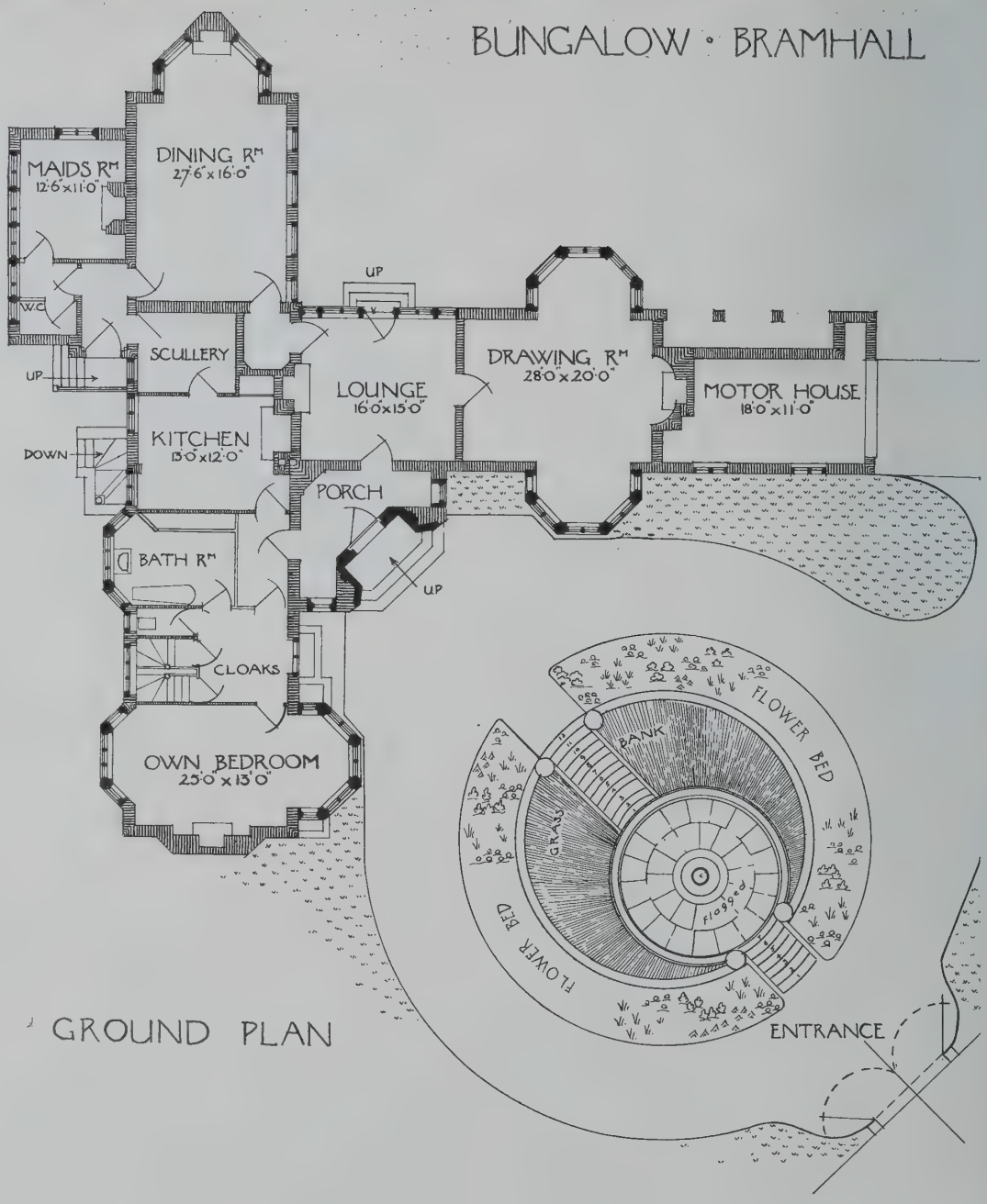


Fig. 5.

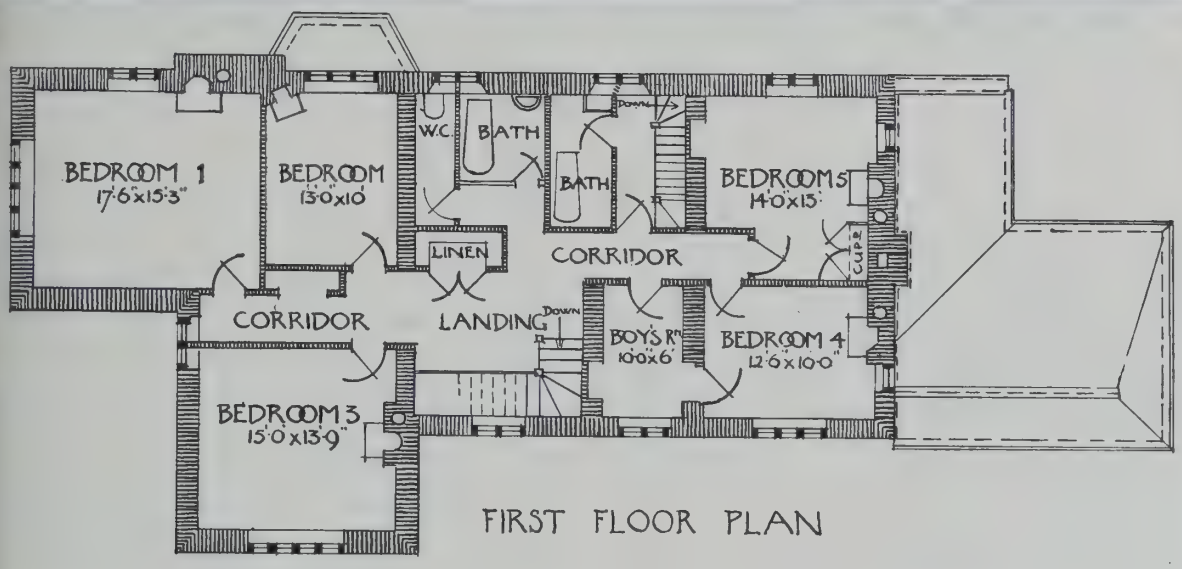
unintelligent translation of a pair of dividers from one place on the paper to another without any consideration being given to the æsthetic functions of the several parts. Fig. 5 shows a modern church plan in which the nave is made equal in length to the choir with the result that the high altar is entirely deprived of the formal emphasis due to it, because the false symmetry occasioned by the equality referred to necessarily places the focus of the composition at the central point between the choir and the nave.



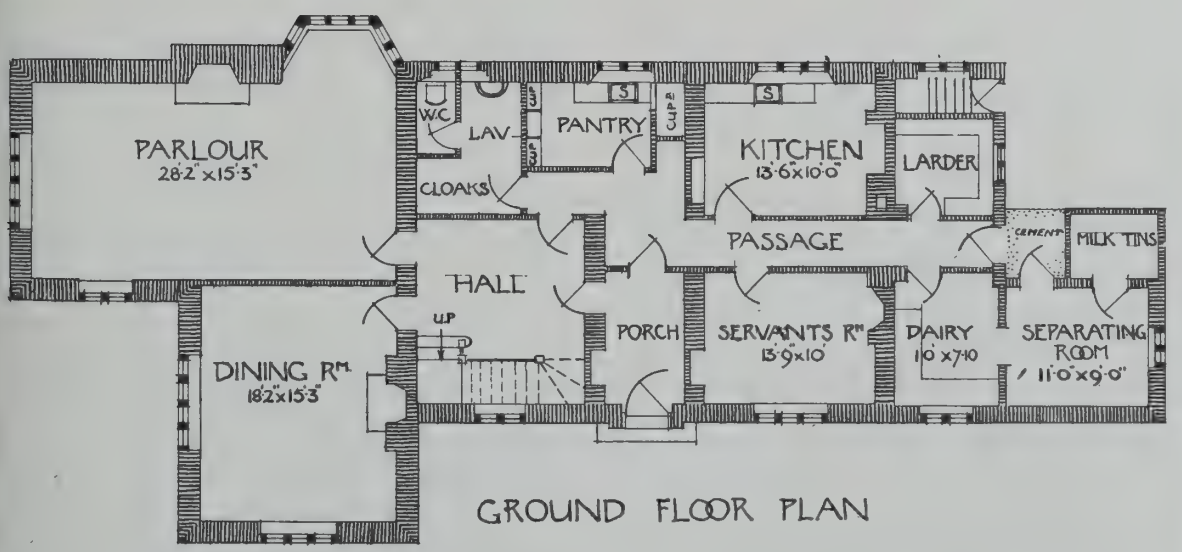


BUNGALOW AT BRAMHALL. John Swarbrick, F.R.I.B.A., Architect.





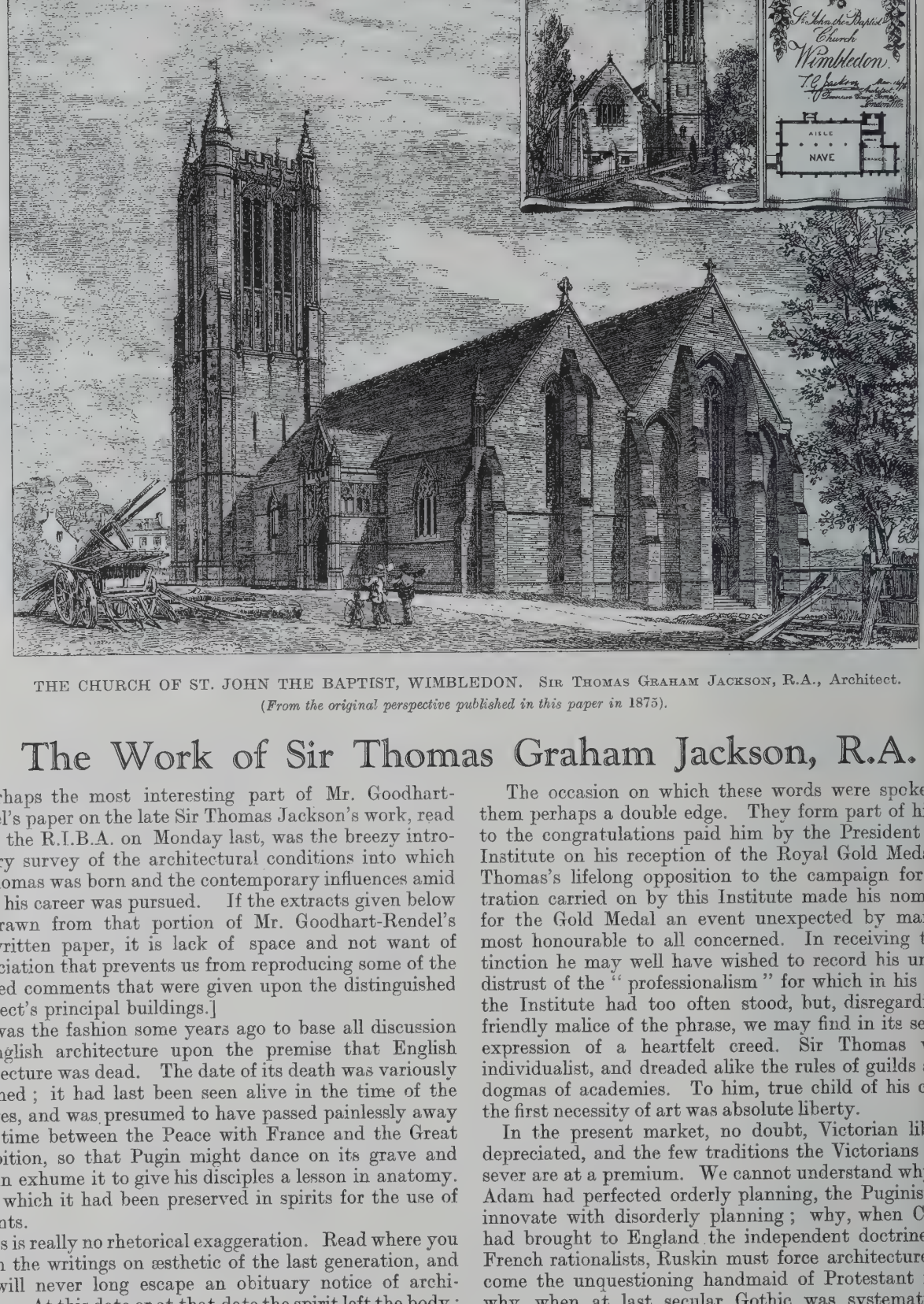
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

R.A., 1926.

PETER'S FARM, NEAR CHIPPINGHAM. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A., Architect.



THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, WIMBLEDON. Sir Thomas Graham Jackson, R.A., Architect.
(*From the original perspective published in this paper in* 1875).

The Work of Sir Thomas Graham Jackson, R.A.

[Perhaps the most interesting part of Mr. Goodhart-Rendel's paper on the late Sir Thomas Jackson's work, read before the R.I.B.A. on Monday last, was the breezy introductory survey of the architectural conditions into which Sir Thomas was born and the contemporary influences amid which his career was pursued. If the extracts given below are drawn from that portion of Mr. Goodhart-Rendel's well-written paper, it is lack of space and not want of appreciation that prevents us from reproducing some of the detailed comments that were given upon the distinguished architect's principal buildings.]

It was the fashion some years ago to base all discussion of English architecture upon the premise that English architecture was dead. The date of its death was variously reckoned; it had last been seen alive in the time of the Georges, and was presumed to have passed painlessly away some time between the Peace with France and the Great Exhibition, so that Pugin might dance on its grave and Ruskin exhume it to give his disciples a lesson in anatomy. Since which it had been preserved in spirits for the use of students.

This is really no rhetorical exaggeration. Read where you will in the writings on æsthetic of the last generation, and you will never long escape an obituary notice of architecture. At this date or at that date the spirit left the body; thenceforward nothing could be expected beyond ingenious galvanisations of the corpse, cosmetic rejuvenations of its face.

While all this was being said Norman Shaw was building New Scotland Yard and Bentley was planning Westminster Cathedral. Either they had not been told that architecture was dead or they refused to believe it. Sir Thomas Jackson also was busy building, joining to his works a faith in the welfare of English architecture that he never shrank from proclaiming. "To the freedom from the bonds of strict professionalism," he said once, "the British School of Architecture is indebted for that proud position which it holds among the schools of Western Art."

The occasion on which these words were spoken g them perhaps a double edge. They form part of his re to the congratulations paid him by the President of Institute on his reception of the Royal Gold Medal. Thomas's lifelong opposition to the campaign for Re tration carried on by this Institute made his nomina for the Gold Medal an event unexpected by many most honourable to all concerned. In receiving the tinction he may well have wished to record his unab distrust of the "professionalism" for which in his opi the Institute had too often stood, but, disregarding friendly malice of the phrase, we may find in its sense expression of a heartfelt creed. Sir Thomas was individualist, and dreaded alike the rules of guilds and dogmas of academies. To him, true child of his cent the first necessity of art was absolute liberty.

In the present market, no doubt, Victorian libert depreciated, and the few traditions the Victorians did sever are at a premium. We cannot understand why, w Adam had perfected orderly planning, the Puginists r innovate with disorderly planning; why, when Cock had brought to England the independent doctrine of French rationalists, Ruskin must force architecture to come the unquestioning handmaid of Protestant mo why, when at last secular Gothic was systematised Waterhouse and Street, it was necessary to turn fro and woo Queen Anne with bric-a-brac. We cannot un stand these reactions because the memory of the act that produced them had faded away. We have been to freedom, and find it cheap and unsatisfying; we s against no background of a broken tyranny; we see it ra as a heritage of outlawry, as the curse of the Wande Jew. We feel that we need not a Rousseau but a Musso

It is, therefore, very necessary, before examining the w of the generation to which Sir Thomas Jackson belonge consider the influences amid which that work was ceived and executed. Sir Thomas was a pupil of Sir Gi Scott, and this fact alone is of typical significance.



PIANOFORTE DESIGNED FOR THE LATE ATHELSTAN RILEY. By Sir T. G. Jackson, R.A.

ilbert Scott had once been chief assistant to Roberts, ho was Smirke's pupil and the designer of Fishmongers all, and this fact is significant also. I think that Sir homas was often in revolt against the theories of Scott, nd I am sure that Scott was always in revolt against the eories of Roberts, whenever—which was probably ldom—he remembered them.

If we allow Roberts to represent the neo-Classic archi-cts, of whom he was one of the last to survive ; if we knowledge, as we must, that Scott was the most generally presentative architect of the Gothic Revival ; and if e claim, as I believe we can, that Sir Thomas Jackson was e of the most skilful exponents of the Revival of Renais-nce to which that of Gothic gave way, we can regard the rking life of the three men as not only synchronising ith but typifying the tendencies of English architecture ring the last century. Let us look for a moment at the andpoint represented by each.

The architectural system of the eighteenth century was amed to extract from middling capacity the highest hievement possible to it. To this end it sacrificed any lent, bad or good, that was notably egregious. The five ders and their combinations were all that the average ad could carry, and therefore all that any head should be lowed to contain. Vanbrugh, Hawksmoor, Archer and lam all had heads that contained a good deal else—they ere consequently exposed by the best judges as licentious d temerarious. Their example was dangerous ; un-ccessful imitation of their peculiarities would do more rm than those peculiarities could ever do good ; therefore r the common weal they must be suppressed.

The Gothic Revival replaced this tyranny by another— that of Rickman's classification and of the laws of clesiology. "Church architecture," writes the editor of The Ecclesiologist" in 1854, "is no longer tentative. approaches to something of the completeness of an exact ience. It is admitted to be a subject not so much of ste as of facts." Of facts such as the symbolical impro-iety of western triplet windows, the necessity for en-ustic tiles, the obligation that no moulding, no ornament ould be too "early" or too "late" for the forms with ich it was combined. Of facts that were combined by Gilbert Scott into one of the least uncertain systems of money-making that man has ever devised. Of facts that drove many of Sir Gilbert's pupils, and many of Street's pupils, great artist though Street was, into almost passionate rebellion.

This rebellion took the form of a revival of the two styles most abhorred by Ecclesiologists, late Gothic, pronounced by them to be corrupt, and Renaissance, christened by them "the Debased Style." To the leaders of the rebellion, Philip Webb and Norman Shaw, it brought emancipation from strict stylism—their method was eclectic ; to the rest it brought a change from styles become law-bound to others of which the law-givers were not yet established. Though still confined in the prison of the past, they had broken into forbidden chambers, exploring which they felt themselves free.

Art movements are called by strange names, and never did name misfit movement more oddly than "Queen Anne," the rebellion of which I have been speaking. But "Queen Anne" it was called, and it was as an apostle of a particular kind of "Queen Anne" that Sir Thomas Jackson first became known and respected by the public. In the year 1876 the foundation stone was laid at Oxford of "the Schools," a building in which Sir Thomas inaugurated the reproduction of Renaissance peculiarities that was to be the preponderant element in the style of nearly all the secular buildings he was afterwards to design. That the façades of the Schools, so exactly describable as "Oxford Jacobean," have as little to do with Queen Anne as have Bodley's slightly earlier School Board offices in London will be apparent to everyone nowadays. That both were described as "Queen Anne" in their time is, however, significant. Queen Anne then was the chosen patron of the party of youth, the protector of the rebel from Gothic, the Faerie Queene of the new Renaissance.

In so far as this movement was a renaissance of the Renaissance it is as indigestible by most of us as twice cooked meat. If Ernest George, Thomas Collcutt, George Devey and Sir Thomas Jackson's other like-minded contemporaries had achieved nothing save the elaborate reproduction of immature architectural detail, that was one of their activities ; if they had innovated in no way save that of deliberately contriving accidental-looking compositions, there would be little to recommend their work to

the present generation for study. I think, however, that these men, strange though some of their methods may seem to us, were true architects, masters from whom we can learn a good deal. Forget the haphazard planning they generally practised ; forget the no longer admired confusion of their elevations ; forget the terra-cotta they loved ; forget the crowded ornament of their room decoration, and you will find plenty to respect in the individuality, the fertility and the unassuming intimacy of their conceptions, in the modest, easy opportunism that, if it has been the bane of our monumental architecture, has obtained for our house-building a supremacy in Europe that is still unchallenged.

In Sir Thomas Jackson's design you will find, beside these qualities, a careful refinement upon the Renaissance models that were the source of his inspiration. Unlike Ernest George, he could not tolerate the coarseness of Low German motifs ; unlike Devey, he never mimicked those motifs in their Elizabethan form. The small orders that he applied lavishly to his façades, though typically Renaissance in their arbitrary placing, are invariably graceful and pure in themselves. The sculptured foliage in which he delighted is free from the clumsiness that disfigures so much of that of the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. He was, as it was right that a nineteenth-century architect should be, sophisticated and urbane where the English Renaissance pioneers were ignorant and rustic. His details are those of an artist who knows his Bramante and his Philibert de l'Orme.

Indeed, as a designer of ornament in the Renaissance and in the late Gothic style, Sir Thomas Jackson displayed exceptional accomplishment. I think that of all the honours which were showered upon him during his prosperous career none was more appropriate than his election as master of the Art Workers' Guild. To a seeker after perfection in art, a snuff-box may be a greater thing than the palace of its royal owner, and it is with no fear of ridicule that I confess that of all Sir Thomas's varied works the one that has pleased me most has been the pianoforte which he designed for Mr. Athelstan Riley. A pianoforte case is a difficult thing to shape well and to decorate, and the demand for a beautiful pianoforte is an opportunity in which the greatest artist and the greatest craftsman should rejoice. Mr. Riley's Broadwood seems to me almost perfect in appearance, and its appearance is essentially the outcome of its nature and use. Generally, when an artist is called in to improve the design of an object hitherto shaped by its manufacturer unaided, his first operation is to alter its traditional form into something extremely inconvenient. I can recall two pianofortes designed by eminent architects, one of which aspired to be a gate-legged table, and the other of which looked like a cistern supported on a bier. The outline of the beautiful instrument designed by Sir Thomas, however, is very little different from the outline of the pianoforte of tradition, a tradition that, if not enlightened by art, has at any rate been formed by practical experience. But this traditional outline has been infused with an elegance which fits it to embrace the lovely ornament spread in such profusion over the body. As is proper, the inside, being nearer to the music, is more splendid than the outside ; outside the pattern is of sober coloured marqueterie, inside of gold gesso on scarlet paint.

Flat patterning of this kind was so dear to Sir Thomas that he was not content to apply it to furniture only, but tried once or twice to make it an ingredient of the actual architecture of his buildings.

The richest decoration that I know in any work of Sir Thomas's is that of the interior of the chapel designed by him for Hertford College, Oxford. Here there is no coloured patterning, but a prodigious amount of carving in stone and wood. I believe that this wonderfully elaborate little building was one of its architect's own favourite productions, and it certainly shows that he did not spare any pains to profit by an opportunity such as is rare in modern times. The same grace is recognisable in nearly all the Renaissance motifs with which Sir Thomas varied and enlivened the streets and quadrangles of Oxford.

Whether this large amount of decorative architecture imitating that of a period itself well represented by authentic monuments was a wise gift to Oxford is a debata question.

One of the best lessons the study of architectural hist can teach us is to be wary of condemning any *sort* of th and to reserve our reprobation for things not good of t sort. Even if we went so far as to maintain that Thomas worked on the wrong lines whenever he imita Thomas Holt, his Jacobean forerunner at Oxford, we sho have said little in his disparagement. Many of the b loved buildings in the world were designed on the wr lines—the teacher of architecture is daily confronted the paradox that such monuments as St. Paul's Cathe or the church of the Madeleine in Paris or the Pennsylva station in New York are great popular successes which the worst possible example to the student. The se of these buildings is that Wren, that Vignon, that McK Mead and White did what they set out to do, and that w they set out to do was difficult. You may tell people you are blue in the face that it is imprudent and unnecess to cook an omelette while standing over Niagara on a ti rope ; you are bound to use every power you possess persuade those with no vocation for tight-rope walking cook their omelettes in their kitchens, but you can prevent the public from applauding a Blondin.

Let us therefore avoid any debate as to whether or Sir Thomas Jackson's imitation Renaissance was g for Oxford by agreeing that it has obtained and deserves very great praise for its skilfulness and elegan

It is unnecessary to speak in connection with Sir Thom buildings of what we are accustomed now to regard the larger architectural qualities. Regular planning, u of design, studied composition are obtained in few, if a of them, and obviously have not been sought after. their place we find a collection, often very picturesque motifs of considerable decorative merit. As we look these motifs in succession we observe through their g variety a strong family likeness, and this connec characteristic I take to be the expression of the individua of their author.

At the beginning of this lecture I spoke of Sir Tho as an apostle of Liberty. I have since suggested that was unduly bound to the past. There is no essen inconsistency in these statements one with the other, s his bondage was of his own choosing. Within his self limits he always worked with freedom, extracting from ingredients a personal and distinct flavour. This flav is easy to recognise, but hard to define : among the det which contribute to it are broad gables, turrets with r of curved outline, very prominent chimneys and p wooden-sashed dormers contrasting strongly with stone-mullioned and leaded windows in the wall sur beneath them. It is not by any of these things, howe that his work will declare its authorship to those sensi to architectural physiognomy, but by qualities too su for analysis, by a certain amiability of mien, a cer conscious discretion, a certain gentle self-assurance.

Mr. A. Keen, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. G hart-Rendel, remarked that he was reminded of an schoolmaster of whom it was said, "Whatever els was, his classroom was never dull." From prev experience they knew the lecture that evening would prove dull, and the gems and aphorisms with which had jewelled his paper were beyond all praise.

Mr. Basil Jackson, in seconding, said times had alt since his father first studied at Scott's office. He did think his father ever had any great sympathy for architecture of the fifties and sixties, but probably ha considerable share of responsibility for the changed p of view from which architecture was looked upon to-da

There being no discussion the President formally mo the vote of thanks, which was heartily accorded. T always, he said, looked forward with pleasure to Goodhart-Rendel's lectures and expressed a hope that gentleman would give them a paper upon another pio —E. Nesbitt—with criticism of his work and influe upon architecture of to-day. From his early youth, the speaker, was an admirer of Sir Thomas Jackson always looked for his drawings at the Royal Acade

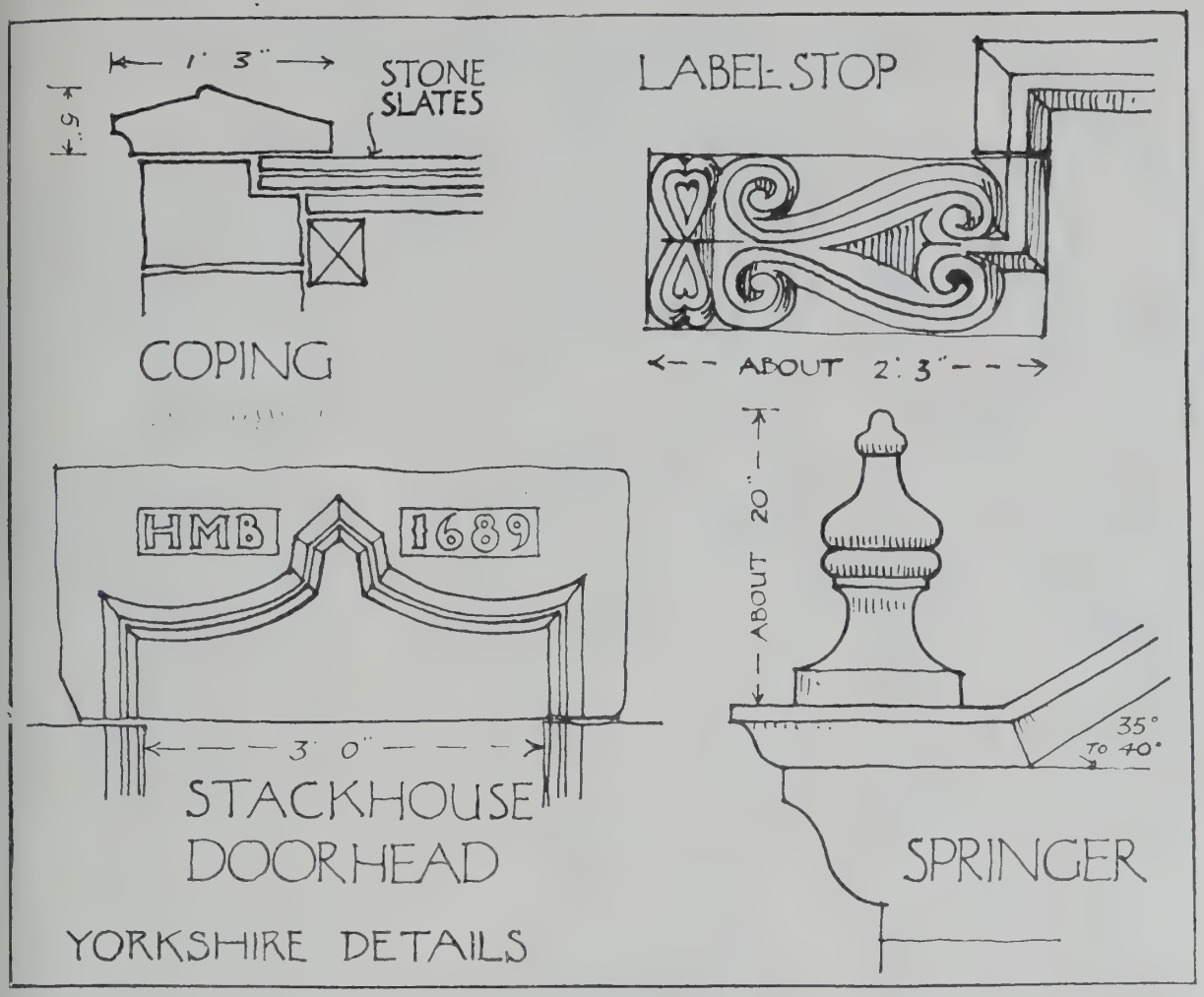


Fig. 44. YORKSHIRE DETAILS.

Local Variations in Construction—X.

By Edwin Gunn, A.R.I.B.A.

In bringing this series of articles to a conclusion an endeavour will be made to examine and record what is the characteristic form and arrangement of the cottage in each district which has a clearly marked building tradition. Little mannerisms of detail arising in the working out of the traditional building form will be shown or described where they are found to occur with special frequency. It is practically impossible to preserve anything like a strict chronological order in regard to local vernacular styles or to adhere precisely to county or district boundaries. Furthermore it is, of course, not suggested that buildings showing the special characteristics of one district may not appear in another relatively remote from it, as, for instance, Middle House, Mayfield, Sussex, and Great Tangley Manor, Surrey, which show timbering in the manner of the West Midlands; the Bell Inn, Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks, or a house at Newport, Essex, which resemble the type generally recognised as Kentish; or the several examples which, in the Isle of Wight, show a close resemblance to the Cotswold manner of building. Such direct departures from district mannerisms occur, however, much more frequently in the case of manor houses and houses of the higher class than in the cottages of the peasantry, which vary chiefly by interpenetration where districts of different character adjoin, or by complete change due to the different conditions of a later age—as, for instance, where earlier timber, plaster, and thatch buildings and later ones of brick and pantile exist side by side as in many districts on the Eastern seaboard.

Northern Counties. Surveying first the country north of the Humber and Mersey the first fact which must strike any observer is the relative scarcity of any cottages or lesser buildings comparable in age or interest with the much greater numbers of such buildings in the South. To an even greater extent than southern England shows, such buildings as claim attention are generally a peg or two lower in the social scale than their original purpose. English Lakeland has developed two interesting walling methods arising out of the local materials and possesses in the green slate rock of which Tilberthwaite and Buttermere random slates may be called representative, an unrivalled roofing material, but the relics of vernacular architecture are so scanty that they can hardly be said to constitute a local style in the way in which that is true of the Cotswolds. Walling may be of rubble in abnormally large blocks roughly squared, or more commonly of slate rock in relatively thin beds built with the bed joints inclined downwards towards the outer wall face and without mortar to a depth of 6 inches from the face. Chimneys in structures of the latter type were built circular, of similar material, and often covered by a flat slate top on stilts.

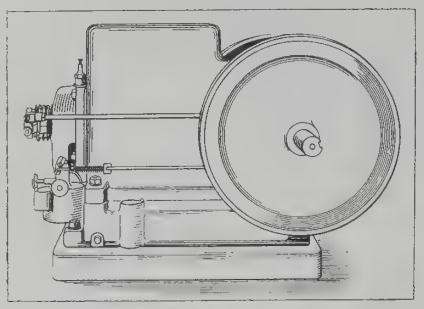
The buildings of Yorkshire (which in this connection extends to parts of the adjoining counties—particularly Derbyshire) show strongly marked characteristics, which may be generally summed up as embodying the quality of harshness; a character appropriate to the landscape and climate.

For the early timber cottages on "crucks" (Fig. 35) reference should be made to Mr. Innocent's book, while for the larger mansions and manor houses Mr. Ambler's collection published by Batsfords in their invaluable series on district styles of architecture gives plentiful information. One characteristic which appears from those examples of timber construction which appear therein is that studding arranged either parallel to or at right angles to the roof

(*Continued on page* 624.)

New Ways and Means

The Editor will welcome early information of New Plant, Materials and Fittings



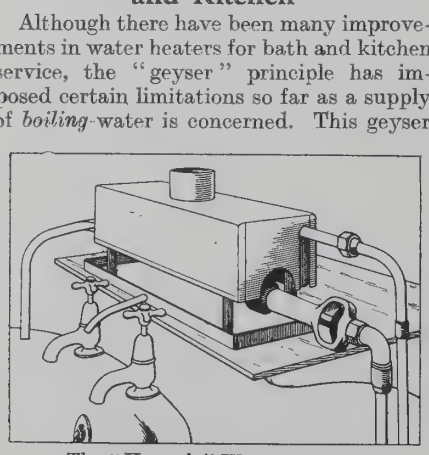
The New "Crossley" Horizontal Oil Engine.
(Crossley Brothers, Ltd.)

A Small Engine for the Builder

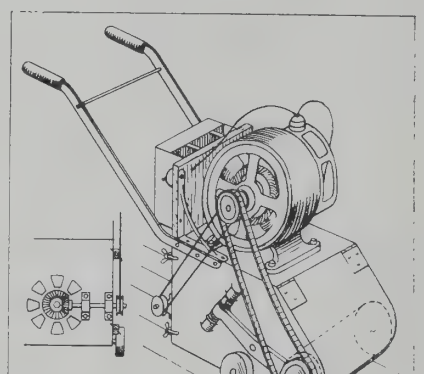
Messrs. Crossley Brothers, Ltd., of Openshaw, Manchester, and of 139 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, have just introduced a small Enclosed Type Horizontal Oil Engine, which from the point of view of compactness and simplicity of operation is a suitable unit for the builder. As will be seen from our illustration, the problem of enclosing the crankcase and gears has been accomplished in a very practical manner, thereby preventing an accumulation of dust and dirt on the piston, bearings and gears. The new "Crossley" method of lubrication also provides the whole of the lubrication from one oil well located in the base of the crankcase, and the attendant has only to fill the oil sump to the indicated level, after which lubrication is automatic and continuous. The inlet and exhaust valves are mechanically operated, and the valve operating gear has been reduced to its simplest form consistent with efficiency. The engine itself is a four-cycle one and has been designed as a hopper-cooled unit, but by the attachment of standard fittings it can be converted for tank cooling or connected up to a radiator. In practice it is started up on petrol and switched over to paraffin after a lapse of five minutes. At present this new engine is made in two sizes, developing 2 b.h.p. and 3 b.h.p., with speeds of 700 r.p.m. and 650 r.p.m. respectively, and can be supplied for either stationary or portable duties. Its smooth, silent running and fine balance are particularly noticeable, and the fact that it is a British product at a distinctly competitive price should go far to urge its adoption wherever small power units are required.

Boiling Water in the Bathroom and Kitchen

Although there have been many improvements in water heaters for bath and kitchen service, the "geyser" principle has imposed certain limitations so far as a supply of *boiling* water is concerned. This geyser principle is, however, entirely departed from in the new "Kermak" Horizontal Steel Water Heater which we illustrate. This appliance is a boiler in the true sense of the word, and with a gas supply from the ordinary ½ in. service pipe it will give a supply of boiling water in rather less than two minutes, and maintain the supply indefinitely. With a gas consumption of 70 to 75 cubic feet per hour the "Kermak" heater will deliver 75 gallons of water per hour at a temperature of 110° Fahr. As shown in our illustration the waterway is constructed in the form of a series of chambers which are heated in direct contact with the flame from the gas burner. In this way the greatest efficiency in transfer of heat is obtained, and the incoming water even receives a preliminary heating up by traversing an annular chamber of which the framework of the appliance is constructed. The rate at which the water passes through the heater, and consequently its temperature, is entirely controlled by the service tap in the kitchen or the bathroom, and the appliance itself is devoid of independent valves. Messrs. Kermak Patents, of 57–58 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, are the patentees and manufacturers.



The "Kermak" Water Heater.
(Kermak Patents.)



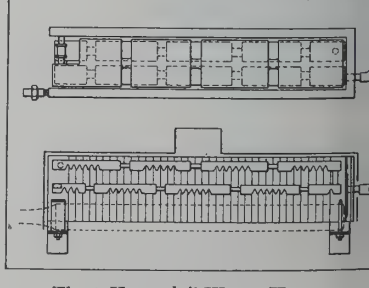
Electric Floor Surfacing Machine.
(Conmath, Ltd.)

A Hard-Wearing Surface for Floors

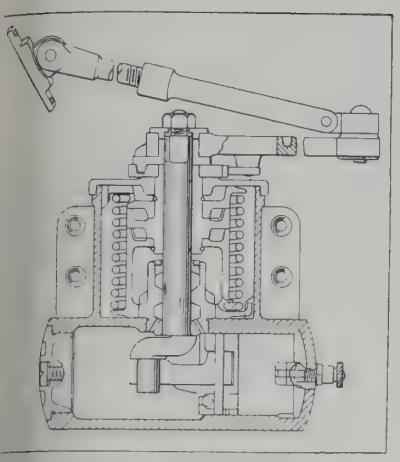
A new surfacing for factory floors subject to excessive wear and tear has recently been introduced under the name "Betonac" by Messrs. The Francois Cementation Co., Ltd., of Bentley Works, Doncaster. This material claims to combine the durability of steel and the plasticity of concrete, and has as its basis an aggregate of fine metal particles which is mixed on the job with cement and sand, or with cement alone, and applied as a coating (¼ inch to 1 inch in thickness) to a green concrete surface, or to an existing concrete floor with a fresh Portland cement top-dressing. The fineness of the metallic aggregate gives a dense homogeneous surface which is quite impervious to water and to oil and is capable of withstanding water pressures up to 3,000 lb. per square inch. Its resistance to wear also reduces "dusting" to a minimum, and in this respect abrasive tests have proved that the material is about five times as durable as concrete. "Betonac" can be given a smooth or a rough finish by blending different grades of the hard material into the cement mixture, inst by indenting the surface or float-faci In this way the "roughness" or "sm ness" is maintained throughout the the floor. The normal type of floor r mended for factories is one containing proportions of the three grades in the metallic aggregate is supplied, wi equal volume of sand. This can be lai cost equivalent to that of a grano finish. A 2 cwt. bag of "Betonac" r with an equal volume of sand and a 2 sack of cement will cover an area square yards if laid ¼ inch thick. tensile strength of such a mixture, acco to tests carried out at the National Ph Laboratory, averages 595 lb. per s inch at 7 days, and 720 lb. per square at 28 days. At 28 days it has a densi 165 lb. per cubic foot, and will sust crushing load of 400 tons per square fo 6,220 lb. per square inch. Without 2 cwt. of "Betonac" requires 1 cw cement, and at a thickness of ¼ inch a mixture will cover 7 square yards. tonac" Steel Concrete must alway laid on a sound concrete base. If the crete is still "green" it need only be damped before applying the surf mixture. But if it is to be laid on an *ing* concrete foundation, the latter be carefully prepared to receive it "Betonac" will only bond with a "gr concrete or a fresh top-dressing consi of 1 part of cement to 3 parts of clean sand. Where there is a wide rang temperature, as in foundries, expa joints should be built in the foundatio carried through the finished surface, a a general rule panels should not be l than 5 yards square. In addition to it as a factory or warehouse flooring, manufacturers are recommending " nac" Steel Concrete for station platfo coal bunkers or silos, concrete pipe lin oil tanks, reservoirs, weirs and water bine races. When used for lining r storage bunkers it is claimed to wea long as steel, but will not rust, and a same time it will protect the bunker p from corrosive action.

A New Floor Surfacing Mach

All new floors, whether boarded, block or parquet, require a certain am of "cleaning-off," particularly where surface is to be stained and polished. also equally necessary for a boarded to be surfaced in cases where a ru covering is to be laid down, for if the bo are only slightly uneven any inequa will show up sooner or later at the su of the rubber. Our illustration sho



The "Kermak" Water Heater:
Showing Corrugated Heating Chambers



The "Bardsley" Door Check (Mark II). (Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd.)

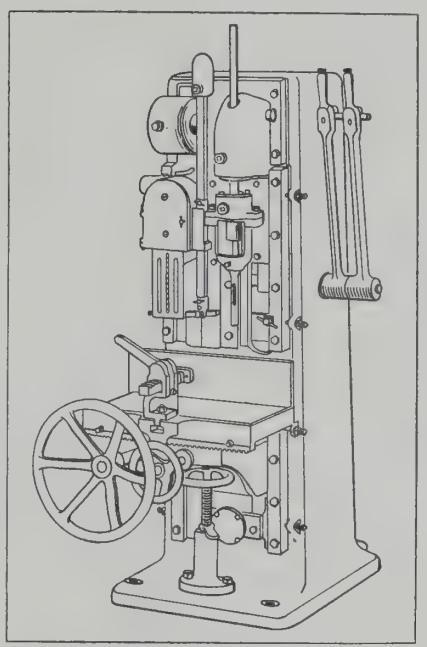
w type of floor surfacing machine which being used by Messrs. Conmath, Ltd., 47 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. ecialising in floor surfacing, this firm has w discarded the use of planing machines, account of the fact that they corrugate d reduce the timber unnecessarily. e machine which they have evolved mprises a rubber-covered roller, 12 inches de, carrying a band of abrasive paper, d driven at a speed of 1,000 r.p.m. by ain drive from a 1 h.p. electric motor. Garnet" paper is used for roughly sur- ing the boards, and "glass" paper for ishing them. The roller spindle is hollow each end for fitting a 4 inch extension ler with which to negotiate the corners the room. A small fan, driven direct m the shaft of the motor, is also provided drawing the wood dust into a receptacle ted at the back of the machine.

An Improved Oil Check for Doors

An improved "Bardsley" Door Check d Spring, referred to as Mark II, has t been placed on the market by Messrs. ttlefold & Sons, Ltd., of 54 High Holborn, ndon, W.C.1. Externally this new pattern been modified to give what is known as stream-line" form, that is, one which is oid of sharp corners and unnecessary jections, and therefore more easily ined. In the all-enclosed models a ne-shaped cap is also provided to protect working parts at the top of the main ting. The general working principle of "Bardsley" Mark II remains unaltered, a number of improvements have been roduced in order to increase its efficiency l adaptability. The new pattern, for tance, can be applied to either right- ded or left-handed doors without nging any part of the mechanism, l the crank is so designed that it adjusts lf to the correct position directly the r closes for the first time. The arms of crank are also provided with universal joints to obviate binding, and this bles the check to be used on doors d with rising butts and opening into kly carpeted rooms. The "Bardsley" k II is also claimed to be non-leaking, therefore capable of retaining its effici- y for a long period without attention. erally speaking, the design of the interior been modified to eliminate the straining he spring and to overcome any "slip- " or "creeping." The spring itself is more compact than in the older model, the reversing gear and spring are com- e in one unit, locked in the body instead he cover.

A Combined Chain and Chisel Mortising Machine

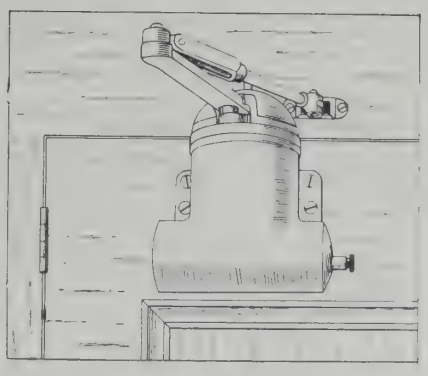
Messrs. John Pickles and Son (Engineers), Ltd., of Hebden Bridge, and of 2 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, are now making a Combined Chain and Hollow Chisel Mortising and Boring Machine with several interesting features. The chain and chisel spindles are centrally contained in the main casting, and both the chain and chisel automatically stop immediately they leave the mortise. The levers for operating them are situated at the operator's right hand. The table is mounted on a compound slide, with a lateral motion obtained by means of a screw and hand wheel and a longitudinal one by rack and pinion. There is also a vertical adjustment by screw and hand wheel, and for holding the timber in position a quick-acting cramp, with a throw-over locking lever, is fitted. A special chip breaker is also provided for preventing the side of the chain breaking the top edge of the timber as it leaves the mortise, and an exhaust fan can be fitted to the chain cutter spindle for drawing the chippings away as they are made. The machine will take timber up to 14 in. deep by 8 in. wide, and is suitable for mortising $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 1 in. wide by $\frac{7}{8}$ in. to 3 in. long at one cut with the chain. The hollow chisel attachment may be used for boring when the mortising chisel is removed and replaced by a boring bit. All the running spindles revolve in ball and roller bearings, and the machine is rated at 3 b.h.p.



Combined Chain and Hollow Chisel Mortising Machine. (John Pickles & Son, Ltd.)

A Patented Wall Drill

An improved wall drill and plugging tool has just been placed on the market by Messrs. Hand Tools, Ltd., of 27 Park Lane, Leeds. This tool is used with the hammer in the same way as an ordinary jumper, and is claimed to cut a clean and truly parallel hole in brick, stone or concrete, without breaking up the surface of the wall and without binding. For use as a plugging tool the drill is made in two sizes, 5-16 and 7-16 inch, with the shank reduced in diameter at the cutting end so as to allow sufficient depth of penetration for ordinary plugging work and at the same time retain a good hand grip for the workman. The parallel shank pattern is suitable for drilling holes, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, in brickwork or concrete where it is necessary to make way for electric conduit, gas or water pipes. In this case the depth of penetration is limited only by the actual length of the tool, and with the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch drill this is 15 inches. The tools are hand-forged from Sheffield cast steel and particular attention has been paid to the hardening and tempering, so that it is possible to dress up the point with an ordinary mill saw file should it become dull after lengthy use.



The "Bardsley" Door Check (Mark II). (Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd.)

Rustproofing Metal Windows

The principal objection generally raised against the metal window when compared to the wooden one is its liability to rust. The successful rustproofing of the frames is therefore an important step in the manufacture of such windows, and in this connection we are informed by Messrs. The Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Braintree, that they are now applying the "Zincspra" Process to as large a proportion of their output as is limited by the capacity of the plant recently put into commission at their Braintree works. In this "Zincspra" process the metal frames are first thoroughly cleaned by sand-blasting. Besides removing dirt and rust, this provides a "key" to the surface of the metal and it is this key which is essential to the success of the process. The zinc coating is then applied with a small "pistol" or atomiser, which is heated by means of an oxy-coal gas flame and into which zinc wire is fed by the aid of a small air-driven turbine. When this zinc wire comes into the heated zone existing within the atomiser it is liquefied and blown out in the form of vapour, which solidifies as soon as it impinges upon the surface of the cold metal bars under treatment and forms an impervious coating of zinc. The sprayed surface may then be finished with two coats of paint instead of four, as would be the case where the frames are primed and painted in the ordinary manner.



Patent Wall Drill and Plugging Tool. (Hand Tools, Ltd.)

Building Finance in the City

Our Financial Correspondent will be glad to answer any inquiries which may be addressed to him c/o the Editor

Although tobacco shares still continue to monopolise attention in the Industrial Section of the Stock Exchange, there has been a renewed inquiry for Electrical Equipment issues and for shares of companies closely associated with the building trade. Callenders and Enfield Cables have been prominent in the Electrical Section, and quick buying of General Electrics portends a favourable report and accounts. British Aluminiums have provided a feature spurting to 46s. 6d. Holborough Cements have also risen further to 26s. 6d., touching 27s., and Wall Papers Deferred have met with further inquiry at 33s. 6d. on dividend hopes. Vickers have strengthened to 8s. in the Engineering group, but, apart from Consetts, which rallied to 14s. 6d., Iron and Steel shares generally have reflected the poor results for the past year shown by some of the companies. Until a satisfactory solution is found to the coal dispute the undertakings chiefly concerned are bound to suffer.

Edmundsons' Electricity Corporation has made remarkable progress during the past few years, profits having steadily risen since 1920. For the twelve months to March 31 last the net figure is nearly £9,000 above that of the preceding year at £84,431, and the Ordinary dividend raised from 7 to 8 per cent., while the reserve again receives £20,000 and the amount carried forward raised by £4,400 to £19,590. Dividends and interest received in allied electrical undertakings, and the £251,365 in trustee securities amounted to £107,763, but direct profits from contract work were only £19,230, against £30,346 in 1924–25. Current finances are strong, there being an excess of liquid assets over liabilities of nearly £250,000. All the company's issues are sound industrial holdings.

Owing to debenture interest calling for £12,000, as against £800, the results of the Neuchatel Asphalte Company for 1925 do not make such a good showing as those for 1924, net profit coming out at £54,916, compared with £61,124. The directors state that the business continues to expand, but that, having regard to the general industrial outlook, both at home and abroad, an increase in the dividend is not yet deemed wise. The distribution, therefore, remains at 6¼ per cent. The balance sheet discloses a sound position, there being an excess of quick assets over liabilities amounting to £275,000.

The directors of the India Rubber, Gutta-Percha Company announce that trading for the half-year to end February last has been satisfactory. Compared with the corresponding period last year practically all departments have improved. There has been a falling off in the wireless section, but this is more than covered by the general increase in other directions. The £400,000 debentures which became due for payment in March were paid off and replaced by a similar issue, which was considerably over-subscribed. The interruption of the general strike and the coal trouble, will, however, adversely affect the second half of the year, and it is not yet possible to estimate, even approximately, the effect of these difficulties on the year's results. In these circumstances the directors are unable to recommend an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares, but the half-yearly Preference dividend will be forthcoming as usual.

Dealings have commenced in the ordinary shares of Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., the well-known producers of paints, colours, varnishes, etc. Established as far back as 1760, it became a private company in 1879 and was subsequently floated as a public concern. There are subsidiary companies in Australia, South Africa and France, the share capital of which is held by the parent. A consolidated balance sheet at July 31 last showed an excess of assets over liabilities of over £1,000,000. Average annual profits over the last four years of the combined undertakings are calculated at £113,899. The share capital is £1,000,000, of which £400,000 is issued in 7 per cent. cumulative preference and £501,375 in ordinary shares of £1 each. The latter are now quoted around 25s. Dividend for the last two years has been 10 per cent.

The Aberthaw and Bristol Channel Portland Cement Company made a profit of £111,039 for the year to March 31 last, or nearly £29,000 more than in the preceding year. The ordinary dividend has been increased from 12½ to 15 per cent., in addition to which the reserve allocation has been raised to £30,000, making that fund up to £150,000, leaving £72,700 to be carried forward or £7,000 more than the amount brought in. Operations, however, have since been seriously interfered with by the general strike and continuance of the coal stoppage.

Answers to Enquirers

R. L. P.—(1) This company pays its dividend yearly and the last distribution was 15 per cent. paid on November 27. (2) The shares must be regarded purely as a speculation, the future of the undertaking being dependent upon the results of the work now in hand. (3) Worth keeping, but should they recover to the price paid, then sell.

Local Variations in Construction

(*Continued from p.* 621.)

pitch is sufficiently usual to be taken as normal practice, whereas examples in other districts are relatively uncommon and usually confined to actual gables; *e.g.*, Savoy Farm, Denham, Bucks.

But the specially typical Yorkshire house is of a rather later date—stone-walled and roofed with "grey slates," as the stone slab roofing is called. The walling material may be sandstone or gritstone and it usually is treated in a manner intermediate between rubble and ashlar, a sort of coarse ashlar is the best description. Most of the characteristics of this Yorkshire work may be seen in the farmhouse illustrated in Fig. 40, which shows the low roof pitch necessitated by the heavy roof slabs, the coped gables without parapets (the slates being bedded on the wall and covered by the coping stones as shown in Fig. 41), the mullioned windows of numerous lights and low proportion, and the stumpy chimneys—not in this case surmounted by short diagonal shafts as mentioned in Article VIII.

The gable pitch is usually between 35 and 40 degrees and the size of slabs varies between 24 inches by 40 inches by about 1 inch thick at the eaves to 5 inches by 9 inches at the ridge. The slabs were bedded solidly when laid and the roof surfaces afterwards gone over externally and caulked with moss, the trade of "mosser" having been a regular and well recognised one. The manner of laying the coping may be held to have produced the characteristic and rather uncouth kneeler or gable-springer with its weighting finial of ball or pinnacle shape. Ridges were made of dressed stone and often valleys also; swept valleys were not practised. Several little mannerisms of detail were shown in and around the door openings, the most distinctive being the recessing of a part of the face of the deep lintel with a series of fanciful curves as shown in the example on Fig. 41. Label stops were also treated curiously and rather ponderously, as shown on the same illustration. A great variety of these distinctive features is shown in Mr. Ambler's book.

The alluvial district around Hull and inwards to York early became a brick-making area and developed a brick and pantile manner in common with the rest of Eastern England, but this is not specially characteristic, though the earliest (mediæval) brick buildings of Hull suggest an affinity with the Baltic rather than Flanders, which evidently influenced the remaining coast towns as far as the Cinque Ports.

The Week's Building News

London and Home Counties.

BARKING.—The Education Committee have presented to the Board of Education for approval plans of the proposed new R.C. School.

BERMONDSEY.—The B.C. are to proceed with the erection of another nine houses on the Salisbury Street area at a cost of £5,000.—Conveniences are to be improved at a cost of £300.—The borough engineer is to proceed with road and sewer works on the Salisbury estate at a cost of £7,500.—Messrs. Leighton & Higgs are to rebuild shops at 188-194 Southwark Park Road and 145 St. James's Road.

CAMBERWELL.—The B.C. are to proceed with road works at the new cemetery at Honor Oak at a cost of £15,000. It is proposed to erect chapel, lodge, shelters and conveniences at the cemetery at a cost of £10,000. Plans passed: shops and garages, Melbourne Grove, for Messrs. Wm. Wilmot, Ltd.; flats on site off Champion Park, for Mr. R. W. K. Goddard. The Board of Guardians are to extend the maternity ward at St. Giles's Infirmary.

CROYDON.—Plans for the erection of 29 houses have been passed by the Borough Council, for Messrs. Paish, Tyler & Crump, of East Croydon.

CROYDON.—Plans have been passed by the Borough Council for the erection of 64 houses at Fairlands and Redford Avenues, for Mr. A. Ducket.

EAST HAM.—The Corporation have arranged for Mr. J. Haworth, the chemist and manager of the Sheffield Corporation sewage works, to act as consulting engineer in connection with the proposed extension of the sewage disposal works.

EASTRY, THANET.—Eastry Rural District Council are applying to the Ministry of Health for a loan of £30,000 for the purpose of granting the subsidy in respect of the 400 houses proposed to be erected at Snowdown and Nonington. The clerk has also been instructed to apply for consent to the promotion of a public utility society in connection with the erection of 100 houses at Elvington Village, and for the sanction of the Ministry to the granting of a lump sum subsidy and the raising of a loan for the purpose.

FULHAM.—Messrs. Loud & Western, Ltd., are to construct a building on a site at the corner of Broughton Road and Bolow Road.

HANWELL.—The U.D.C. have obtained consent of the Ministry of Health to contract with the Lansdowne Building Co. for the erection of 30 houses on the Hopefield estate at £15,000.—Various improvements are to be carried out at Churchfields recreation ground.

ISLINGTON.—Eighteen houses are to be erected on the Pryland House Estate, Highbury New Park.

ST. PANCRAS.—Messrs. Mouchel & Partners, Ltd., consulting engineers for the reconstruction of the bridge over the Regents Canal at Kentish Town Road, suggest that in view of the special nature of the work only specialist firms should be invited to tender, and the B.C. have decided accordingly.—The Gipsy Queen public house, Malden Road, is to be reconstructed.—Plans have been prepared for the reconstruction of 367 Euston Road.—Mr. H. Austen Hall, F.R.I.B.A., has prepared frontage lines for premises in Arlington Road for the Gas Light & Coke Co., Ltd.

TILBURY.—At a recent meeting of the Urban Council it was stated that the Council now had 1,242 houses built and occupied out of 1,670, the full number in the present scheme to be completed.

WANDSWORTH.—Plans have been passed by the Borough Council for the erection of 93 houses in Woodmansterne Road, Streatham; and 8 houses in Hawkhurst Road, for Messrs. Wates, Ltd.

WEST HAM.—The Corporation are to call a conference of neighbouring authorities to consider plans for the provision of joint accommodation for mental defectives on land at Ockenden.

WEMBOURNE.—The Very Rev. Canon Burns is in charge of a scheme for the erection of a church, presbytery and parish hall for which a site has been secured.

WOOLWICH.—The B.C. have obtained consent to a scheme for the erection of 500 concrete houses on the Easyform system of construction at Eltham, at a cost of £250,000

WOOLWICH.—The London County Council, on Tuesday, sanctioned the following loans for housing purposes: Wandsworth Borough Council, 16 houses on the Furzedown estate, £8,903; Woolwich Borough Council, 71 houses on the Eltham estate, £12,340 and £31,314; also £250,000 for the erection of 500 concrete houses on the Easiform at Eltham.

Southern Counties.

BOURNEMOUTH.—The Corporation have obtained sanction to borrow £5,000 for the Iford Lane widening.—Sanction is being obtained for a loan of £3,000 for the completion of the Overstrand premises.—The borough engineer has prepared a scheme for drainage for the northern district, the cost being estimated at £86,000, for which loan sanction is to be obtained.—The borough engineer has prepared plans for fire station premises and public conveniences in Wimborne Road.—Workshops and shelters are to be erected at Meyrick Park, at a cost of £1,500.—The Corporation are offering no opposition to the proposals of the Southern Railway Co. to provide a goods yard in proximity to Stourfield School.

DORCHESTER.—The Corporation have acquired land for housing, and instructed Mr. C. W. Pike, A.R.I.B.A., to prepare plans for 26 houses.

HOVE.—A good deal of building activity is going on at Hove. Within the past fortnight the Works Committee of the Council have approved plans of thirty-three new houses and eight flats—all to be erected by private enterprise—in addition to business premises and garages. Builders are also busy in converting existing houses into flats.

PORTLAND.—The U.D.C. have approved plans for the improvement of Queen's Road corner. A site at Fortune's Well is to be obtained for the erection of a convenience.

WEYMOUTH.—The Housing Committee are shortly to recommend a scheme for housing persons displaced through closing orders.

Eastern Counties

CHELMSFORD.—The churchwardens of St. Mary's (Cathedral) Church proposes to extend the chancel as a memorial to the first Bishop of Chelmsford. It was also decided to apply for a faculty for the proposed new vestries. The plans are in the hands of the Cathedral architect, Sir Charles Nicholson.

HADLEIGH (SUFFOLK).—The U.D.C. propose erecting 12 cottages at Hadleigh.

MALDON (ESSEX).—The Town Council have purchased a site (1,700 feet or thereabouts with a depth of 150 feet) for £2,250, for the erection of working class dwellings.

SAFFRON WALDEN.—At the last meeting of the Town Council it was decided to build 48 working class houses.

SKEGNESS.—The Council have decided to approach Lord Scarborough with a view to purchasing land for the erection of a public abattoir in the vicinity of the cattle market.

North Western Counties

ACCRINGTON.—The Corporation has sold the Piccadilly site to Messrs. Montague Burton, Ltd., wholesale clothiers of Leeds. New buildings are to be erected which will have to be set back to widen the street. These will be at least three storeys high, with Yorkshire stone fronts.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Plans are to be prepared by the managers of the St. Peter's Schools, Welbeck Street, for improvements and alterations to satisfy the requirements of the B.E. Plans are being prepared for proposed structural alterations to St. Ann's R.C. School.

BEBINGTON.—The U.D.C. have decided to apply for sanction to erect 100 houses of the two-bedroom type in the district.

BIRKENHEAD.—Mr. H. A. Thomas, architect, 15 Lord Street, Liverpool, is preparing plans for the erection of a cinema and shops in Borough Road for Mr. Andrew Boyd.

BOLTON.—Provisional estimates for the Bolton War Memorial amounting to £9,502, were submitted to a meeting of the committee over which the Mayor presided at the Town Hall. Mr. A. J. Hope, of Messrs. Brawshaw, Gass & Hope, architects, in submitting the estimates, said they were not competitive figures. It was decided that the memorial should be in grey Scotch granite, and a sub-committee was asked to obtain competitive estimates and submit them to the next meeting of the full committee. Some discussion took place on the character of the proposed symbolical figures, but eventually it was decided that it would be unwise to bind sculptors to fixed ideas, and the sub-committee was asked to obtain sketches from two sculptors of good repute.

DUKINFIELD.—The T.C. have instructed Mr. J. Gibson, architect of Messrs. Lindley & Gibson, Ashton-under-Lyne, to prepare a lay-out plan for the erection of 10 houses on the Birch Lane site and obtain alternative tenders for 10 and 20 houses respectively.

LIVERPOOL.—Alluding to the proposed extension of the Liverpool Walker Art Gallery, at a meeting of the Arts Committee

recently, Alderman Cole said that very shortly a conference would be held with the Town Clerk and other officials for the consideration of details, and afterwards specific proposals would be placed before the committee. It was the expressed wish of the Lord Mayor, and it was also the decision of the committee, that competitive plans and designs should be invited. In his own opinion, the competition should be confined to architects within a limited area round Liverpool.

LYTHAM ST. ANNES.—The M.H. have sanctioned the borrowing of £35,000 for the construction of a main sewer and £11,000 for the construction of a portion of Church Road. The B.E. have approved the purchase by the governors of Lytham School Charities of a site adjoining King Edward School for the provision of a secondary school for girls.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. G. F. Darbyshire, builder, 40 Birch Lane, Longsight, is to erect 76 houses on a site off Mauldeth Road, Burnage; Messrs. E. Turner, Ltd., builders, 284 Stretford Road, are to erect 68 houses at Fog Lane, Didsbury; Mr. J. Reid Wilkinson, A.M.I.E., has prepared the plans for a new impregnating shop at the works in Melba Street and Wheler Street, of Messrs. Ferguson Pailin, Ltd., electrical engineers; Mr. W. Porter, L.R.I.B.A., architect, of Stafford, has prepared plans for additions and improvements to the United Methodist Church and Sunday-school, Queens Road and Lodge Street, Cheetham, for the trustees.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. A. McDonald, architect, 71 Meadow Street, Moss Side, has prepared the plans for additions to the works at Lees Street and Oak Street, West Gorton, for Messrs. M. E. Robinson & Co., Ltd., engineers and millwrights. A one-storey brick building will be erected with a Belfast roof of non-combustible materials. Mr. Ernest Ogden, architect, 1 Ridgefield, is preparing the plans for rebuilding the Birch Arms public house, Gorton Lane, for the Openshaw Brewery Co., Ltd., in connection with the Gorton Lane improvement scheme of the City Council.

MANCHESTER.—The Board of Management of the Adelphi Convent, Salford, Manchester, propose to make extensions to their buildings. Plans are being prepared by Mr. W. R. Watson, architect, 22 Albion Street, Dowanhill, Glasgow. Tenders have not yet been invited and no contracts are placed.

MANCHESTER.—The foundations of the new masonic temple at Manchester having been completed, builders desirous of tendering for the superstructure are invited to send their names immediately to Mr. R. Verney Clayton, 2 Cozer Road, Manchester.

PRESTON.—The board of management of the Queen Victoria Royal Infirmary, are proposing to erect a new wing at a total estimate of about £47,500. Mr. C. M. Lillie, architect, Bamber Bridge is in charge of the scheme.

STRETFORD.—The Baths Committee are considering the question of the erection of baths in Trafford Park. Negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of 29 acres of land on the south side of Derbyshire Lane West which would accommodate 350 houses at 12 houses to the acre.

WARRINGTON.—The members of St. Alban's Church have acquired premises in Bewsey Street for conversion for a parochial hall. The Rev. H. Battye, of St. Clement's Church, is proposing to make extensions to the Sunday-school. The first portion of the scheme is estimated to cost £1,000. Plans are being prepared by the borough surveyor for the conversion of the Baths Hotel into three shops, estimated to cost £600. Building operations are shortly to be commenced on the erection of the new St. Oswald's Church in Padgete Lane.

WARRINGTON.—Messrs. R. & S. Smith, builders and contractors, Birtles Road, Warrington, are proposing to erect 50 houses of brick construction on a site in Vista Road, Earlestown. The Council are prepared to entertain favourably the erection by them of some further houses in Park Road.

WIGAN.—The Wigan Corporation propose to erect a new Council school on a site in Leader Street, Wigan. Plans have been prepared by the borough engineer, Mr. R. B. Donald, M.Inst.C.E., Municipal Buildings, Wigan. No contracts have been placed.

WALTON-LE-DALE.—The D.C. are considering the question of the erection of an additional 60 houses on land at Lostock Hall, belonging to the Council.

Western Counties

BATH SURVEYING COMMITTEE has recommended the reorganisation of the staff of the city engineer's office with increases as from June 1, as follows:—Mr. G. H. Roberts as architectural assistant, at £250 a year; Mr. P. Smart, as engineering assistant, at £250 a year; and Mr. A. Holmes, as junior assistant at £150 a year. Mr. K. H. Moon is transferred from the office of the Surveyor of Corporate Property at a salary of £200 a year.

BRIDGWATER COUNCIL proposes to spend £3,000 on repairs to the market.

CHIPPING SODBURY.—The Council has decided to build 58 houses in various parishes in its area.

KEYNSHAM.—The Council is to erect 24 houses at Keynsham, 14 at Whitchurch and six at Saltford. A survey has also been made of a housing site for Brislington.

North Eastern Counties

BARNSLEY.—The Corporation are urging for the acceleration of the clearance of the New Street unhealthy area.—A site in New Street is suggested for the erection of an infant welfare centre.—A scheme is to be prepared for sewering at Smithy Wood and Hill Top.—The borough engineer is to proceed with the Slough Dyke culvert scheme. A site of 55 acres in the Worsborough district is to be acquired for a housing scheme.—Six acres at Carlton Lane have been acquired for housing.—Messrs. Briggs & Thornley, architects, are to describe to members of the Council their plans of the proposed new Town Hall.

BRADFORD.—The parochial council of St. Margarets' Church at Frizing Hall are proposing to erect a new Sunday School and Church Institute, to the plans prepared by Messrs. T. H. and F. Healey, architects, 42 Tyrrell Street, Bradford.

BRADFORD.—An important contract which has been placed by the Bradford Corporation for the rock asphalt paving work in connection with the tram-track reconstruction in Manningham Lane, Bradford. The approximate area which forms the contract is 6,000 superficial yards. Messrs. J. Dickinsen & Sons, Ltd., Bolton, have secured the contract, the prices including a guarantee of free maintenance of five years. Several firms submitted tenders, the price ranging from 11s. to 8s. per yard.

BURLEY-IN-WHARFEDALE District Council is to carry out a scheme for the erection of 34 non-parlour type houses and two of the parlour type.

EPPLETON COLLIERY.—Building operations will shortly be commenced for the erection of a new elementary school at Eppleton Colliery to replace the old premises, which have been condemned as unsuitable. Mr. H. M. Nowell, of Stockton, is the general builder, and the architect is Mr. F. Willey, of the Durham County Education Committee.

HALIFAX.—A contract for the conversion of the old Post Office building at Shipley into offices for the Halifax Permanent Benefit Building Society has been placed with Messrs. Michael Booth & Sons, Akam Road, Bradford. The surveyor to the Shipley District Council is also preparing plans for the erection of 70 houses on the Saltaire Estate for which tenders will be invited shortly.

HUDDERSFIELD.—The architect of the Huddersfield Corporation is to prepare plans for swimming and slipper baths to be erected at an estimated cost of about £40,000.

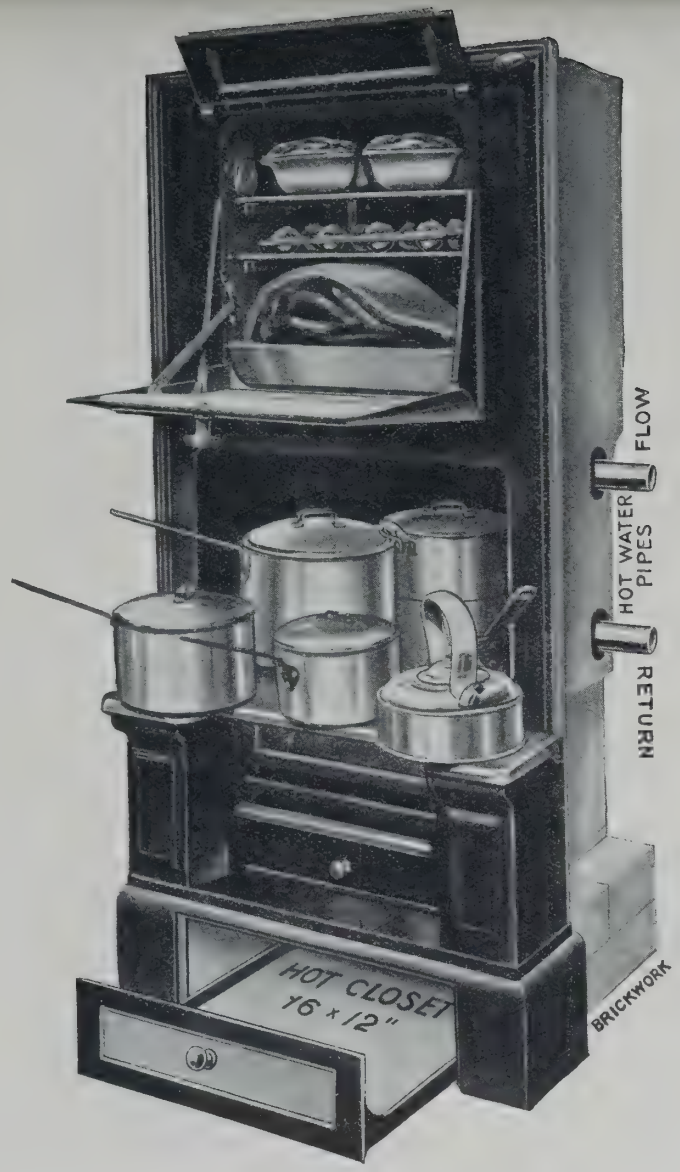
HUDDERSFIELD.—Messrs. J. Berry & Son, architects, Market Place, have been instructed to prepare the plans for the erection of a new school for the managers of the National School at Scammoden, in lieu of the one recently destroyed by fire.

HULL.—The Hull Corporation, in re-housing people evicted from a slum area of that city, have decided to adopt the flat system, and last week placed contracts for the erection of the first block of sixteen flats. They will be four storeys high, and the accommodation will consist of two or three bedrooms, a parlour and a kitchen. Electricity will be provided for lighting, and gas cookers fixed, while there will be central heating.

LEEDS.—The Leeds Board of Guardians are to invite tenders for two improvement schemes at the Beckett Street Institution. One scheme is the macadamising of 1,100 super yards of roadway and the other is for the wood block paving of the laundry.—A new factory is to be erected upon a site in Elland Road, Leeds, near the bottom of Crow Nest Lane for the Anglo-Continental Case Co., Ltd.—The reconstruction of Board Lane, Leeds, for which tenders are being invited, will be started immediately after the Tercentenary Celebrations. The existing rock asphalt is to be taken up and a new one laid with two coat asphalt macadam upon a concrete foundation.—Tenders are to be invited for alterations and additions to Oxley Hall, Weetwood, which is the residence for women students at the Leeds University.

NEWCASTLE.—Plans for 37 houses to be erected by private enterprise in the city have been approved by Newcastle Corporation Town Improvement Committee.

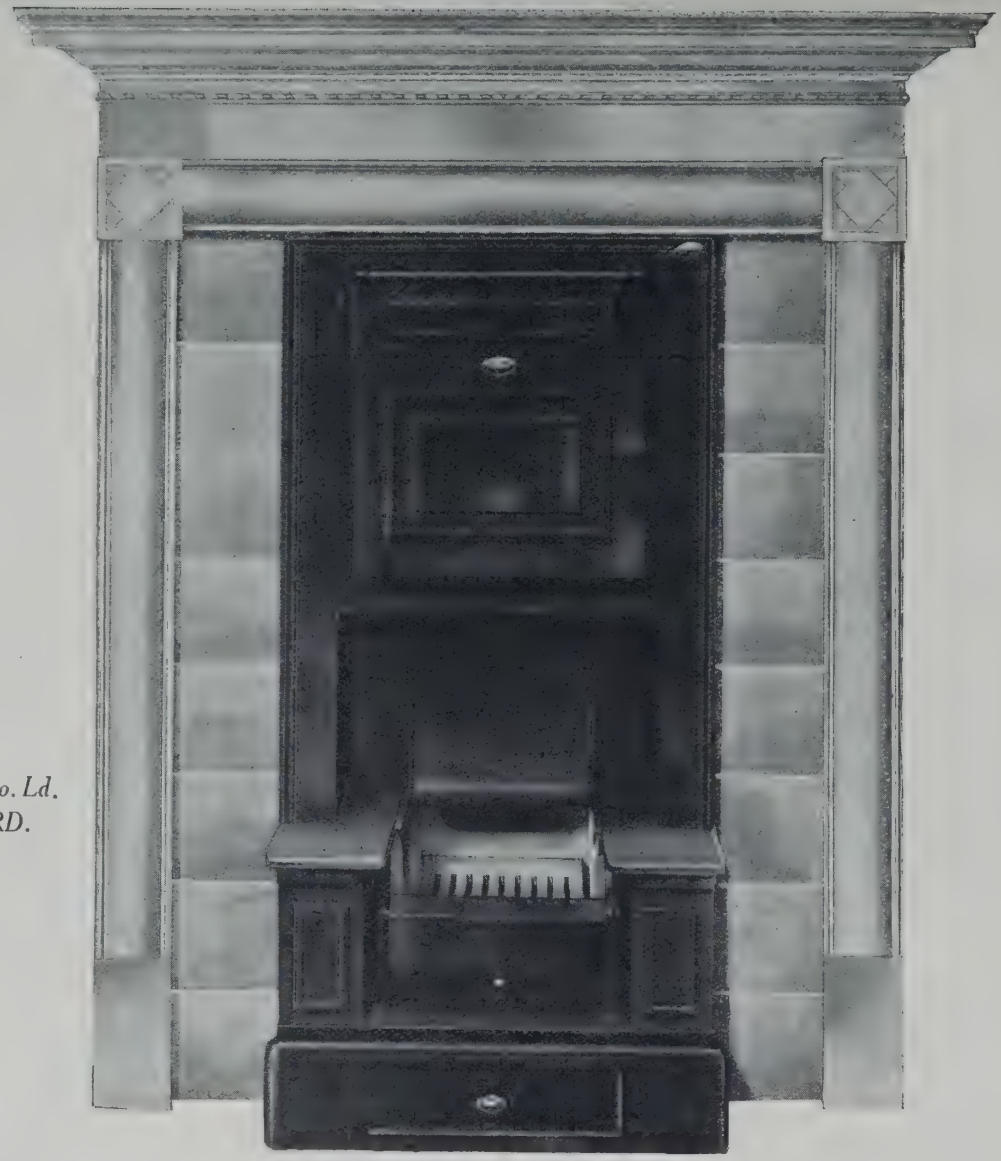
OTLEY.—The U.D.C. have decided to proceed with the development of the first section of Harefield estate by erecting 58 houses. Plans passed: petrol station, Station Yard, for Shell-Mex, Ltd.; extensions, Atlas Works, for Messrs. Dawson, Payne and Elliott.



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ROTHERHAM.—The Education Committee have approved the plans of the proposed extension of Badsley Moor Council School to provide further accommodation for 250 scholars.

SHIPLEY.—The U.D.C. are proposing to erect a further 70 houses on their Saltaire estate.

SUNDERLAND.—Messrs. Hedley & Dent, architects, 43 Frederick Street, have in hand the preparations of plans for the erection of a new school at the Causeway, Monkswearmouth, for the Rev. Father Hall. The building is to accommodate about 250 scholars.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—The T.C. are to apply for sanction to erect 151 additional subsidy houses on the Rift Housing site at an estimated cost of £70,000.

Midland Counties

CHESTERFIELD.—The Chesterfield Corporation have decided to erect new offices for the tramways department, and are receiving tenders for same up to July 12. Mr. Bailey Deeping, architect, 12 Gluman Gate, Chesterfield, has the matter in hand.

HALESOWEN.—The Housing Committee had considered an application by the contractors of the Hawne Housing scheme, Messrs. Joseph Harper & Sons, Ltd., of Blackheath, for an increase of 10s. per thousand in regard to bricks, on account of an increase to them of 15s. per thousand, or, alternatively, to be allowed to use old bricks in the foundations. The committee decided to refuse the application.

MARTLEY.—At a meeting of the District Council it was reported that sanction had been obtained from the Ministry of Health to a loan of £25,000 for the erection of houses.

RIPLEY.—The Midland Empire Theatres, Ltd., are about to alter and enlarge the Empire Theatre at Ripley, the work being put out to tender. The architect is Mr. J. Tomlinson, Victoria Street, South Normanton.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.—The Electricity Committee have decided to erect two new sub-stations, one at Mere Green, and the other at Leslie Road, Streetly.

WALSALL.—The borough surveyor has been instructed to proceed, at a cost of £9,389 13s. 6d., with the widening of Weston Street and Lord Street, in connection with the provision of 177 additional houses on the Palfrey site. At the council meeting, the Housing Committee in confirming their claim that they were proceeding as fast as they could with the housing schemes, pointed out that lay-out plans had been approved for 196 houses on the Beatrice Street (Leamore) site, and for 346 at Four Crosses, Leamore.—Plans passed: 15 houses, off Broadstone Avenue, for Buildings (Aldridge), Ltd.; four houses, Bentley New Drive, for Messrs. H. Tomlinson & Son; new offices, Ryecroft Street, for Messrs. A. H. Mould & Sons; two houses and shop, Bloxwich Road, for Miss A. A. Hughes; store room, Pinfold, Bloxwich, for Messrs. J. & F. Wootton.

WORCESTER.—The Highways and Bridges Committee of the Worcestershire C.C. report that the cost of carrying out the strengthening of Holt Fleet Bridge, as suggested by French engineers, would be approximately £4,000 for the iron part, and a further £4,300 for the masonry abutments. The Committee authorised the county surveyor to prepare the detailed plans, after having visited the bridges in France.

West of England

PLYMOUTH.—The town clerk reports that the authorities of the Western Counties Institution have plans for the erection of a colony for defectives in the Dawlish district. Reeds (Plymouth), Ltd., are acquiring land at Princes Rock from the Corporation. The Land Committee are to report on designs for the redecoration of the Council Chamber. Mr. H. J. Hammick is preparing a lay-out of an estate at Lower Compton. Mr. W. Reed has prepared plans for 44 garages, motor showroom, workshops and dwelling apartments on land at Stuart Road, Pennycomequick.

Wales

LLANELLY.—The trustees of Nazareth Church have decided to put into operation the erection of a new church at Llwynhendy, to plans prepared by Messrs. W. Griffiths & Sons, architects, Falcon Chambers, Llanelly.

NEWPORT.—It is stated that one of the largest municipal halls in South Wales would be constructed if a project now being considered by the Town Council was adopted. It is suggested that the proposed hall could be let for concerts, municipal meetings, and other functions.

NEWPORT, MON.—Plans passed: pavilion, Allt-yr-yn Avenue, for Mr. S. R. Pullinger; works extensions, Corporation Roap, for Messrs. J. Lysaght, Ltd.; 6 houses, Brynglas Road, for Mr. C. E. Tebbs; 4 houses, St. Julian Road, for Messrs. Taylor Bros.; 8 houses, Conway Road, for Mr. H. Bugden; works extensions, Libeneth Road, for Newport Rivet Co.; 11 houses, Arundel Street, for Mr. A. D. Davies.

PONTARDULAIS. A new picture theatre is to be built. The architects are Messrs. Gibb & Smith, Port Talbot.

RHYDYGROES.—A new factory is to be erected for Messrs. Milk Foods, Ltd.

SWANSEA.—Mr. T. P. Jenkins, of Waterloo Street, has prepared plans for extensive hotel extensions.

SWANSEA.—The Corporation have arranged terms with the G.W.R. regarding the construction of the bridge over the level crossing at King's Dock.—Information is to be obtained from other towns in connection with proposals for a central garage.—Church Army Housing, Ltd., are acquiring land in Waunwen Road for a public utility housing scheme.

Scotland

ABERDEEN.—The plans of a laboratory of clinical chemistry to be erected at the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary have been approved by a joint committee of the University Council and the Infirmary Board. Instructions have been given to proceed with the erection of the laboratory at once.

ABERDEEN.—To cope with the development of the trade between Aberdeen and Iceland, the Harbour Commissioners are to erect a shed 150 feet long and 30 feet wide at Ferry Road, at a cost of £1,530.

ARBROATH.—More houses are about to be erected in the west end of Arbroath. The Dean of Guild Court have passed plans for the erection in Viewfield Road by Messrs. W. M. Soutar, Bracklinn, Arbroath, and Arch. S. Soutar, London, of a two storey villa and for the erection in Rose Street by Mr. James Scott, 2 Grange Road, Alloa, of a bungalow.

CARLISLE.—Land has been acquired for the extension of the gasworks, the cost being estimated at £42,000. Plans passed: estate plan, London Road, for Messrs. Benwell & Slack; 3 shops, Blackwell Road, for Mr. G. Armstrong.

EDINBURGH.—The Edinburgh Corporation has received the sanction of the Dean of Guild Court to erect 60 three-roomed houses at a cost of £375 each at Balgrees Road. The Town Council intends to erect 400 houses on this site.

ELGIN.—The Plans Committee of Elgin Town Council have passed the following: Plans of picture house to be erected in South Street by the Picture House Co., Elgin; sawmills to be erected by Mr. George Milne, in Wards Road; and plans of business premises in Abbey Street.

FALKIRK.—The Falkirk Dean of Guild Court have granted a warrant to Falkirk Building Society to erect four blocks, each containing four-flatted houses, at Mungalhead Road, Bainsford, at an estimated cost of £7,200.

GLASGOW.—The Housing Committee of Glasgow Corporation recommends the purchase of 30 acres of land at Low Balernock, Springburn. The acquisition of this site will make possible an extension of the housing schemes at Hillhouse and Balgray Bank.

GLASGOW.—Plans for two new Corporation housing schemes were passed at a meeting of the Glasgow Dean of Guild Court. Three hundred houses are to be erected at Tulcross at an estimated cost of £450 each; and at Robroyston 200 dwellings of the "Weir" type are to be built. The cost, including road construction, will be rather less than £70,000.

LARGS.—A scheme is under consideration at Largs to erect a town hall by public subscription, and the indications are that the efforts in that direction will be attended with success.

MAXWELLTOWN.—The Scottish Board of Health has granted permission to the Maxwelltown Town Council to add 24 houses to the original scheme of 120 houses to be erected at Traqueer Holm. The houses are to be three-apartment two-storey dwellings and the cost per house is £388.

NAIRN.—The Nairn Town Council has decided to apply for a provisional order for the construction of a new harbour to replace the present haven which has fallen so seriously into disrepair as to be beyond renovation.

PAISLEY.—The Paisley Dean of Guild Court have granted the following: M. Drew & Sons, Colinslee, hair works, to make extensions to their works there; Jas. Y. Keanie, Ltd., builders and contractors, Johnstone, to erect four double cottages at Lanfine Road, Paisley.

STIRLING.—South Shields Town Council at the adjourned meeting last night decided to sell the new houses which are being erected on the east side of Sunderland Road. A long discussion followed, in which Councillor R. Chapman urged that the houses should be sold in order to release money with which the Council could build further houses.



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BALLINAMEELA.—Tenders are invited for roofing and repairing Ballinameela Church, situated about six miles from Dungarvan. Particulars of Mr. J. Bowen, B.E., Co. S., Dungarvan, or to Very Rev. J. Gleeson, P.P., Aglish, Cappoquin.

BALLYHAISE.—June 28.—Tenders are invited for the erection and completion of dwelling house and business premises in Ballyhaise, for James Brady, Esq., merchant, Ballyhaise. Architect: Mr. P. J. Brady, M.R.I.A.I.

BELCHAMP WALTER.—June 30.—For retiling the north side of the roof of St. Mary's Church, Belchamp Walter. Apply to Mr. F. P. Earee, 36 Market Hill, Sudbury.

BLACKWELL.—July 7.—The Blackwell Rural District Council are asking for tenders for the erection of houses in the following parishes: Blackwell, 16; Scarcliffe, 20; Upper Langwith, 10; Shirebrook, 16; Pinxton, 14; South Normanton, 22. All information from Mr. A. H. Elliott, architect, Union Street, Mansfield.

BRIERLEY HILL.—For the painting, colouring, etc., of 25 houses (more or less) on the Mill Street Estate Housing Scheme. Particulars from Mr. John Yorke, M.I.M. and Cy. E., Surveyor, Town Hall, Brierley Hill.

BRISLINGTON.—July 5.—Somerset County Council invite tenders for the demolition of certain buildings, the widening of the carriage way and the provision of a footpath at the White Hart Corner, Brislington, on the main Bath-Bristol Road, A 36, in the Rural District of Keynsham. Conditions, bills of quantities, etc., from Edward Stead, A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I., County Surveyor, High Street, Weston-super-Mare. Deposit £2.

CHELMSFORD.—July 5.—The Chelmsford Joint Hospital Board invite tenders to thoroughly brush down and apply one coat of red oxide to the exterior of the corrugated iron fences surrounding the premises of the isolation hospital, Baddow Road, Chelmsford; the work to be carried out during the month of September, 1926. Particulars of Mr. Adolphus G. Maskell, Clerk to the Board.

CHESTER.—June 29.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., invite tenders for the erection and completion of a telephone exchange at Christleton, Chester. Particulars of Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, King Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

CHIPPING SODBURY.—July 3.—The Council invite tenders for the erection of houses in the following parishes: Acton Turville, 4; Hillesley, 4; Hawkesbury, 4; Horton, 2; Jabe Station, 24; Coalpit Heath, 4; Wickwar, 6; Wick, 6; Pucklechurch, 4; Chipping Sodbury, 4; Stoke Gifford, 4; Frenchay, 4; total, 70. Separate tenders may be submitted for each or the whole of the sites, also alternative tenders in brick, stone, or concrete will be considered. Particulars from the Housing Architect, Council Offices, Chipping Sodbury. Deposit £1 1s.

COULSDON.—July 3.—The Lunatic Asylums Visiting Committee of the Surrey County Council invite tenders for the erection of six pairs of cottages at Netherne Mental Hospital, Coulsdon, Surrey. Bills of quantity and form of tender of Mr., F. J. Hodgson, Lic.R.I.B.A., A.I.Struct., 36 High Street, Guildford. Deposit £1 1s.

COVENTRY.—July 3.—The Electricity Committee invite tenders for the erection of a new substation at Green Lane. Particulars from George Tough, Engineer and Manager, Council House. Close July 3.

FELIXSTOWE.—Tenders are invited for renovations at Maldon Congregational Chapel. The work includes heating, lighting and decorating. Particulars may be had on application to R. J. Girling, F.S.I., surveyor, Felixstowe.

GOOLE.—July 6.—The Goole Urban District Council invite tenders for the erection of fifty-eight "A" type houses on the Westfield Avenue and Jacksonville sites. Drawings may be seen at the office of Mr. J. H. Castle, engineer and surveyor, Council offices.

HADLEIGH (SUFFOLK).—July 3.—For the erection of 12 cottages, for the U.D.C. Apply to Mr. H. W. F. Grimwade, clerk, Hadleigh.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—June 29.—The Commissioners of His Majesty's Works, etc., invite tenders for the erection of an extension to the Harrow-on-the-Hill Telephone Exchange. Particulars of Contracts Branch, H.M. Office of Works, Kin Charles Street, S.W.1. Deposit £1 1s.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—July 12.—The Corporation invit tenders for the erection on their housing estate of 50 non-parlou houses. The contractor will be required to conform with th conditions of the Ministry of Health circular 520A respectin the employment of apprentices. Plans and specification of th Borough Surveyor. Deposit £1 1s.

LANCHESTER.—July 8.—Lanchester Rural District Counci invite tenders for the erection and completion of 50 Class A houses at Craghead. Particulars of J. J. S. Barker, Clerk to the Council.

MALDON (ESSEX).—No date.—For renovations to Maldo Congregational Chapel. Apply to Mr. R. J. Girling, surveyor Felixstowe.

MALLING.—July 7.—The Malling Rural District Counci invite tenders for work of cleansing and painting at the isolatio hospital and porters' cottage, East Malling.

NEWCASTLE.—June 30.—The Housing Committee of the Corporation invite tenders for the erection of 114 brick house on their Pendower Estate, Benwell, Newcastle. Specification the Housing Architect, 18 Cloth Market, Newcastle. Deposi £3 3s.

PITSEA.—July 7.—For additions and alterations to the Pitsea Elementary School, for the Essex Education Committee Contract Guarantee Bond. Apply to Mr. John Stuart, Old Court, Chelmsford. Deposit £1 1s.

SMETHWICK.—July 8.—The Borough Council invite tenders for the erection of eight parlour-type houses at corner o Blackthorn Road and Warley Road, Londonderry, Oldbury Specification, etc., of Mr. Roland Fletcher, A.M.I.C.E., borough engineer and surveyor, Council House, Smethwick. Deposi £2 2s.

STAFFORD.—July 3.—Tenders are invited for the painting o a portion of the Poor Law Institution in Marston Road, Stafford Particulars from Mr. D. W. Dix, the Master of the Poor Law Institution. Tenders to Mr. C. B. Wilton, Clerk to the Guardians Union Offices, Stafford.

STORNOWAY.—July 10.—The Provost, Magistrates, and Councillors of the Burgh of Stornoway invite tenders for the mason and brick, carpenter and joiner, slater, plumber and drainage, lath, plaster and concrete, and painter and glazier works required in the reconstruction of the municipal buildings and library, Stornoway. Mr. John G. Chisholm, architect and surveyor, 15 Union Street, Inverness.

STOURBRIDGE.—July 16.—The Worcestershire Education Committee invite tenders for general repairs, asphalting work etc., at Orchard Lane Council School, Lye, Stourbridge. Particulars from Mr. A. V. Rowe, county architect, 38 Foregate Street, Worcester. Tenders to Mr. A. W. Priestley, Director o Education, Worcester.

STOWMARKET.—July 9.—Stowmarket Urban District Council invite tenders for the erection of 24 non-parlour houses and 6 parlour houses. Mr. P. C. G. Hayward, Clerk to the Council.

Building Tenders Accepted

ALTRINCHAM.—For the extension and covering of the market for the U.D.C. Steelwork, Lambourne & Co., Ltd. Manchester, £5,000.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—For the extensions to the Chris Church Schools at Little Moss, for the trustees, Messrs. Eaton Sons & Cantrell, architects, Stamford Street, Ashton-under Lyne. James Green, Ashton. Plumbing, painting and glazing S. H. Coop, Ashton.

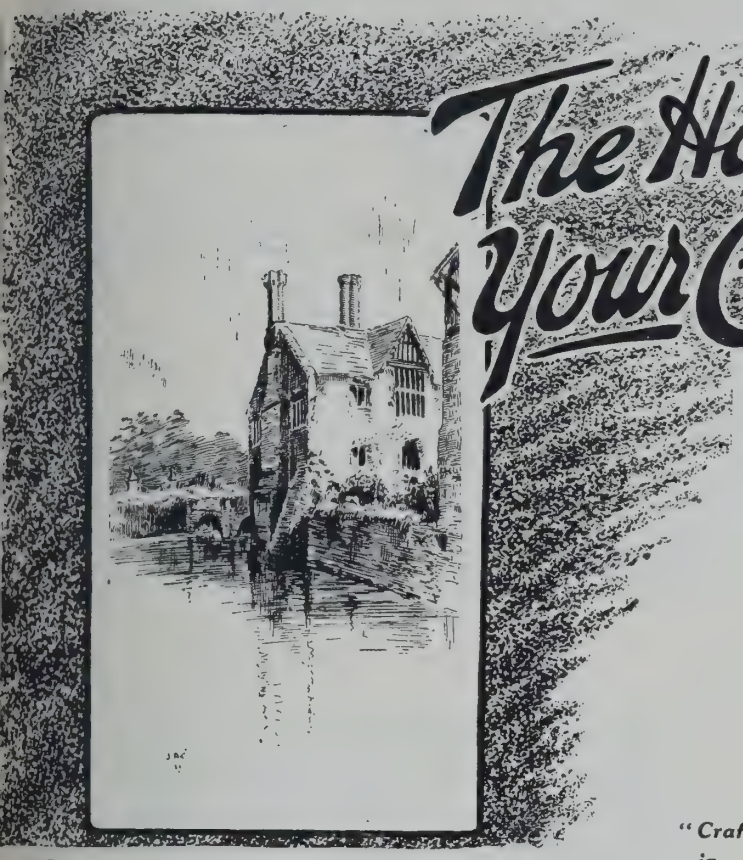
BARNSLEY.—For the erection of the new shop premises and warehouse in Bramsley Road, for the Barnsley British Co-operative Society, Ltd., Mr. N. A. Whitham, architect, Building Department, Barnsley British Co-operative Society, Ltd.

BARNSLEY.—The Corporation Housing Committee recommend the tender of Messrs. Clarke & Squire for the erection at the Carlton site of 22 two-bedroom type houses at £364 per house, and of 46 three-bedroom type at £420 per house.

BECKENHAM.—U.D.C. Housing Committee recommend the tender, £31,257, of Mr. H. W. Sawyer, for the erection of 60 brick houses on the Shortlands estate.

BRYNMAWR.—Erecting 26 houses for the U.D.C. Messrs Gay & Head, Gladstone Street, Blaina, £11,440.

CROYDON.—For the erection of 44 houses (52 dwellings) at Westminster Avenue, the tender of G. Poulton & Sons, Thornton Heath, has been accepted at £24,437 15s. 4d.



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CHICHESTER Corporation have accepted the following tenders for the erection of houses on the Kingsham Road site: Messrs. H. J. Hart & Sons, Ltd., 16 parlour houses, £8,480; Messrs. E. & A. Springings, 34 non parlour houses, £15,620.

CARDIFF.—For the erection of new school buildings to accommodate 430 scholars at the Heath, for the managers of St. Joseph. Messrs. F. R. Bates & Son, architects, 30 Commercial Street, Newport, Mon. Knox & Wells, Cardiff.

CHELTENHAM.—For the erection of 68 houses on various sites, for the Corporation. W. J. B. Halls, Ltd., 14 houses at £5,751; W. Drew, 40 houses at £1,159 per pair, 10 houses at £1,199 per pair; G. Giles, 4 houses at £1,158 per pair.

COLESHILL.—For the erection of a new public house on a site in Bromford Lane, for Messrs. Mitchells & Butler, Ltd., of Birmingham. Messrs. James & Lister Lea & Sons, architects, Birmingham. Maddocks & Walford, Birmingham.

DEWSBURY.—In connection with improvements at Earlsheaton Park, Dewsbury, the Dewsbury Corporation have placed a contract for the erection of stone pillar gate posts and walls with Messrs. William Scott & Sons, Dewsbury, at a cost of £276. Wrought iron gates and unclimbable fencing are to be fixed by Messrs. Walter Macfarlane & Co., Ltd.

GOOLE.—For the erection of a new engine house at the Pollington Water Works for the T.C. S. T. Wright & Sons, Leeds, £10,058.

GLASGOW Corporation Housing Committee have accepted the following tenders for the erection of 30 houses, at Logan St. Polmadie: Messrs. W. R. T. M'Beth & Co., £4,539 10s., mason work; Messrs. M. Braid & Sons, £2,879 2s. 4d., joiner work; Messrs. William Walker & Sons, £488 6s. 1d., slater work; Messrs. Kennedy, Robertson & Bain, £1,951, plumber work; Messrs. William Walker & Sons, £855 12s., plaster work; Mr. John Wilson, £86 16s., glazier work.

HASTINGS.—For the erection of 50 houses at Red Lake for the T.C. Simins, Sons & Cooke, Ltd., Nottingham, £522 per house.

HULL.—The Hull Corporation have placed the following contracts amounting to about £87,000: Construction of roads, streets and sewers on the East Hull Housing Estate, Mr. G. Curtis, Hull, £19,577. Improvements at Inglemire Lane, £35,925, and the construction of a new road from Cottingham Road to Endyke Lane, £31,540, Messrs. H. Coxhead & Co., Middlesbrough.

HUNSLET.—The Rural Council has placed a contract with Messrs. R. J. Porritt & Co., Church Lane, Methley, near Leeds, for the erection of 48 houses at Oulton.

HINDLEY.—The Hindley District Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. A. Bywater & Sons for the erection of 34 houses for £16,710.

LEEDS.—A factory is to be built for Messrs. Bantain Products, Ltd., in Royds Lane, Lower Wortley, Leeds. The contractors are: Builder, joiner, concreter, plasterer, L. Harpham, Kirkstall Road, Leeds; steel work, Walter Scott, Leeds; patent glazing, W. Helliwell & Co., Brighouse; metal windows, Doodson & Barns, Ltd., Manchester; roof tiling, Turner Bros., Asbestos Co., Manchester.

MANCHESTER.—For the erection of new buildings in Moulton Street, Strangeways, for Messrs. Holstein & Portney, waterproof manufacturers. Mr. A. McDonald, architect, 71 Meadow Street. T. Wootton, Moss Side.

MANCHESTER.—For the erection of new store premises, Oldham Road, Church Street and Green Street, Newton Heath, for the Failsworth Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited. Mr. J. B. Thornley, architect, Darwen. P. Hamer, Limited, Swinton.

MANCHESTER.—For alterations to the Piccadilly Picture Theatre and installing new lift. Mr. P. Hothersall, architect. Brickwork, D. Walton & Co., Pendleton; new lift, Wadsworth Ltd., Bolton.

MANCHESTER.—For alterations and additions to premises at Hyde Road, Gorton, for the Beswick Co-operative Society, Ltd., Architect's Department, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. Building Department, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd.

MANCHESTER.—For additional floor to store, Dickens Street and Queens Road, Cheetham, for C. H. Turner & Co., salt manufacturers. W. Rooks. Steelwork, C. C. Dunkerley & Sons, Ltd.

MANCHESTER.—For extensions to the Moorside Wesleyan Sunday School, Newton Street, Droylesden, for the trustees, Messrs. Dixon Hill & Co., architects, Oldham. S. & J. Smethurst, Ltd., Oldham

MANSFIELD.—For the erection of new branch premises a Blidworth, for the Mansfield and Sutton Co-operative Society Ltd. Messrs. Richardson & Tempest, architects. Blythe & Son

MIDDLESEX.—For additions and alterations to the County School, Alperton, for the County Council of Middlesex, from plans prepared by Mr. H. G. Crothall, F.R.I.B.A., county architect. Daley, W., & Co., West Acton, £27,800; Lacey, W. Hounslow, £27,400; Godson, G., & Sons, Ltd., Kilburn Lane W., £27,381; Ferris Bros., Acton, £27,365; Dorey, J., & Co., Ltd., Brentford, £27,360; Cole, C. F., Alperton, £27,196; Knight, Henry, & Son, Tottenham, N., £27,130; Lawrence, Walter, & Son, Ltd., London, E.C., £26,896; Bollom, G., & Sons, Ltd., Acton, £26,727; Monk, A., Lower Edmonton, N., £26,490; Try, W. S., Cowley, £26,075; Maddison, W. J., Ltd., London, E.C., £25,527.

NEATH.—Six houses (type B "parlour") in semi-detached blocks of two for the R.D.C. Engineer, Mr. D. M. Davies, Council Offices, Neath. Messrs. Isaac Harris & Sons, Skewen, £4,296.

OSWESTRY.—For the works in connection with the Gowen and Whittington Sewage Scheme. Messrs. Berrington & Son, engineers, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton. Whitley Bros., Wrexham, £15,000; Crawford Bros., Deedley, £15,165; Hussey Egan Nickmen, Birmingham, £16,510; C. S. Tomlison, Alfreton, £16,793; R. A. Davies, Edgbaston, £17,231; Durnford Co., Briston, £17,774; Blair Lyell & Co., Birmingham, £19,332.

OTLEY U.D.C. have accepted the following tenders for the erection of abattoirs, the total of the quotations being £4,238 Mr. J. Norfolk, excavator, mason and bricklayer; Messrs. S. Philips & Sons, carpenter and joiner; Messrs Atkinson & Smith of Frixinghall, plumber; Messrs. Brock & Crowther, Huddersfield, ironfounder; Mr. J. Shepherd, slater; and Messrs. Caset & Walker, Bradford, electrician.

STIRLING.—The directors of Stirling Royal Infirmary have resolved to proceed forthwith with the erection of the new Infirmary, which is to cost over £80,000. The offers of the following firms have been selected:—Excavator, brick and mason work, John Paterson and Son (Ltd.), Glasgow; carpenter and joiner work, Wm. M'Pherson & Sons (Ltd.), Stirling; plumber work, Messrs. Hugh Twaddle & Son, Glasgow; plaster work Messrs. Alex. Walls & Son, Stirling; glazier work, Archibald Walls, Stirling; fireproof floors, Messrs. Thaw & Campbell Glasgow; asphalt work, Limmer Asphalt Co., Glasgow; wal tile work, Messrs. John Youden & Son, Glasgow; terazzo work Messrs. Toffolo, Jackson & Son, Glasgow.

STUBBINS.—For the erection of a new church to seat 25 persons, for the Rev. W. Minshaw. Mr. R. Martin, diocesan architect, Manchester. L. Fairclough, Limited, Chorley, £6,000

SUNDERLAND.—For the erection of a new St. Bede's College, to accommodate nearly 1,000 students, for the Managers Messrs. W. & T. R. Millburn, architects, 19 Fawcett Street Henderson Bros., South Shields, £110,000.

SWANSEA.—For the erection of 150 houses on the Maesta estate, for the Corporation. Mr. J. R. Heath, surveyor. J. & F. Weaver, Manselton, £75,417.

WEST HAM.—For decorating and cleaning the following schools for the Education Committee: South Hallsville exterio and interior, Messrs. Chapman & Sturton, Victoria Dock Road £1,550; Regent Lane interior, Messrs. Chapman & Sturton £775; Elmshurst Road interior, Messrs. H. C. Horswill, Ltd. Forest Gate, £828; St. Paul's interior, Mr. W. J. Clemens Stratford, £305 10s.; West Ham Church, girls, interior, A. Webb Stratford, £267.

WAKEFIELD.—The Corporation has placed a contract fo 30 houses on the Thome Road Estate with Messrs. Elvey & Steel Ings Road, Wakefield, and with Mr. A. Turner, Wrenthorpe, fo 10 houses on the same estate. A number of houses are also t be built on the Bradford Road by Mr. A. Hanks, Stanley, nea Wakefield.

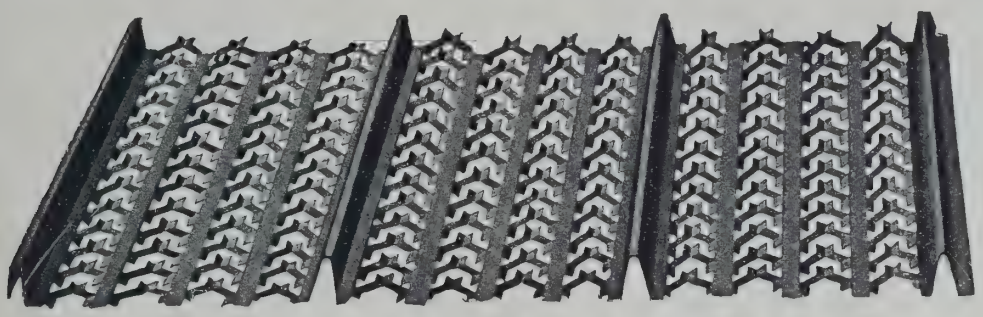
WANDSWORTH.—For external painting works to 64 house on the Southfields Housing Estate, the tender of Messrs. Triggs & Co. (£223) has been accepted.

WANDSWORTH.—The Borough Council have accepted th tender of Mr. E. Clarke for the erection of 16 non-parlour typ houses on the Furzedown Housing Estate, at a total cost o £8,704.

WHITLEY BAY.—For the erection of a new Roman Catholi Church, to accommodate 600 people. Messrs. Stienler & Max well, architects, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Henry Kelly, Limited Newcastle, £7,000.

HY-RIB

THE COMBINED REINFORCEMENT AND CENTERING



USE HY-RIB AND ELIMINATE CLOSE-BOARDED SHUTTERING



The adjoining illustration shows the first coat of P.C. Plaster being applied to the rib side of Hy-rib. As can be seen it is only necessary to use occasional temporary timber uprights at the back of the Hy-rib to take the pressure. Hy-rib being itself a centering, timber shuttering or falsework is eliminated.

Hy-rib is manufactured from a single sheet of steel. Consequently it is extremely rigid and easily handled.

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New Companies

CHARLES GESSMAN, LTD. Private company. Registered June 9. Capital, £10,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of cabinet makers, carpenters, joiners, builders, decorators, plumbers, glaziers, house and bank office furniture makers, shopfitters, etc. Directors: H. S. Cox (permanent chairman), Birchwood Avenue, Sidcup, timber merchant; C. Gessman, 49 Buckland Crescent, N.W.2, cabinet maker. Solicitor: H. Clarke Hutton, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.2. Registered office: 14 South Wharf Road, Paddington, W.2.

HILL END BRICK CO., LTD.—Private company. Registered May 29. Capital, £3,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on business as indicated by the title. Directors: M. L. Meyer, timber importer; E. H. Williams, timber importer. Solicitors: William A. Crump & Son, 27 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. Registered office: Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

SEGANS, LTD.—Private company. Registered June 9. Capital, £10,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement and to carry on the business of woodworkers as carried on by A. A. Secrett, of Bute Road, Wallington. Directors: B. G. Secrett, The Estate Offices, Bute Road, Wallington, builder (managing director); J. Morgan, "Hemsworth," Silversleigh Road, Thornton Heath, company registration agent; A. A. Secrett, The Estates Offices, Bute Road, Wallington, builder. Registered office: Bute Road, Wallington, Surrey.

ROTHERHAM JOINERY CO., LTD.—Private company. Registered June 12. Capital, £5,000 in £1 shares (2,000 6½ per cent. cumulative preference (free of income tax) and 3,000 ordinary). Objects:—To carry on the business of timber merchants, sawmill proprietors, wood turners and workers, joinery manufacturers, etc. Directors are A. Webb (permanent), and others to be appointed by the subscribers. Solicitor: E. J. Twigg, Imperial Buildings, Rotherham.

PROVINCIAL REAL PROPERTIES, LTD.—Private company. Registered June 12. Capital, £10,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To acquire lands, buildings, tenements and other real property of all kinds, etc. Directors: P. S. May, V. G. Harmsworth and J. H. Downey. Secretary: J. W. Apthorpe, 2 London Road, East Grinstead. Solicitors: Finnis, Downey, Linnell and Chessher, 5 Clifford Street, W.1.

HAMMILL BRICK COMPANY, LTD., was registered as a "public" company on June 12, with a nominal capital of £2,000 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of bricks, tiles, pipes, pottery, earthenware, china, terra cotta and ceramic ware of all kinds, paviors, manufacturers of and dealers in artificial stone, road makers and repairers, builders, contractors, etc. Solicitors: Ashurst, Norris, Crisp & Co., 17 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

UNITED ESTATES AND INVESTMENT TRUST.—The United Estates and Investment Trust, Ltd., was registered as a "public" company on June 11, with a nominal capital of £70,000 in £1 shares. Objects:—To acquire and hold shares, stocks, debentures and debenture stocks, obligations and securities, to acquire and traffic in land, estates, houses, flats, buildings and other property; to erect houses, buildings or works of every description; to manufacture, buy and sell bricks, tiles and other building materials, etc. Directors: Sir Laurence R. Philipps, Bt., 40 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.1, ship owner, Wogan Philipps, 40 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.1. Registered office: 1 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

NEWBIGGIN QUARRY (1926), LTD.—Public company. Registered June 18 in Edinburgh. Capital, £7,500 in 2,700 preference and 4,800 ordinary shares of £1 each. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by Newbiggin Quarry Co., Ltd., of 85 Hanover Street, Edinburgh, including the lease of Newbiggin Freestone Quarry in Burntisland. Directors: J. McKay, 85 Hanover Street, Edinburgh, insurance broker; G. Horne, 1 Marchmont Road, Edinburgh, quarry company representative. Secretary: J. McKay. Registered office: 85 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

HOME COUNTIES ESTATES, LTD.—Private company. Registered June 17. Capital, £20,000. Objects: To enter into an agreement with W. Alban Richards for the acquisition of the benefit of a building agreement between the Keepers and Governors of Harrow School of the one part and the Aquis Property Co., Ltd., of the other part (which is now vested in the said W. Alban Richards) whereby the Governors of Harrow School agreed to grant to the Aquis Property Co., Ltd., a lease of the plot of land comprising the premises No. 18–30 (even numbers) Maida Vale, W., to prepare and execute building and town planning schemes of all kinds, etc. Solicitors: Joynson-Hicks and Co., Lennox House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2. Registered office: 20 St. James's Square, S.W.1.

Failures and Arrangements

H. E. TRIGGS, builder and decorator, 29 Station Road, South Norwood.

The creditors interested met on June 10 at the offices of Mr. A. C. Hutchins, C.A., 11 Pancras Lane, E.C. The liabilities amounted to £1,323 2s., of which £394 7s. 10d. was due to trade creditors while the bank were unsecured creditors in respect of an overdraft for £408 8s. 8d. In addition there were cash creditors for £470. The assets after allowing £50 5s. 6d. for preferential claims amounting to £232 14s. 6d. and consisted chiefly of stock and plant. Mr. Hutchins further stated that the debtor started business in April, 1922, paying £100 for the goodwill and £300 for the stock. The first year trading resulted in a net loss of £448 and in the following year there was a loss of £61. For the next 21 months there was also a loss of £151. Replying to a creditor, Mr. Hutchins stated that a deed of assignment had been executed by the debtor who had no offer to make. The debtor's son, however, wished to carry on the business with a view to paying the creditors 20s. in the £. The debtor's son was confident that he could make the business pay.

After discussion it was decided that Mr. Hutchins should continue as trustee under the deed of assignment and that the debtor's son should be allowed to carry on the business and pay over whatever profits he made to the trustee for distribution to the creditors. It was also understood that he should pay cash to the trustee for all stock and plant which he used. Mr. Hutchins intimated that the cash creditors were prepared to stand aside.

LESTER IRVING, builder and contractor, Beatrice Road, Bangor.

The creditors interested herein were called together recently, when it was decided to accept a composition of 4s. in the £, payable at 4, 8 and 12 months, the last instalment to be secured.

JOHN ALEXANDER WHITEHEAD (described in the Receiving Order as J. A. Whitehead, male), Cross Deep Estate Office, Twickenham, Middlesex, builder.

The application for the discharge of this debtor was heard recently at the Court House, Half Acre, Brentford. It was reported that the liabilities were returned at £22,324 4s. 2d., but there were several claims yet to be investigated by the trustee, which would probably make the gross total £25,914 17s. 4d. The assets were scheduled as £17,633 0s. 5d., but the trustee reported that they had realised £65 18s. The effective realisation of the assets would involve the continuation of the building operations which had been commenced by the debtor at Twickenham and elsewhere. No dividend had been paid. It was stated that a committee of inspection had been formed and every effort would be made by them to realise the assets. A discussion then took place with regard to certain furniture. His Honour made an order, with costs, for the furniture claimed to be given up. The discharge was granted but suspended until 10s. in the £ had been paid.

Legal Note

Architect and Hut Removal

In the Official Referees' Court on June 17, before Mr. G. A. Scott, Mr. Joseph Mathieson, an architect and surveyor, of Wearne, Langport, Somerset, was defendant in an action brought by Dyer & Sons, builders, of Currey Rival, Taunton, who claimed £284, balance of an account for £348 for the removal of three army huts from Sandhill, near Taunton, and re-erection of the same as a jam factory at Langport in 1920–21. The work included foundations, road construction and drainage. Defendant's case was that the builders agreed to do the work for £50, and was so badly done that it had to be put right. Defendant, giving evidence, said he did not think the cost should exceed £100. The re-erection only meant bolting together, so that the builders were charging too big a price.

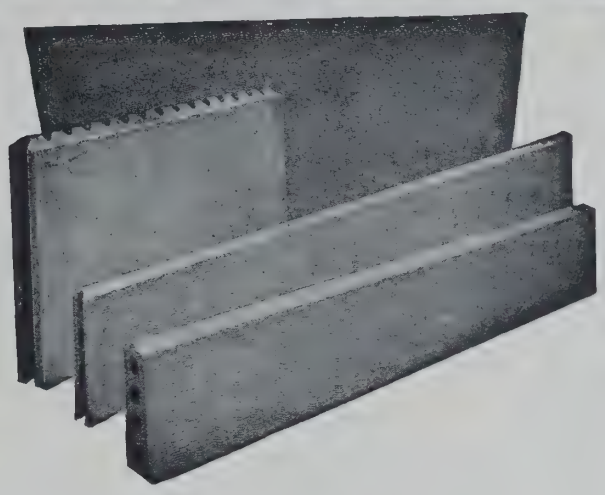
Mr. Henry S. Stone, architect, said the charges made by plaintiffs were excessive, and £100 would be a sufficient amount for the work done.

Mr. S. Moggridge, a Taunton builder, said he could have done the work better for £125.

The Referee said he could not accept the statement this was a lump sum contract, and gave judgment for plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs.

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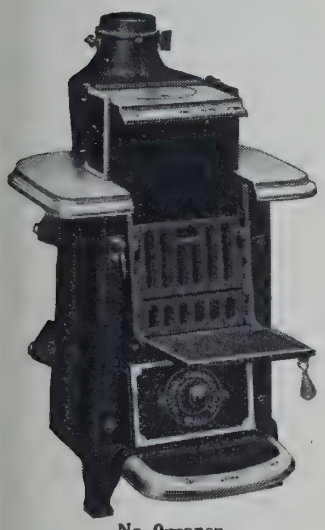
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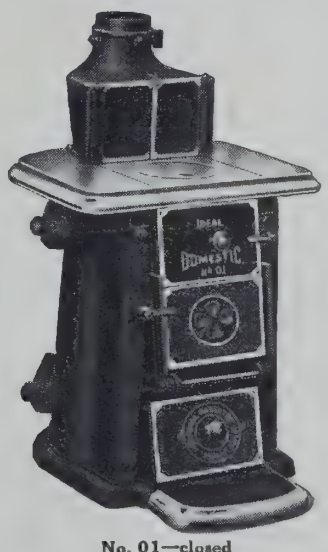
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Building Wage Grades

Grade Classification	A	A1	A2	A3	B	B1	B2	B3	C	C1
Standard Rates	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½	1/5	1/4½	1/4	1/3½
Labourers' Rates	1/3¼	1/2¾	1/2½	1/2	1/1¾	1/1¼	1/1	1/0½	1/0¼	-/11¾

The following are the gradings of towns in England and Wales, in operation on and from January 2, 1925. London rates are, within a 12-miles radius from Charing Cross: Craftsmen 1s. 9½d., Labourers 1s. 4½d. From 12 to 15 miles radius: Craftsmen 1s. 9d., Labourers 1s. 4d. Gradings in Scotland are at present under review.

Aberdare A
Abergavenny A1
Abingdon B
Accrington A
Alderley Edge A
Aldershot B3
Alfreton A
Altrincham A
Ampthill B3
Andover B3
Anglesey B2
Appleby B3
Arundel B3
Ashbourne B2
Ashford (Kent) B3
Ashford (Middx.) A3
Ashington A
Ashtead A3
Ashton-under-Lyne A
Askham A3
Atherstone A3
Attlebore B3
Aylesbury B3
Aylsham B3

Bakewell A3
Baldock B3
Banbury B3
Bangor B2
Barmouth B2
Barnard Castle A
Barnsley A
Barnstaple B1
Barrow-in-Furness A
Barry A
Basingstoke B3
Bath B
Batley A
Beccles B3
Bedale B3
Bedford B
Belper A
Berwick A2
Bewdley A3
Bexhill B2
Bicester B3
Biggleswade B1
Birkenhead A
Birmingham A
Bishop Auckland A
Bishops Stortford B3
Blackburn A
Blackheath A
Blackpool A
Bloxford C1
Blyth A
Bognor B3
Bolton A
Boston A3
Bournemouth B1
Bradford A
Bradford-on-Avon B3
Braintree B1
Brentwood A3
Bridgend A
Bridgnorth B2
Bridgwater B2
Bridlington A1
Brighouse A
Brighton B1
Bristol A
Brixham B3
Bromsgrove A3
Bromyard C
Buckingham B3
Bungay C1
Buntingford B3
Burnley A
Burslem A
Burton-on-Trent A2
Bury A
Bury St. Edmunds B3
Buxton A3

Cambridge B
Canterbury B3
Cannock A3
Cardiff A
Carlisle A
Carmarthen B
Carnarvon B2
Carnforth A1
Castleford A
Caterham A3
Chatham B1
Chatteris C
Chelmsford B1
Cheltenham B
Chertsey A3
Chester A
Chesterfield A
Chichester B3
Chorley A
Cirencester B2
Clacton B1
Clevedon B2
Clitheroe A
Coalville A
Cockermouth B2
Colchester B1
Colne A
Colne Valley A
Coltishall B1
Colwyn Bay B1
Congleton A3
Coniston A3
Consett A
Conway B1
Corsham B3
Coundon A
Coventry A
Crewe A3
Cromer B3
Cumberland A3

Darlington A
Darwen A
Deal B3
Denbigh D1
Derby A
Dereham (East) B
Dewsbury A
Didcot B
Diss B3
Doncaster A
Dorking B1
Dovercourt B2
Driffield A3
Droitwich A3
Dudley A2
Dunstable B3
Durham A
Duxford B1

Eastbourne B1
East Glamorgan and Monmouths. Valley A
East Grinstead B2
Eastwood A
Ebbw Vale A
Ely B3
Evesham B2
Exeter B
Exmouth B2
Eye C1

Fakenham B3
Fareham B2
Faversham B3
Felixstowe B
Ferryhill A
Filey A3
Fleetwood A
Flint A3
Folkestone B3
Frinton B1
Frodsham A
Frome B3

Gainsborough A3
Gateshead A
Gillingham B1
Glossop A
Gloucester B
Godalming B2
Goole A2
Gosport B1
Grantham A3
Gravesend A2
Great Yarmouth B1
Grimsby A
Guildford B1
Guilsborough B2

Hadleigh C1
Halesworth C
Halifax A
Halstead B1
Hanley A1
Harpenden B1
Harrogate A
Hartlepools A
Harwich B2
Hastings B3
Hatfield B1
Haverfordwest B3
Haverhill C1
Hayling Island C1
Haywards Heath B3
Heanor A
Hednesford A3
Hemel Hempstead A3
Henley B
Henlow B1
Hereford B
Herne Bay B3
Hertford B
Heysham A1
Heywood A
Hingham C1
Hitchin B1
Hoddesden B1
Holt C1
Horncastle B2
Horsham B2
Horwich A
Howden-on-Tyne A
Huddersfield A
Hull A
Hungerford C1
Hunstanton B3
Huntingdon B2
Hunwick A

Ilkeston A
Ilkley A
Immingham A
Ingatestone B1
Isle of Wight C

Keighley A
Kendal B2
Kenilworth A
Keswick B2
Kettering B
Keynsham A
Kidderminster A3
King's Lynn B1
Kirkby Lonsdale B2
Kirkby Stephen B3

Lancaster A1
Lanchester A
Langley Mill A
Langley Park A3
Leamington A3
Leatherhead A3
Ledbury B2
Leeds A
Leek A
Leicester A
Leigh A
Leigh-on-Sea A
Leighton-Buzzard B3
Leiston C
Letchworth B1
Leyland A
Lewes B3
Lichfield A3
Lincoln A
Lingfield A
Littlehampton B2
Littleport C1
Liverpool A
Llandilo B
Llandovery B
Llandudno B
Llangollen A3
Llanidloes B3
Long Eaton A
Looe B2
Loughborough A
Louth A3
Lowestoft B1
Ludlow B2
Luton B
Lytham A

Macclesfield A1
Maidenhead B
Maidstone B
Malden B3
Manchester A
Mansfield A
March B3
Margate B3
Market Drayton A3
Market Harborough B
Maryport A3
Matlock A3
Melksham B3
Melton Constable C1
Melton Mowbray A2
Merionethshire B2
Merthyr A
Mexborough A
Middlesbrough A
Middleton A
Middlewich A3
Midsomer Norton B3
Milford Haven B
Millom A3
Mold A3
Montgomeryshire B3
Morecambe A1
Morley A
Morpeth A
Much Hadham B3

Nantwich A3
Neath A
Needham Market C1
Nelson A
Newark A3
Newbiggin A
Newbury B
Newcastle-on-Tyne A
Newmarket B2
New Mills A2
Newport (Mon.) A
Newton Abbot A2
Newtown B3
Normanton A
Northallerton B3
Northampton A2
North Shields A
Norwich B
Nottingham A
Nuneaton A

Oakham A
Oldham A
Ongar B1
Oswestry A3
Otley A3
Oxford B
Oxted B2

Paignton A2
Pakenham B3
Penrith B2
Peterborough A3
Petersfield C1
Plymouth A
Pontefract A
Pontypridd A
Poole B
Portishead B1
Portsmouth B
Preston A
Princetown B1
Pudsey A

Queensferry A

Ramsgate B3
Ratcliffe A
Reading B
Reigate B
Retford A3
Rhyl B1
Richmond District A3
Ripon A3
Rochdale A
Rochester B
Romney C1
Rossendale Valley A
Ross-on-Wye B
Rotherham A
Royston B3
Ruabon A1
Rugby A2
Rugeley A3
Runcorn A
Rushden B1
Ruskington A3
Rye C1

Saffron Walden C1
St. Albans A3
St. Helens A
Sawbridgeworth B1
Saxmundham C
Scarborough A1
Scunthorpe A
Seaford C1
Sedgley A3
Sevenoaks B1
Shardlow A
Sheerness B3
Sheffield A
Sheringham A
Shifnal A3
Shildon A
Shipley A
Shotley Bridge A
Shrewsbury A3
Sible Hedingham B1
Sittingbourne B3
Skipton A2
Sleaford A3
Snettisham B3
Soham C1
Southampton B
Southend-on-Sea B1
Southport A
South Shields A
Southwold B3
Sowerby Bridge A
Spalding B2
Spennymoor A
Stafford A2
Stamford A3
Stevenage B1
Stockport A
Stockton-on-Tees A
Stoke-on-Trent A
Stourbridge A2
Stourport A2
Stowmarket B3
Stratford-on-Avon A3
Stroud B
Sudbury C
Sunderland A
Sutton-in-Ashfield A
Swadlincote A
Swaffham C
Swanick A
Swansea A
Swindon B

Tadcaster A3
Tamworth A1
Tanfield A
Taunton B1
Teeside District A
Tenby B3
Tewkesbury B
Thaxted C1
Thetford B3
Thirsk B3
Thornbury B2
Todmorden A
Torquay A2
Totnes B2
Towcester B3
Tring B3
Trowbridge B3
Tunbridge Wells B1
Tunstall A
Tyne and Blyth District A

Ulverston A3
Uttoxeter B1

Wakefield A
Wallingford B1
Walsall A2
Walsingham C1
Ware B1
Warminster B3
Warrington A
Warwick A3
Watton C1
Wellingborough B
Wellington A3
Wells C1
Welshpool B3
Welwyn B1
Welwyn Garden City A3
West Auckland A
West Bromwich A
Westbury B3
Westcliffe-on-Sea C
Westhoughton A
Weston-super-Mare B
Weybridge A3
Weymouth B2
Whaleybridge A2
Whitby A3
Whitehaven A3
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Wigan A
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Wimborne B3
Winchester B2
Windermere B2
Windsor B
Wisbech B3
Witley B2
Witney B3
Wokingham B
Wolverhampton A
Woodbridge B3
Worcester A3
Workington A3
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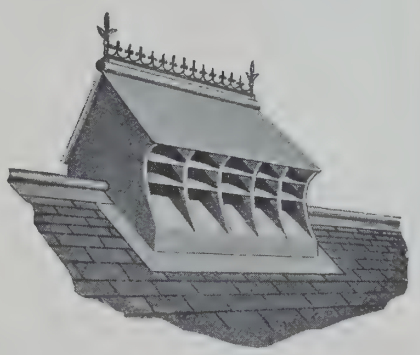
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The Making of a Slum

Mr. George H. Duckworth, C.B., F.S.A., in his paper at the R.I.B.A. described the manner in which slums were made and the nature of a slum. This he described as being a street, court or alley which reflects the social condition of a poor, thriftless and casually employed class. The site of a slum was usually a pocket off a main street or a nest of streets where through traffic had been made impossible by the intervention of canals, railway embankments or other obstacles. The inhabitants might be either the scum of the population or people employed in unpleasant or uncertain occupations. Thus we have gasworks poverty, coster poverty and dock and waterside poverty, workhouse poverty and hereditary poverty.

What usually gives a downward shove to a district was the moving away of better class residents, their place being filled by others, while often there are no natural successors to those who had left.

Actual degeneration is frequently caused by the wholesale destruction of a slum area in the centre, when no convenient opportunity exists for adding to the overcrowding in a neighbouring district, or to the disturbing effect of such exhibitions as those of Earls Court and the White City. Another danger was over-housing.

We should discourage building in closed pockets and build in blocks of four and six rather than in semi-detached houses; give a common frontage in place of front gardens, and maintain it out of the common fund. Special attention should be paid to the construction of chimneys. Through draughts and sunlight should be provided. A parlour should be given in addition to a living-room. Sharp turns on staircases should be avoided and perambulator space provided.

Mr. Duckworth considered that Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion that slums should be purchased at a fair valuation and administered by the local councils as being a brilliant solution of the problem, and as tenants left defective houses could be pulled down and replaced.

The Rebuilding of Rome

Signor Mussolini has said that he wishes "to make Rome once more a great metropolis as in the golden age." This is to be effected by restoring to Rome her ancient line of monuments and roads, by bringing ancient treasures to light, while freeing others from encroaching buildings and also by erecting new palaces in a manner not unworthy of the ancient capital of the world. Of late years care has been taken to avoid acts of vandalism, and the erection of gasworks on the site of the Circus Maximus was the work of a former generation. The idea of the present Government is to follow on lines suggested by Quintono Sella, after the occupation of Rome by Victor Emmanuel II, who sought to draw the centre of modern activity from old Rome and give room for expansion. The Station Square forms a centre from which new Rome could radiate, and plans have already been drawn up for better communication between this centre and the older parts of the city.

Portland Stone and Wren

The Bath and Portland stone firms have registered a gain of 30 per cent. in 1925 and declared a dividend of 17½ per cent. which is 2½ per cent. higher than that of the previous year. They have been able to secure the freehold of quarries previously only leased and in other respects fortune has smiled on their efforts. How much of this can be attributed to the fact that Wren employed Portland stone for St. Paul's and the City Churches? After many disastrous trials of other stones in London, during the last 70 years it has become almost an axiom for owners of estates and other authorities to demand the use of Portland stone for external work in London, and there can be little doubt that the relative soundness of Wren's stone buildings first directed attention to the fine quality of Portland stone. We might expect were a Wren memorial in question that the Bath and Portland stone firms would contribute liberally, for has not the example of Wren's choice been a most effective commercial asset to them?

New Companies

BROADLAW QUARRY CO., LTD. (14,027).—Private company. Registered in Edinburgh February 27. Capital, £8,000. Objects: To carry on the business of quarry masters, contractors for street and road making, etc. Directors: A. Hardie, Ashgrove, Braehead, Bo'ness; R. W. Marshall, Craigdarroch, Bo'ness; W. S. Garvie, 6 Derby Street, Glasgow; J. L. White, 21 Morningside Drive, Edinburgh; J. A. W. Grant, 4 Thistle Court, Edinburgh. Registered office: 56 South Street, Bo'ness.

THOMPSON & CO. (BIRMINGHAM), LTD. (212,122).—Private company. Registered March 3. Capital, £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of and dealers in glass ware, sheet and plate glass, etc. J. H. Thompson, 110 Stoney Lane, Sparkhill, Birmingham, signs as director. Solicitors: Bailey, Cox & Co., 10A Temple Row, Birmingham. Registered office: 110 Stoney Lane, Birmingham.

DUDLEY PARK GRANITE QUARRIES, LTD. (212,147).—Private company. Registered March 4. Capital, £10,000. Objects: To carry on the business of quarry proprietors, stone merchants, cement makers, etc. Directors: E. W. Edmunds, Bro Dawl, Waenfawr, Carnarvonshire; J. W. Martin, 15 Terry Street, Dudley. Solicitors: Freeland & Passey, 71 Temple Row, Birmingham. Registered office: 186 Wolverhampton Street, Dudley, Worcs.

C. PARTINGTON & SON, LTD. (212,225).—Private company. Registered March 6. Capital, £4,000. Objects: To carry on the business of builders' and plumbers' merchants, builders, etc. The first directors are to be appointed by the subscribers. Solicitor: A. Ross, 15 Basinghall Street, E.C.2. Registered office: Partington House, Exchange Street, Blackpool.

F. KINNAIRD & CO., LTD. (212,233).—Private company. Registered March 6. Capital, £6,000. Objects: To carry on the business of builders, contractors, decorators, etc. Managing Directors: F. Kinnaird, 155 Brixton Road, S.W.9; R. V. Litten, 16 Trebovir Road, S.W.5. Solicitors: Kingsbury & Turner, 369-371, Brixton Road, S.W.9. Registered office: 2A St. Ann's Road, Brixton, S.W.9.

PANELCRETE CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD. (14,044).—Private company. Registered in Edinburgh March 6. Capital, £100 in £1 shares. Objects: To carry on the business of builders, contractors, etc. Subscribers: T. J. Paxton, 6 Wilson Street, Craigie, Perth; J. Sharp, 58 South William Street, Perth. The first directors are not named. Registered office: 16 Mill Street, Perth.

JAMES HOLMES & CO. (LANCASTER), LTD. (212,253).—Registered March 8. Capital, £5,000. Objects: To acquire the business of stained glass makers carried on by J. Holmes & H. Hopper at Penton Street, Lancaster. Directors: J. Holmes, 6 Lindow Street, Lancaster; H. Hopper, 22 Blades Street, Lancaster; J. T. Alexander, 1 Cromwell Road, Lancaster. Solicitors: Holden & Wilson, Lancaster.

SUSSEX TIMBER CO., LTD. (212,304).—Private company. Registered March 10. Capital, £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of timber merchants and growers, etc. Directors: J. W. Chamberlayne, Throwley Road, Sutton, Surrey; A. Turner, Holme, Lewes; S. Turner, Holme, Lewes. Secretary: J. W. Chamberlayne. Registered office: 63 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.3.

W. H. KIRKWOOD, LTD. (14,049).—Private company. Registered in Edinburgh March 10. Capital, £4,000. Objects: To acquire the business of a builder, joiner and contractor carried on by W. H. Kirkwood. Directors: W. H. Kirkwood, 97 Newton Street, Greenock; A. H. Lang, 83 Newton Street, Greenock; Secretary: Frances C. Wallace. Registered office: 5 South Street, Greenock.

AIREY & WHEELER, LTD. (212,312).—Private company. Registered March 11. Capital, £100. Objects: To acquire any lands and properties, to erect houses, buildings, etc. Directors: J. H. Airey, 6 Warwick Dene, Ealing Common, W.5; W. C. Airey, 27 Waldeck Road, West Ealing, W.13. Solicitors: Oliver Richards & Parker, 1c King Street, St. James's, S.W.1. Registered office: 129 Regent Street, W.1.

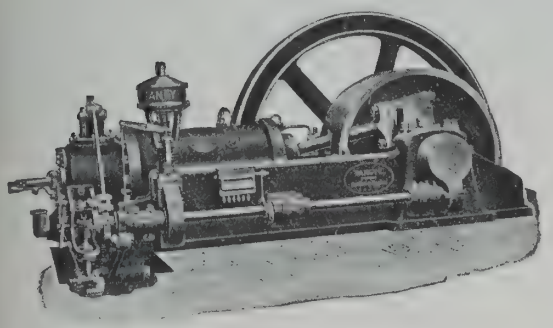
HARWOOD, ALLANSON & CO., LTD. (212,341).—Private company. Registered March 11. Capital, £2,500. Objects: To acquire the business of joiners, builders and contractors carried on by T. Nightingale, S. Harwood & H. Allanson at Hindle Street, Darwen. Directors: T. Nightingale, 15 Barley Bank Street, Darwen; S. Harwood, "Iverlea," Tockholes Road, Darwen; H. Allanson, 5A Harwood Street, Darwen; J. Perrings, 135 Sandy Lane, Lower Darwen; M. H. Shaw, 93 Greenbank Terrace, Lower Darwen. Secretary: S. Harwood.

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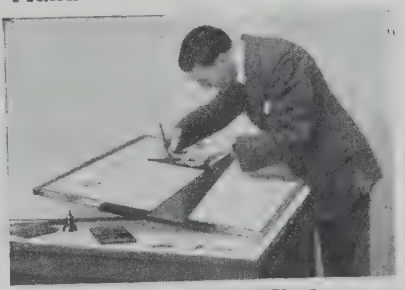
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Failures and Arrangements

EDWARD SEYMOUR WENSELL, 357 Seven Sisters Road, Middlesex. Builder.

The receiving order in this matter was made on a creditor's petition. The statement of affairs shows liabilities of £3,234, against assets of £1,769. Debtor attributes his failure to losses on contracts through bad management.

The principal creditors are:—Barton, B. S., Ltd., London, £300; Kelland, W. H. S., & Sons, London, £305; Reid, W. C., London, £185; Smith, M. A., & Co., London, £155; Smith, T., & Sons, London, £465; Wensell & Sons, Ltd., London, £265; Wensell, H. W., London, £245.

FREDERICK WILLIAM SPARLING BUNTING, Maidstone Road, Lenham, Kent. Builder and decorator.

The public examination of this debtor was held on March 5 at Maidstone, when the statement of affairs showed liabilities of £3,210, with a deficiency of £2,613. He said one cause of his failure was his paying too much for the goodwill and lease of the business and losses on building contracts. He also added that losses on five of his contracts were due to underestimating. After further questions, the examination was closed.

J. CHETWOOD, LTD., Moss Lane, Alderley, Manchester. Builders and joiners.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, a meeting of the creditors was held recently at Manchester, when it was reported that the liabilities were £1,182, of which £969 was due to the trade and £213 to cash creditors. According to the books, the assets totalled £735, and they were estimated to realise £574. No definite resolution was passed, but the opinion was expressed that the voluntary liquidation of the company should be continued.

The following are the principal creditors:—Turner, W., Junr., & Co., £120; Southern J. W., & Sons, £114.

CHRISTOPHER ZEALAND, 8 Barker Road, Middlesbrough. Builder.

The creditors interested were called together recently, when a statement of affairs was submitted which disclosed liabilities of £1,883, all of which was due to unsecured creditors. The assets were estimated to realise £539, from which had to be deducted £65 for preferential claims, leaving net assets of £474, or a deficiency of £1,409. A resolution was passed in favour of a committee of five of the creditors being appointed to consider the matter.

The principal creditors are:—Middlesbrough Estate, Ltd., £159; Mascall, J. & R., Ltd., £115; Watson, T. B., & Son, Ltd., £334; Newhouse, J., Ltd., £110; Levy, R., £135.

STUART E. GREEN, 14 Gloucester Place, Cheltenham, Glos. Builder.

The first meeting of the creditors of the above was held on March 18 at Cheltenham, when the statement of affairs showed liabilities of £1,051 against assets of £92, or a deficiency of £959. Debtor attributed his failure to lack of capital, inexperience and underestimating. The case being a summary one was left with the Official Receiver as trustee of the estate.

The following are the principal creditors:—Sessions & Sons, Ltd., Gloucester, £578; Sharpe & Fisher, Ltd., Cheltenham, £300; Bence, George, & Sons, Cheltenham, £210.

JAMES PHILIP OPENSHAW and JOHN ROBERT OPENSHAW, 37 Bridgeman Place, Bolton. Builders and contractors.

The first meeting of the creditors of the above was held on March 17, at the Official Receiver's offices, Manchester. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities of £1,362, all of which was expected to rank, against assets of £471, thus leaving a deficiency of £891. Debtors attributed their failure to loss in connection with having tiling condemned, lack of capital, and losses on contracts.

ARTHUR HALES, 26 Lichfield Grove, Church End, Finchley, Middlesex. Builder and contractor.

The receiving order in this matter was made recently on debtor's own petition. The statement of affairs showed liabilities of £5,520, against asssets of £1,001, or a deficiency of £4,518. Debtor attributes his failure to lack of capital and underestimating. Two private meetings of the debtor's creditors were held in January, and one on February 10, 1926, when it was decided that the debtor should file his petition.

We have been informed that the address of the London office of the Hemel Hempstead Patent Brick Co., Ltd., is now at 76/8, Swinton Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. The telephone number and telegraphic address remain unaltered.

New Companies

WARREN LIVINGSTONE, LTD. (212,338).—Private company. Registered March 11. Capital, £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of quarrymasters, and stone, sand and gravel merchants, etc. Directors: Major H. M. Barnes, Stonecroft, Ipswich; W. Livingstone, New House, Little Bromley, Essex; J. H. P. Daman, Woolpack Cottage, Ipswich; Lt.-Col. C. C. Barnes, Kesgrave Hall, Ipswich. Solicitors: H. S. Gotelee, 11 Arcade Street, Ipswich. Registered office: Prudential Buildings, Princes Street, Ipswich.

WILFRED BURDEN & SONS, LTD. (212,368).—Private company. Registered March 12. Capital, £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of wholesale and retail import and export timber merchants, etc. Directors: W. Burden, H. A. Burden, Mrs. S. E. Burden, all of Brynfedw, Aberhafesp, Newtown. Registered office: Kerry Road, Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

J. CONNOR & CO. (LIVERPOOL), LTD. (212,350).—Private company. Registered March 12. Capital, £500. Objects: To carry on the business of builders, builders' merchants, etc. Directors: Mrs. J. M. Carruthers, 95 Nicander Road, Sefton Park, Liverpool; J. Connor, 168 Mill Street, Liverpool. Registered office: 168 Mill Street, Liverpool.

FRED WALKER & SONS, LTD. (212,376).—Private company. Registered March 13. Capital, £1,500. Objects: To acquire the business of a builder, slater, etc., carried on by Fred Walker at 71 Frederick Street, Rotherham. Directors: F. Walker, 3 Ash Mount, Doncaster Gate, Rotherham; G. Walker, 71 Frederick Street, Rotherham. Solicitors: Marsh & Son, 8 West Gate, Rotherham.

RUSHOLME (MANCHESTER) BUILDERS, LTD. (212,396).—Private company. Registered March 13. Capital, £2,000. Objects: To carry on the business of builders and contractors, etc. Directors: W. F. D. Dick, 175 Wilmslow Road, Rusholme, Manchester; A. Foden, 367 Claremont Road, Manchester. Solicitor: W. J. Sharratt, 89 Fountain Street, Manchester. Registered office: 89 Wilmslow Road, Rusholme, Manchester.

F. H. WALKER, LTD. (212,375).—Private company. Registered March 13. Capital, £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as wholesale and retail builders' merchants, etc. Subscribers: F. H. Walker, 22 Commercial Street, Mansfield; Margaret H. Walker, 22 Commercial Street, Mansfield. Solicitor: R. P. Marchant, Mansfield. Registered office: 30A West Gate, Mansfield, Notts.

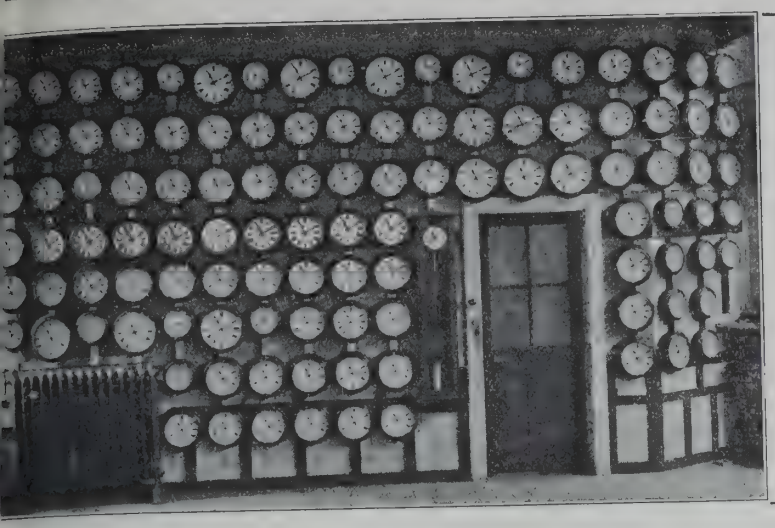
PERRY AND CO. (ROADS), LTD. (212,406).—Private company. Registered March 15. Capital, £3,000. Objects: To carry on the business of constructors and repairers of roads, paths, squares, floors, etc. Subscribers: N. Bartlett, 20 Ebury Street, S.W.1; N. Bell, Clovelly, Foxley Lane, Purley, Surrey. Solicitors: Freshfields, Leese & Munns, 31 Old Jewry, E.C.2. Registered office: 39 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

MITRE HOUSE, LTD. (212,510).—Private company. Registered March 18. Capital, £18,000. Objects: To acquire, develop and turn to account any lands and buildings in the United Kingdom, to carry on the business of builders, contractors, etc. Subscribers: J. H. Saffell, 189 Regent Street, W.1; F. K. Barton, 189 Regent Street, W.1. Solicitors: Bartlett & Gluckstein, 199 Piccadilly, W.1. Registered office: 189 Regent Street, W.1.

BRENT ESTATES, LTD. (212,523).—Private company. Registered March 19. Capital, £100. Objects: To acquire and deal with lands, minerals, etc., and to erect houses. Subscribers: A. S. Cooper, 40 Ravensdale Mansions, Crouch End, N.8; R. C. Distin, 187 Boundary Road, Wood Green, N.22. Solicitor: N. C. W. Edge, 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. Registered office: 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

F. P. LEACH & SONS, LTD. (212,528).—Private company. Registered March 19. Capital, £4,000. Objects: To carry on the business of builders, general contractors, etc. Directors: F. P. Leach, 45 Kensington Street, Bradford; N. Leach, 45 Kensington Street, Bradford; H. Leach, address not stated. Secretary: N. Leach. Registered office: 45 Kensington Street, Bradford.

SANDHURST PRODUCTS, LTD. (212,597).—Private company. Registered March 22. Capital, £300. Objects: To carry on the business of brickmakers, builders, contractors, etc. Directors: E. J. Gyles (managing director), 42 Purley Avenue, Cricklewood, N.W.2; Mrs. Florence S. Pigott, 8 McDowall Road, Camberwell, S.E.5; C. H. Duke, Sandhurst Farm, Bexhill-on-Sea. Registered office: Sandhurst Farm, Little Common, Bexhill-on-Sea.



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Failures and Arrangements

H. WHITE & SONS, 99 Molineaux Street, and Hughes Street, Wolverhampton. Builders, plasterers and granolithic workers.

The public examination was held on March 24 at Wolverhampton. The joint statement of affairs showed gross liabilities of £11,122, of which £8,962 was expected to rank, and there was a deficiency of £8,397. When they became aware of their financial position debtors proposed to the creditors that they should pay in 18 months time as they had several good contracts, but some of the creditors would not agree. The examination was adjourned.

JOHN EDWARD JONES, Craig-y-nos, Pontypool Road, Pontypool, Mon. Builder and contractor.

The first meeting of the creditors was held in Cardiff on March 19. The statement of affairs showed liabilities of £1,150 against assets of £859. Debtor attributed his failure to loss on contracts through underestimating and lack of capital. The creditors appointed a committee of inspection.

CHARLES MARROWS, Ash Villa, Forest Moor, Knaresborough. Builder.

The public examination of this debtor was held on March 19 at Harrogate. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities of £1,397, of which £1,360 was expected to rank, against assets of £389. Debtor said that he commenced business in April, 1924, and his trading ever since had been a failure. The examination was closed.

WILLIAM RAVENSCROFT WALLEY, "San Remo," Chaddesden, Derbyshire. Builder.

The first meeting of the creditors of the above was held recently at the Official Receiver's offices, Nottingham. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities of £3,422, of which £2,423 was expected to rank, and there was a deficiency of £1,817. Debtor attributed his failure to general loss on contracts and underestimating. He had contracts on hand with which he could not proceed owing to lack of capital, and consequently he filed his petition. The matter was left with the Official Receiver.

P. D. EUSTACE, 5 Harp Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. Builder.

A meeting of the creditors in this matter was held recently at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate Place, E.C.1, when a statement of affairs was presented which showed liabilities of £1,195. The assets totalled £771. It was decided that the estate should be dealt with under a deed of assignment, together with a committee.

The following are the principal creditors :—Chalk, J. J. & S. W. £242 ; Wallis, G., £71 ; Skinner, P. R., & Co., £91 ; Curtis, E. H., £61.

ARTHUR EDWARD GUEST, 75 Belgrave Road, London. Builder and contractor.

The above debtor was publicly examined at the London Bankruptcy Court recently. The statement of affairs filed in the proceedings showed liabilities £27,143 (£19,006 unsecured) and assets £6,151. Debtor said that his failure was due to his inability to obtain a continuous and adequate supply of bricks for certain contracts and to lack of capital. The examination was concluded.

ALBERT E. CHAPMAN, LTD., Eastwood Wharf, West India Docks, E. Timber merchants.

Particulars of the promotion and collapse of the above company issued to the creditors show that the liabilities are £4,5350, the assets £1,360, and the total deficiency as regards shareholders £3,277. The liquidation is in the hands of the Officials Receiver.

Recent Wills

MR. EVAN MORGAN, 189 Edge Lane, Liverpool, builder, who died on December 12 last, aged 75 years, left estate of the gross value of £58,234.

MR. WILLIAM T. TUCKER, Parkside, Charnwood Road, Loughborough, Leics, brick and tile manufacturer, who died on November 17, aged 65 years, left £11,986.

MR. THOMAS HALE, The Gables, Hoe Road, Bishops Waltham, Hants, builder, who died on December 29 last, left estate of the gross value of £11,202.

MR. EBENEZER JOHN ROBERTS, The Laurels, Brierley Hill, Staffs, timber merchant, of Messrs. Roberts & Coopers, Nine Locks Saw Mills, who died on December 24 last, aged 51 years, left estate of the gross value of £14,990.

MR. WILLIAM H. KELLY, Haulgh Mount, Headroomgate Road, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs, and of Messrs. Kelly Bros., building contractors, Walton, who died on September 10, left property of the gross value of £32,860.

New Companies

KNIGHTS (CONTRACTORS), LTD. (212,507).—Private company. Registered March 18. Capital, £5,000. Objects : To acquire the businesses of builders and contractors now carried on by E. S. Knight and E. F. Knight at Doncaster. Directors : E. S. Knight, 181 Springwell Lane, Doncaster ; E. F. Knight, 179 Springwell Lane, Doncaster ; E. Bunting, 39 East Parade, Leeds ; A. J. A. Harris, 41 High Road, Balby, Doncaster. Registered office : Ashfield Road, Doncaster.

R. T. HINCHLIFFE & SONS, LTD. (212,574).—Private company. Registered March 20. Capital, £1,500. Objects : To carry on the business of builders, etc. Directors : R. T. Hinchliffe, 536 Prince of Wales Road, Darnall, Sheffield ; R. A. Hinchliffe, 100 Basford Road, Sheffield ; N. Hinchliffe, 542 Prince of Wales Road, Darnall, Sheffield. Solicitors : H. K. Hawson, 24 Bank Street, Sheffield. Registered office : 536 Prince of Wales Road, Darnall, Sheffield.

R. DOLLING & SONS, LTD. (212,573).—Private company. Registered March 20. Capital, £24,000. Objects : To acquire the business of a timber merchant carried on by R. H. Dolling at Lansdowne Mews, Guilford Street, W.C. Directors : R. H. Dolling, "Abergeldie," Fourth Avenue, Frinton-on-Sea ; A. G. Morrish, "Caversham," Grange Road, Sutton, Surrey. Solicitors : Julius White and Bowaters, Stevenage House, 40-44 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. Registered office : Lansdowne Mews, Guilford Street, W.C.1.

A. J. HILL, LTD. (212,591).—Private company. Registered March 22. Capital, £3,000. Objects : To carry on the business of builders and contractors, etc. Provisional directors : A. E. Quaife, Hazel Street Farm, Horsmonden, Kent ; A. J. Hill, Kingsbury Works, Kingsbury Road, Kingsbury, N.W.9. Solicitors : L. F. Callingham, 1 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. Registered office : Kingsbury Works, Kingsbury Road, Kingsbury, N.W.

HOLMES BUILDING COMPANY, LTD. (14,067).—Private company. Registered in Edinburgh March 23. Capital, £2,420. Objects : To carry on the business of builders and contractors, etc. Directors : T. P. Nathaniel, Millbank Cottage, Uphall ; J. Williamson, 50 North Bridge Street, Bathgate. Registered office : 43 York Place, Edinburgh.

W. A. COX (EVESHAM), LTD. (212,645).—Private company. Registered March 23. Capital, £3,000. Objects : To carry on the business of builders, contractors, etc. Directors : W. A. Cox, The Abbey, Evesham ; L. C. Cox, Highfield, Greenhill, Evesham. Solicitors : Byrch, Cox and Sons, Evesham. Registered office : The Abbey Gate, Evesham.

JOHN HIGHGATE & CO., LTD. (14,065).—Private company. Registered in Edinburgh March 23. Capital, £25,000. Objects : To carry on the business of timber merchants, importers and brokers, etc. Directors : H. G. Highgate, Westfield, Paisley ; J. Young, 65 Macfarlane Street, Paisley ; W. Shanks, junr., Tilden, Paisley. Registered office : 28 Macdowall Street, Paisley.

MARSHALL & GRAY, LTD. (212,659).—Private company. Registered March 24. Capital, £6,000. Objects : To acquire the business of a brick and tile manufacturer now carried on by S. M. Whitaker at Yeadon, near Leeds. Directors : S. M. Whitaker and Alice M. Whitaker, of Highfield, Horsforth, Leeds. Solicitor : F. J. F. Curtis, 41 Park Square, Leeds. Registered office : The Brickworks, Milner Road, Yeadon, near Leeds.

Mortgages and Charges

ESSINGTON BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.—Charge dated March 3, 1926, to secure £8,000, charged on land with messuages etc., at Featherstone, Staffs. Holders : Wolverhampton and District Permanent Building Society.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING ASSOCIATION, LTD.—Mortgage on freehold land and buildings in Blidworth, Notts, and the company's undertaking and property, dated March 3, 1926, to secure £16,985, and further advances not exceeding therewith £58,285. Holder : H. G. H. Barnes, Public Works Loan Office, Old Jewry, E.C.

ADAMS PICT FIRE BRICK CO., LTD.—Mortgage dated March 5, 1926, to secure £9,500, charged on certain land and buildings, etc., at Swalwell, Durham. Holder : H. Eskdale, Swalwell, Durham.

Satisfactions

S. OAKE & CO., LTD.—Satisfaction in full on March 9, 1926, of mortgage debenture dated December 22, 1922, securing £4,000.

NORMANBY ESTATE CO., LTD.—Satisfaction to the extent of £15,000 on December 1, 1925, of debenture dated November 27, 1919, securing £225,000.

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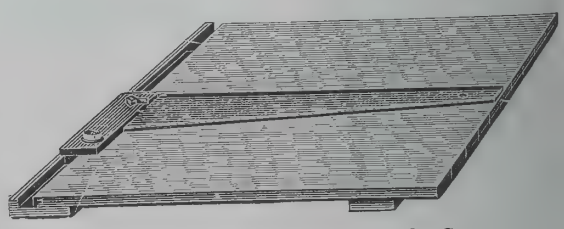
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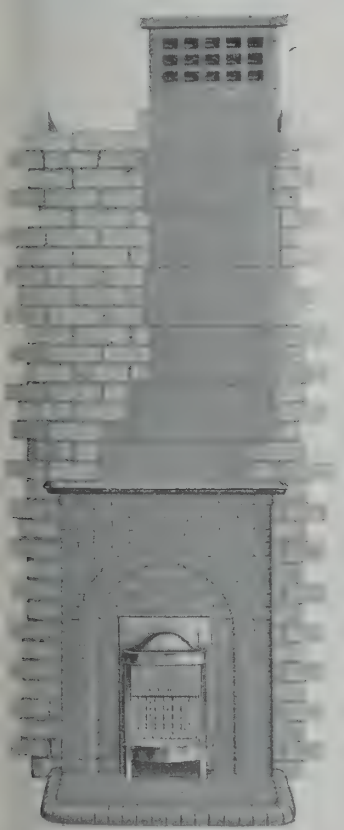
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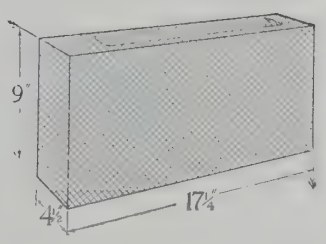
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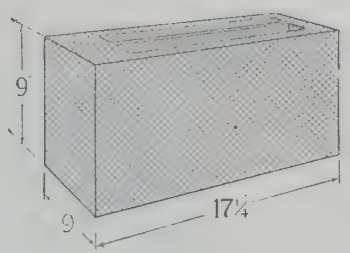
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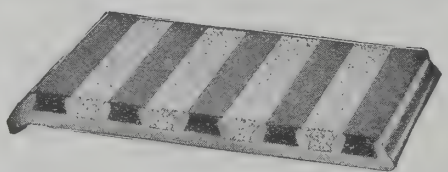
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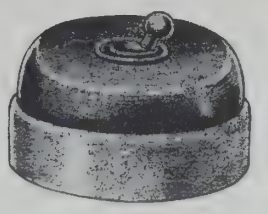
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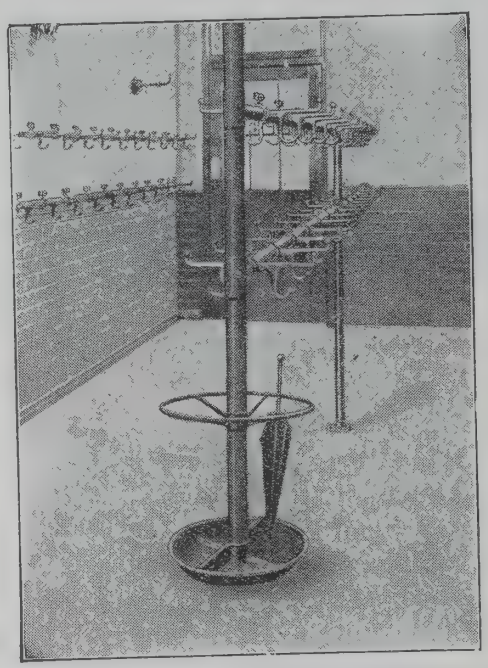
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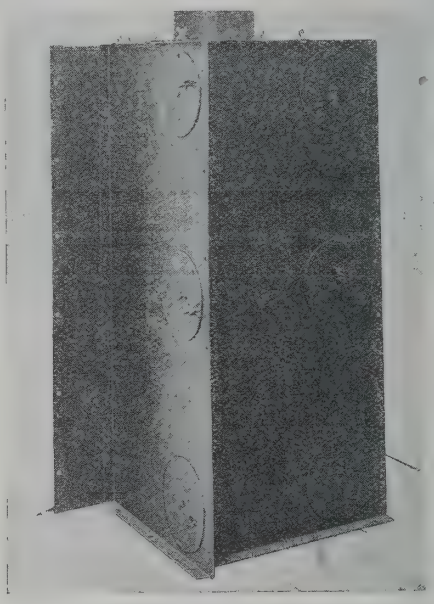
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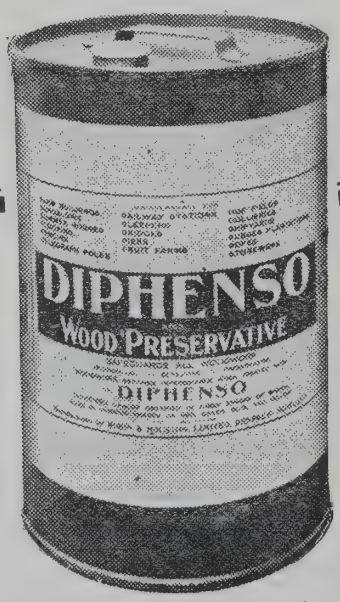
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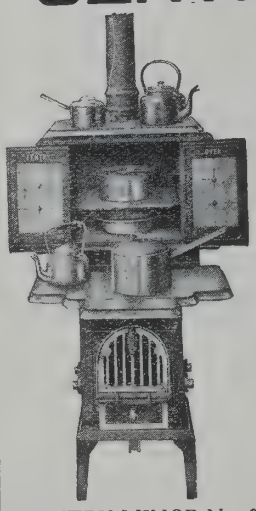
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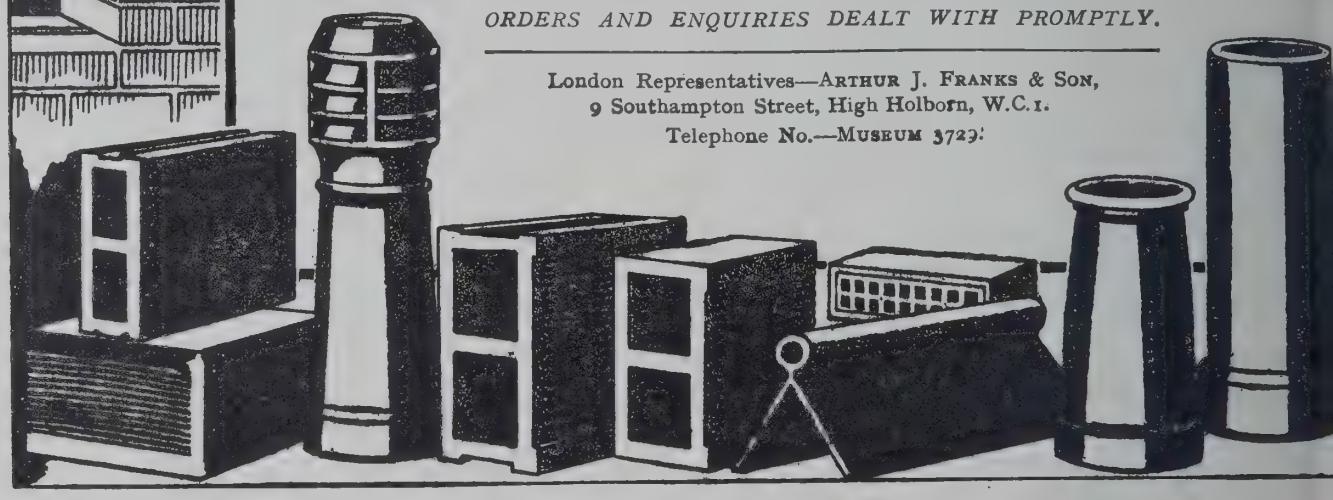
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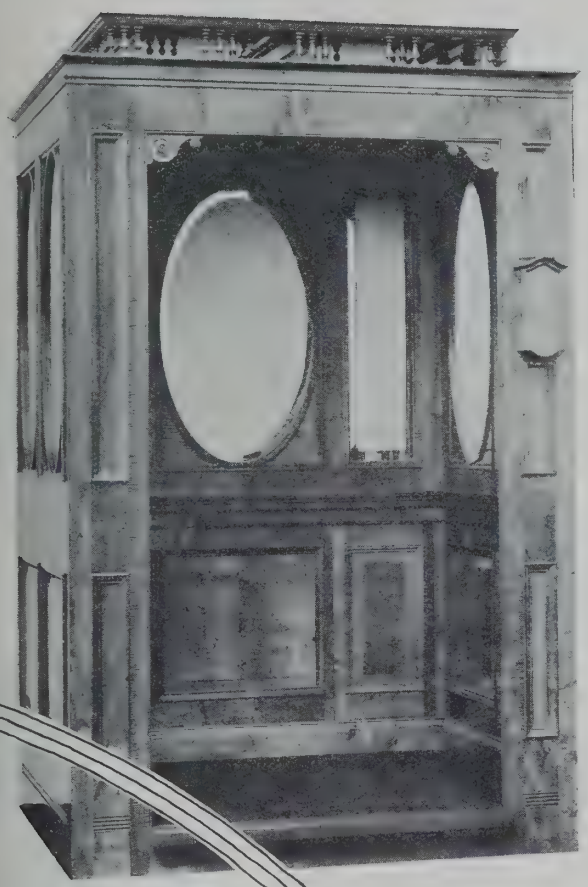


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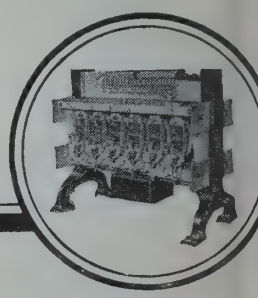
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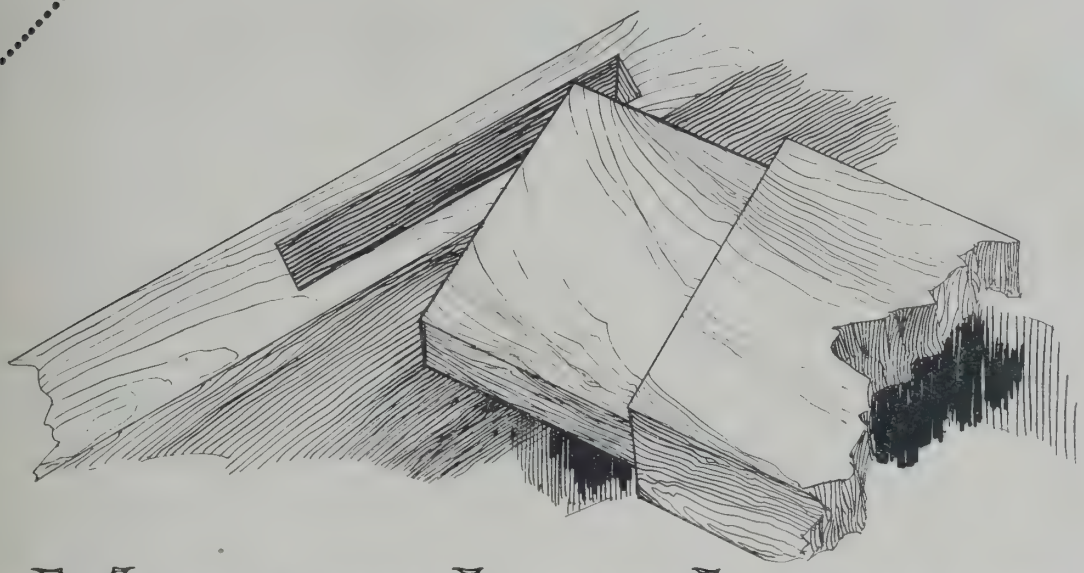
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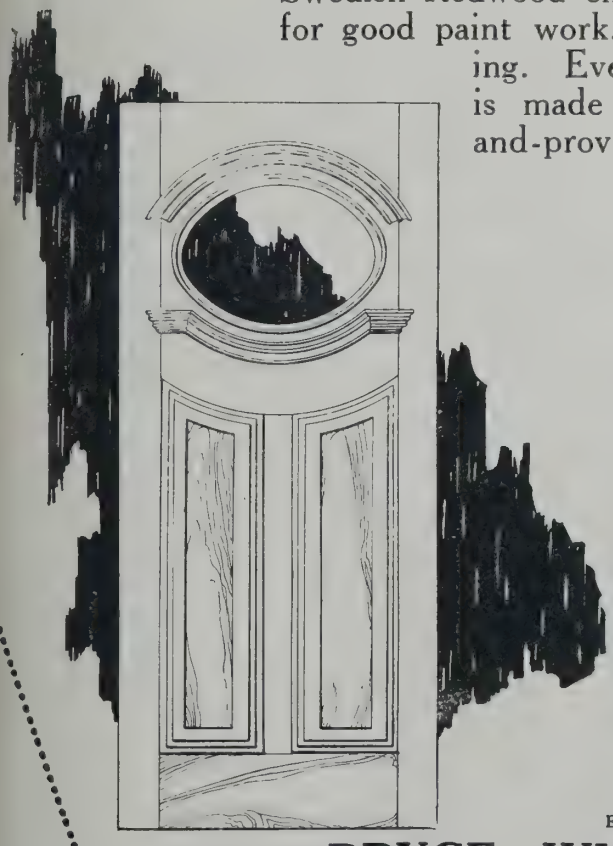
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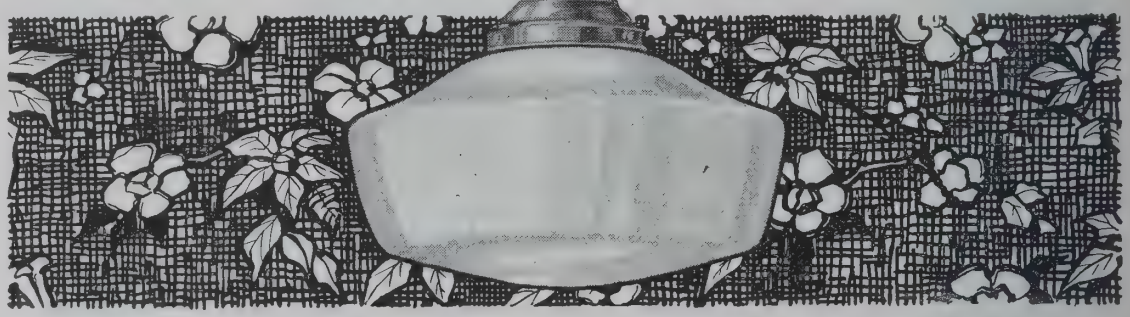
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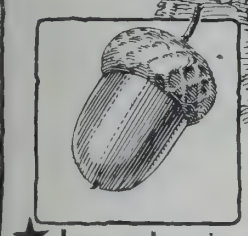
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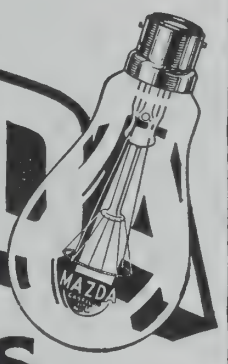
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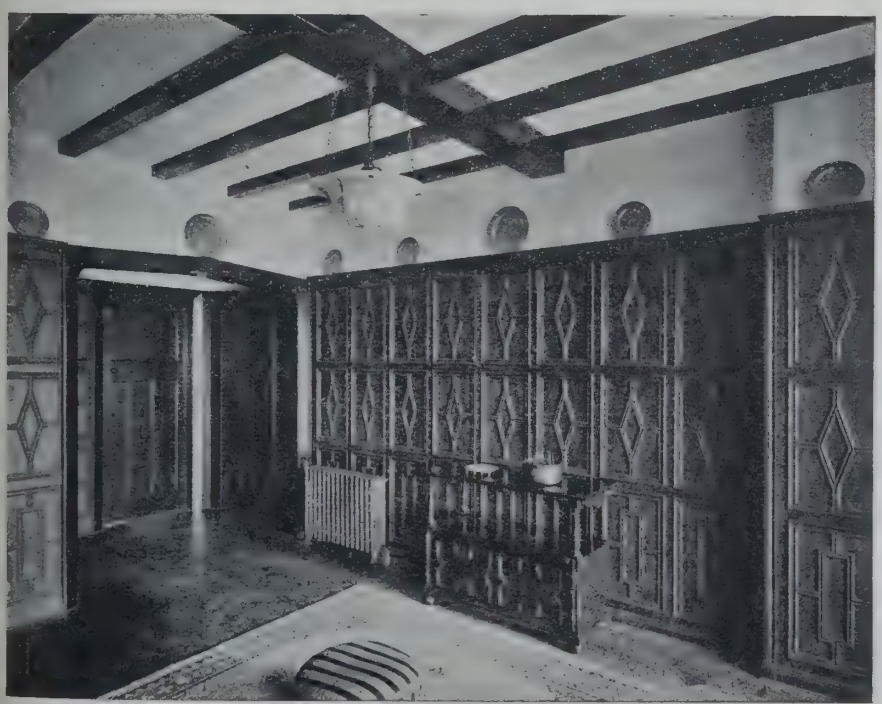
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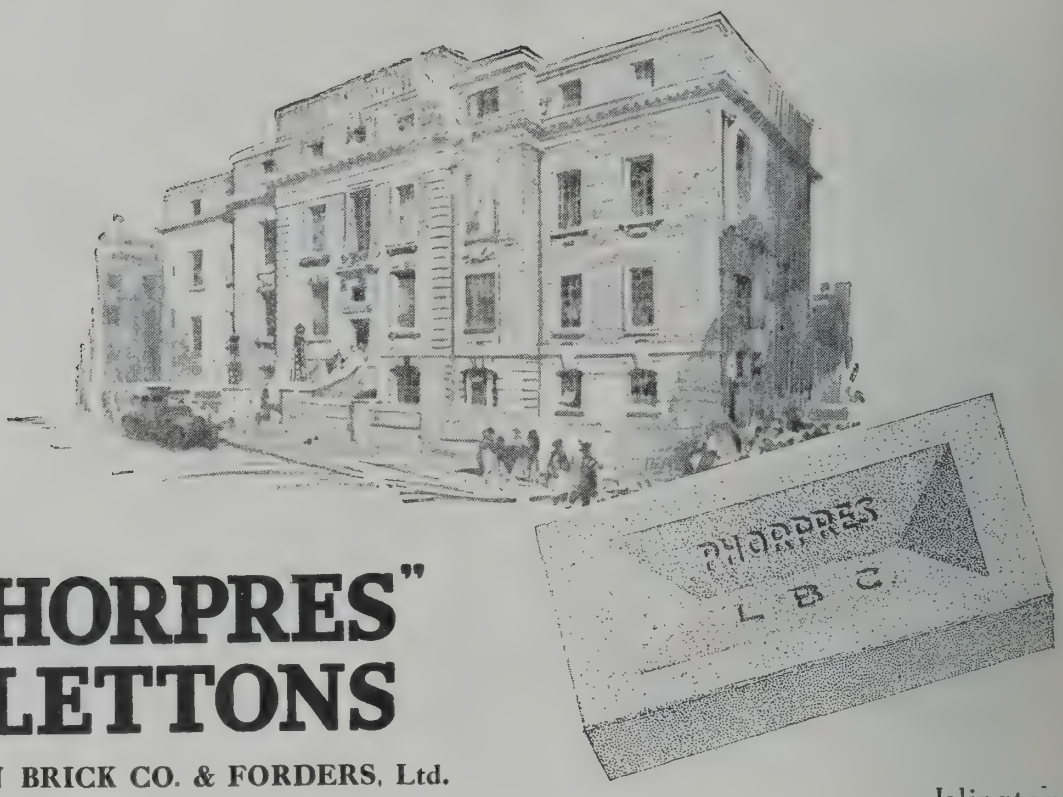
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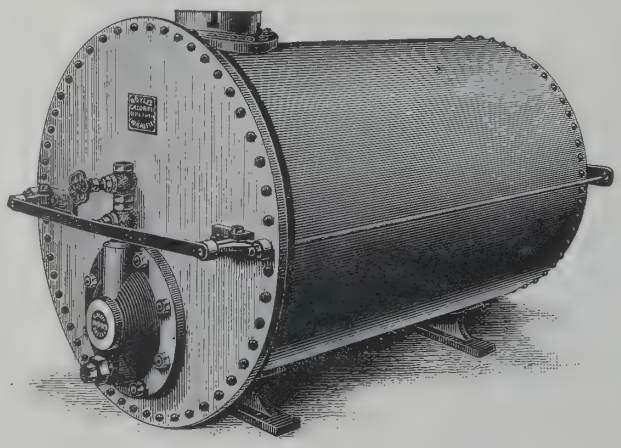
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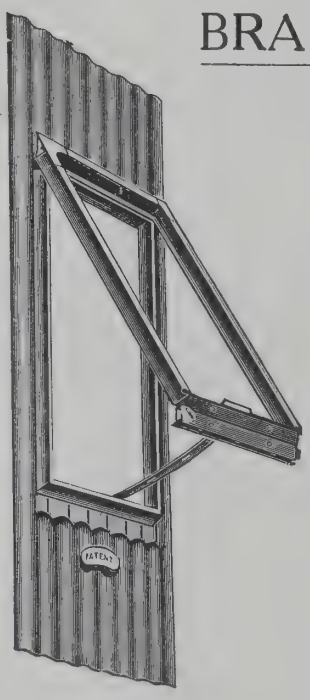
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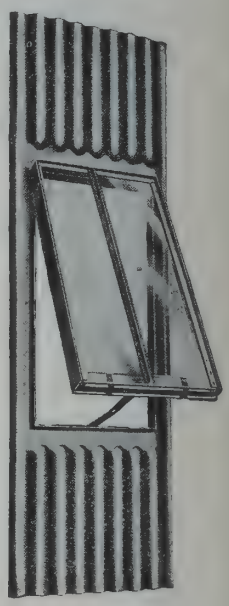
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Architect:
Sir E. L. Lutyens, R.A.

Steelwork Manufactured and Erected by
Redpath, Brown & Co. Ltd.

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REGISTERED OFFICES: 2 St. Andrew Square, EDINBURGH.

CURRENT LONDON PRICES.

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These Prices apply to a New Building, costing from £1,000 upwards, and easy of access. They hold 10 per cent. in excess of the actual prime cost, without Establishment Charges.

PRELIMINARIES.

Allow for General Foreman, according to nature of contract, for duration of contract	From £5 10s. per week
Allow for Workmen's Compensation and Public Health Acts over whole amount of general building contract	1%
Allow for insurance against fire, ditto	¼%
Allow for water, ditto	¼%
Allow for District Surveyor's Fees	
For a new building 400 square feet in area and two storeys high	45/0
Add for every additional 100 feet in area	3/9
Add for every additional storey in height	7/6
Add for inspection of fire exits, &c., under Amendment Act, 1905—the greater of these alternatives	½th of the above fees or £1 1s.
Allow for supervision of plastering	7/6
Allow for filling in trenches within three feet of a building	7/6
Allow for licences in respect of hoardings, &c., within the City of London, as Regulations	*say* £10
Ditto, for licences from Borough Councils	*say* £1
Allow for mess and material sheds, offices, &c.	from £50

	Per Foot Run
Hoarding complete	5/0
Planked gangway with handrail complete	4/0
Proper gantry complete	40/0
Sleeper roadways	8/0

	Per Foot Cube
Needling, strutting or shoring, including all labours and use and waste in erection and removal	5/0

DEMOLITION	Per Ft. Super reduced: In small quantities	In considerable quantities
Pull down brickwork	6*d.*	2*d.*
Add, if in *very* small quantities not exceeding 21 ft.	3*d.*	
Add for filling baskets with *debris* and running same out to carts	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
Add if *debris* has to be raised or lowered to ground level	2*d.*	Usually dropped
Add for cartage when same costs 4/6 per 1½ yard load	2½*d.*	2½*d.*
Clean and stack old bricks	20/0 per thousand	
Hack off old plaster	1/0 per sq. yd.	

EXCAVATOR, CONCRETOR AND DRAINS.

	Per Yard Cube: 5 ft. deep	5 ft. to 10 ft. deep	Add if in trench
Excavate in common soil, wheel, fill carts and cart away	9/6	11/0	9*d.*
Planking and strutting	4*d.* per foot super.		
Planking, strutting and shoring	1/0 „	„	

	1 to 6	1. 2. 4.	Hoisting
Portland cement and ballast	30/0	40/0	2/6
Concrete in foundations			
Add if in ground floors	2/0	2/10	2/6
Add if in beams or lintels	3/0	4/0	2/6

	Earthenware: 4 in.	6 in.	Iron: 4 in.	6 in.
Tested stoneware drains jointed in cement or standard iron drains jointed in lead, per foot run	1/8	2/6	2/7	3/11
Extra only for bends, each	2/6	3/6	11/6	20/0
Ditto, for junctions, each	3/0	4/3	19/0	35/0
Gullies, including concrete surround and iron grating, each	15/0	17/6	35/0	50/0

BRICKWORK (Exclusive of Pointing).

	Per Rod Reduced: Flettons	Stocks	Blues
Built in 1 to 3 lime mortar	634/-	813/-	1119/-
„ „ cement mortar	660/-	839/-	1145/-

Damp course	Per Foot Super: Horizontal	Vertical
Two courses of slates in cement	10*d.*	1/3
½-in. asphalte	9*d.*	1/0

Facings	Per Foot Super: Flemish bond	English bond
Allow for every 5*s.* additional cost of the facing bricks over the common brick basis	½*d.*	½*d.* plus 10%
Pointing (exclusive of scaffolding)		Per Ft. Super
Weather joint in cement		2½*d.*
Flat joint in cement (struck) and lime whiting		1½*d.*

ARCHES.

Extra over common brickwork	Per Ft. Super.
In half-brick rings of bricks of same class as common brickwork	1/0
Add if of superior bricks for every 7/6 per thousand additional cost	1*d.*
In rubbed and gauged arches with fine joints	6/0
Quoins, angles, copings and sills of superior bricks	**Per Ft. Run**
Allow for every 5*s.* per thousand additional cost of bricks over the common basis price	½*d.* plus 10%
Double-tile creasing and cement fillets and pointing to 9-in. wall	1/2

PAVIOR.

	Per Yard Super.: 1in.	1½in.	1¾in.	2in.	3in.
Cement and sand	3/0	3/5	3/10	4/8	—
Granolithic	4/2	4/9	5/3	6/4	—
Asphalte	7/0	—	—	—	—
Tarmac	—	—	—	4/8	6/6

MASON.

	Per Foot Cube: Templates	Thresholds	Sills
York stone and all labours and mortar in hoisting and fixing	12/6	16/6	22/6
	Stairs		
Artificial stone	9/0	8/0	11/0
			To Elevation generally
Portland stone and all labours of usual character			19/6
Bath stone ditto			10/6

CARPENTER.

Flat boarded centering, per yard super.	5/0
Centreing to beams, per yard super.	7/6
Centres to arches, per foot super.	2/0

	Plates	Floor	Roofs.	Trusses
Fir framed in carpenter's work per ft. cube	4/0	6/0	5/10	8/9

At per square	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal close boarding	31/0	38/0	48/0
Battening for slates	10/0	11/0	12/0
Roofing felt lapped and laid	12/0 to 20/0		
Gutter boards and bearers per foot super	1/0		

JOINER.

Per square	¾in.	1¼in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal plain-edged flooring	—	33/0	40/0	50/0
Deal tongued and grooved flooring	—	37/0	45/0	56/0
Deal matching	36/0	43/0	46/6	58/6

	1¼in.	2in.
Sashes, per foot super.		
Deal moulded sashes, divided in squares	1/10	2/0

Windows, per foot super.	Very small	Small.	Normal	Large
Deal cased frames, 1in. linings, 1¼ in. pulley styles, 2 in. sashes in squares, oak sill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights	11/0	5/0	3/6	3/0

Doors, per foot super.	1¼ in.: 2 Panel	4 Panel	2 in.: 4 Panel	6 Panel
Square frame both sides doors	2/0	2/3	2/5	2/8
Add for each side moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*
Add for each side bead butt	4*d.*	4*d.*	4½*d.*	5*d.*

Doors of hardwood, such as oak or mahogany, will cost three times as much exclusive of polishing.

Staircase.	
1¼ Deal tread, 1 in. riser, fixed complete per foot super.	2/6
2 in. Deal strings, per foot super.	2/0
Housing steps to strings, each	9*d.*

	Per Foot Cube: Very Small	Small	Large
Mahogany French-polished handrail	87/0	69/0	53/0
Add if ramped	120/0	100/0	80/0
Add if wreathed	240/0	200/0	160/0

	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal balusters, housed each end, each	1/3	1/5

	3 by 3	3½ by 3½	4 by 4
Deal newels, per foot run	1/2	1/6	1/9

Deal Super. Sundries	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal shelves or divisions	1/0	1/2	1/4
Deal shelves cross-tongued	1/2	1/4	1/6
Shelves, in oak or mahogany—3 times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			
Deal skirtings, moulded and backings and grounds	1/4	1/6	1/8
Deal jamb linings, rebated and framed and backings	1/5	1/7	1/9
Skirtings and linings, in oak or mahogany—2½ times value of deal, exclusive of polishing.			

	Sectional Area: 1in.	2in.	4in.	6in.	9 in.	12in.	14in.	16in.
Fillets, rails and frames. Per foot run								
Deal, wrot and fixed	2*d.*	3*d.*	4½*d.*	5½*d.*	8*d.*	10½*d.*	11½*d.*	1/8½
Deal, wrot, fixed and moulded	2½*d.*	3½*d.*	5*d.*	6½*d.*	9*d.*	11½*d.*	1/0½	1/2½
Deal, wrot, moulded, rebated, framed and fixed	—	—	6½*d.*	8*d.*	10*d.*	1/0½	1/1½	1/2½

Fillets, mouldings and frames in oak or mahogany will cost 3 times their value in deal, exclusive of polishing.

CIRCULAR WORK: Add to the price of similar straight work one-third for every eighth of an inch rise on a foot chord line.

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at the lowest prices

FIRST-CLASS JOINERY prepared from carefully selected timber seasoned in our own drying sheds.

Doors and Window Frames can be delivered immediately from stock.

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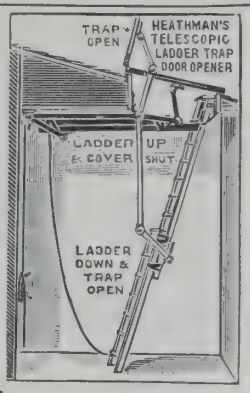
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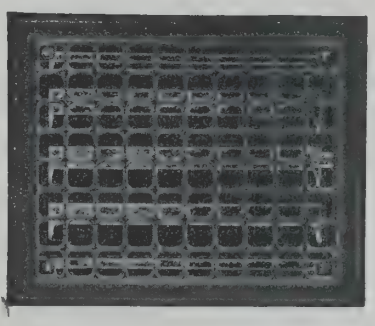
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YEARS of experience in the manufacture of Ventilators made from Wrought Steel have resulted in many and important improvements being effected, chief of which is increased capacity for the free transmission of air.

We have reduced the area of fretwork obstruction and thereby largely increased the size of openings in our Ventilator faces, with added strength.

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31, Bartholomew Close, LONDON, E.C.1

CURRENT LONDON PRICES—*Continued.*

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JOINER—*Continued.*

	Groove or Bead	Staff Bead or Nosing	Moulding per lin. Girth	Rounded Heel or Hollow or Plugging
	Per Foot Run			
Labour only to	½*d.*	1*d.*	½*d.*	2*d.*

	Barrel Bolts	Flush Bolts	Sash Fasteners	Locks and Furniture—Rim	Mortice	Cupboard	Casement Stays	Fasteners	Grip Handles	Spring Catches
	Labour and Screws only Fixing									
	1/0	2/0	1/0	2/0	4/0	1/3	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

PLUMBER.

	Soakers	Flats	Flashings and Gutters
	Per cwt.		
Milled lead and laying	55/0	62/0	65/0

	Copper Nailing	Soldered Angles	Welted Joint	Bossed Ends to Rolls	Cesspools	Soldered Dots
	Per Foot Run			Each		
	4*d.*	2/0	4*d.*	6*d.*	5/6	2/–

	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	3½in.	4in.
	Per Foot Run							
Lead service	1/8	2/3	2/10	3/8	4/0	5/2	—	—
Lead waste	1/1½	1/7	2/–	2/4	2/8½	3/6	—	—
Lead soil	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/4	6/1

	Egg Joints	Branch joints	Indiarubber joints	Stop ends	Bends	Beaded ends	Single tacks	Double tacks	Brass sleeves	Lead traps	Boiler screws	Bib cocks	Stop cocks	Ball cocks	Wire balloons
	Each														
	2/3	2/6	—	9*d.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/2	7/0	9/9	8/–	—
	2/6	2/9	—	1/0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3/9	9/6	12/3	10/0	—
	3/0	3/8	3/0	1/3	2/0	10*d.*	11*d.*	1/2	7/3	8/9	4/10	13/6	17/3	16/6	9*d.*
	3/6	3/6	3/0	1/9	2/0	10*d.*	1/1	1/3	8/8	9/10	6/7	—	30/0	30/0	—
	4/0	4/0	—	2/0	2/6	1/0	1/5	1/4	13/2	12/8	8/3	—	44/0	42/0	—
	6/6	6/6	—	2/6	—	—	2/0	1/8	14/8	22/6	—	—	100/0	92/6	9*d.*
	6/6	7/0	—	—	6/8	8/3	2/3	2/7	3/1	26/1	—	—	—	—	1/3

	Iron (L.C.C.) pipes	Soil, vent, waste and anti-syphon pipes, coated lead caulked joints	Extra for bends	Extra for junctions
			each	each
2in.	Per Foot Run	2/0	7/5	11/11
4in.		3/0	11/2	18/4

GAS AND STEAM PIPES.

	Gas ½in.	Gas ⅜in.	Steam Tubing ½in.	Steam Tubing ¾in.	Steam Tubing 1in.	Steam Tubing 1¼in.	Steam Tubing 1½in.	Steam Tubing 2in.
	Per Foot Run							
Tubes and all fittings fixed with clips complete ..	10*d.*	10½*d.*	1/1	1/4	1/8	2/1	2/5	3/2

PLASTERER.

On Walls and Ceilings	Per Yard Super	Narrow Widths per Foot Super	Rounded Arris	Rounded Angle	Rounded Quirk	Flush or Staff Bead
			Per Foot Run			
Render, float and set in lime and hair .	2/6	0/5	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Stripite	2/9	0/5½	0/2	0/3	0/1½	0/8
Do. do. Portland ..	3/7	0/7	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Do. do. Keene's	4/0	0/8	0/2½	0/3½	0/2	0/9
Sawn lathing	1/5	0/3	—	—	—	—
Metal lathing	1/10	0/3½	—	—	—	—
Screeding in Portland	2/1	0/4½	—	—	—	—

	Per Foot Run	Per lin. Girth	Mitres	Stop Ends
Moulding in plaster		0/2	Equal to Value of 1 foot of moulding	Equal to ⅓rd of a foot of moulding
Do. do. Portland ..		0/3		
Do. do. fibrous		0/3		

Partitions	2in.	2½in.	3in.
	Per Yard Super		
Concrete slab partition fixed ready for plastering ..	5/0	5/6	6/0

GLAZING.

	Up to 10ft.	From 25 to 50ft.	From 50 to 100ft.
	Per Foot Super.		
Ordinary plate glass glazed	4/4	4/9	5/1

Sheet Glass, glazed complete, per foot super.

Sheet Glass 21oz.	Sheet Glass 15oz.	Figured Rolled	¼in. Rolled	Cast Glass ⅜in.	Cast Glass ½in.	¼in. Wired Cast Glass	Metal bar Patent Glazing
0/8½	0/7½	0/11½	0/9	0/10	0/10½	1/1½	2/2

SLATER AND TILER.

ROOFING	Per Square Countess	Per Square Ladies
Welsh slating laid to a 2½in. lap with two composition nails to each slate	80/0	72/0
Add for every ¼ in. additional lap	2/3	3/7
Add for copper nails	2/3	3/4
Best selected green Westmorland slates laid to a 3in. lap, with copper nails	110/0	
Asbestos slates laid to a 3in. lap, with compo. nails	41/0	
Asbestos corrugated roofing with galv. screws and limpet washers ..	60/0	
Plain red roof tiling 4in. gauge, each tile in every fourth course nailed with two galv. iron nails	70/–	
Add for vertical work	2/6	
Add for circular on face in elevation	25%	
Add for circular on plan, according to radius	40%	
Add for circular on face in elevation and also on plan according to radius	66⅔%	

	Per Foot Run
Cuttings—Eaves	Equal 1 foot super.
Edges and abutments	Equal ½ foot super.
Ridge tiling	2/0
Fixing soakers	7*d.* per dozen

SMITH AND FOUNDER.

	Up to 1st Floor	Above 1st Floor
	Per Cwt.	
Rolled steel joists	15/6	17/6
Compound girders	18/6	20/6
Stanchions	20/6	22/6
Cast-iron columns	16/6	18/6

	Light	Medium	Heavy
	Per Cwt.		
Steel roof trusses	32/6	30/0	27/0
Chimney bars	36/–	34/0	32/0
Tie rods and ring bolts	47/6	45/0	42/6
Bolts and nuts	45/0	40/0	35/0
Handrail and balusters	55/0	50/0	48/0
Steel reinforcing bars bent and fixed	22/–	21/6	21/0

Rain water Goods	2in.	3in.	4in.
	Per Foot Run		
Pipes fixed with pipe nails	11*d.*	1/1	1/6
Bends or shoes, each	1/6	2/0	2/9
Junctions, each	2/3	3/0	4/9
	4in.	5in.	6in.
Gutters fixed with brackets	1/2½	1/6	1/10
Outlets and angles	1/9	2/6	3/1
Stop ends	10*d.*	1/0	1/1

PAINTER AND DECORATOR.

Washable Distemper	Wash and Stop	*Once* Distemper	*Twice* Distemper	Stipple
	Per Yard Super.			
In common colours	0/3½	0/5	0/9	0/2
In carmine or ivy green or similar	0/3½	0/5½	0/10	0/2
In scarlet, ivy green, or similar ..	0/3½	0/7	1/1	0/2

If on Moulded Work	If on Enriched Work	If in Party Colours on Small Panels	Medium Panels	Large Panels	If on Narrow Widths
Add per Yard Super. for the following					
100%	300%	0/3	0/2	0/1	0/3

PAINTING.

	Knot, Stop and Prime	Paint Coats 1	2	3	4	Stain	Size	Varnish	Enamel
Plain painting on surface in common colours, per yard super	0/8	0/8½	1/5	2/1	2/8	0/6	0/2	0/9	1/0
Do., on frames each—	0/8	0/8	1/4	2/0	2/6	0/8	0/3	0/10	1/1
Do., on large do., each	0/10	0/10	1/8	2/6	3/2	0/10	0/4	1/1	1/5
Do., on squares, per doz.	0/8	1/0	2/0	2/8	3/4	1/0	0/4	1/3	1/8
Do., on large do., do.	1/0	1/6	3/0	4/0	5/0	1/6	0/6	1/10	2/6
On small pipes or narrow bands, per foot run	0/0½	0/0½	0/1	0/1½	0/1½	0/0½	0/0½	0/0⅝	0/0⅞
On large pipes or do. do.	0/1	0/1	0/2	0/3	0/3½	0/0½	0/0½	0/1½	0/1½

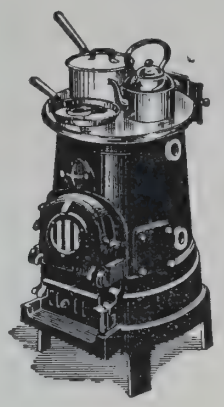
Add to the above prices for the following per yard super :—
On Moulded Work. 20 per cent. On Enriched Work. 150 per cent. In Party Colours. 2*d.* Stippled. 2*d.*

	Wax	French
	Per Foot Super.	
Polishing	6*d.*	1/0

PAPERHANGER.

Hanging only	Lining	Pieces Pattern
	Per	
On walls	1/5	2/2
On stairs	1/10	2/9
On ceilings	1/7	2/5

For HOT WATER
specify a
GLOW-WORM
and put QUALITY
before FIRST COST



It is well to remember that the lowest priced article is not always the cheapest.

An Architect thinking of specifying a Boiler would do well to study the following facts:

1. The "Glow-Worm" uses less fuel than *any* other Boiler, in heating a given quantity of water.
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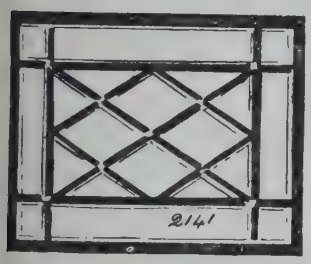
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Variations in Rates of Workmen's Wages since 1914, in London.

CLASS OF WORKMEN AND RATE PAYABLE PER HOUR.

DATE OF VARIATION	MECHANIC	PAINTER	LABOURER	NOTES AS TO RATES PAID TO SPECIAL WORKMEN	
1914–Aug.	11½*d.*	9*d.*	8*d.*	GraniteMason, Fixing Mason, Spindle Machinist Four Cutter, ditto	*Add* 1*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1916–July	1/0½	10*d.*	9*d.*		
1917–Apl. 28	1/1½	11*d.*	10*d.*		
1917–Oct. 20	1/3½	1/0½	11½*d.*		
1918–Jan. 11	1/3½ +12½%	1/0½ +12½%	11½ +12½%	Plumber previous to 26 May 1923 *only*	*Add* ½*d.* to Mechanic's Rate
1918–July 27	1/5 +12½%	1/2½ +12½%	1/1½ +12½%		
1919–Feb. 15	1/9	1/6	1/5	Scaffolders, Timberman, Bender and Fixer of Reinforcement	*Add* 1*d.* to Labourer's Rate
1919–May 3	1/9	1/6	1/5		
1919–Nov. 15	1/11½	1/10½	1/8		
1920–May 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/9		
1920–May 20	2/4	2/3	2/1		
1921–May 16	2/2	2/1	1/11	For working in waterboots or cold storage or artificial atmosphere or from boats	*Add* 1*d.* to workman's class rate
1921–July 1	2/2	2/1	1/10		
1921–Aug. 1	2/1	2/0	1/9		
1921–Sept. 1	2/0½	1/11½	1/7½		
1922–Feb. 1	2/0	1/11	1/7		
1922–April 1	1/10	1/8	1/5		
1922–June 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1923–May 26	1/7½	1/6½	1/2½		
1924–Feb. 1	1/8	1/7	1/3		
1924 Aug. 25	1/8½	1/7½	1/3½		
1924 Oct. 25	1/9½	1/8½	1/4½		

All men working on night gangs, *add* 3*d.* per hour.

Prices of Building Material in London.

	ITEM.	CLASS.	COST.	UNIT.
A	Antisyphonage ..	Pipes, iron, 2" ..	2/11	Per yard
	Asbestos	Sheeting ..	1/8	Ditto
	Ditto	Ditto, corrugated ..	3/4	Ditto
	Aluminium ..	Paint	25/0	Per gallon
			2" ¼"	
B	Ballast	Thames	10/0 12/9	Per yard cube delivered
	Ditto	Pit	10/0 12/9	
			¾" 1" ¼"	
	Ball valves ..	Brass	5/6 7/9	13/4 each
	Brick	Broken	11/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto ..	Hardcore	5/0	
	Bricks	Blue, wirecuts ..	145/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, pressed ..	185/0	
	Ditto	Firebricks	203/0	
	Ditto	Fixing, breeze ..	80/0	
	Ditto	Flettons	53/3	
	Ditto	Reds	110/0	
	Ditto	Rubbers	244/0	
	Ditto	Stocks	98/6	Delivered
	Ditto	White	100/0	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	White glazed .. Stretchers ..	430/0	Per 1,000 F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto, headers ..	420/0	
	Ditto	2nd quality	20/0	Per 1,000 less
	Breeze	Coke	10/6	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Pan	5/6	
C	Cartage	Of Bricks, blue ..	12/6	Per 1,000 from rail to job.
	Ditto	Of ditto, Flettons ..	9/0	
	Ditto	Of ditto, glazed ..	15/0	
	Cement	Keenes, pink	110/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Portland	58/0	
	Ditto	White, ditto	312/0	
	Copper	Nails	1/9	Per lb.
	Ditto	Sheeting	1/6	Ditto
			½" ¾" 1"	
	Cocks	Bib, brass, stamped ..	4/0 6/0 9/0	Each
	Ditto	Stop, brass, stamped	4/6 6/6 10/6	Ditto
D	Drains, stoneware	Pipes and Fittings .. Standard list	—20%	F.O.R. London
	Ditto	Ditto	+10%	Delivered
			4" 6"	
	Drains, iron ..	Pipes	6/0 9/3	Per yard delivered
	Driers	For paint	36/0	Per cwt.
E	Enamel	White, best	25/0	Ditto, per gallon
F	Felt	Roofing	9/10	Delivered, per square
	Fireclay	Stourbridge	2/8	Ditto, per cwt.
			1" 1¼"	
	Flooring	Deal, P.E.	25/0 31/0	Per square delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, G. & T. ..	25/0 31/0	
G	Gas	Tubes, Standard list ..	—60%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto ..	—50%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised ..	—45%	Ditto
	Glass cut to sizes	Plate not exceeding 1 foot sup.	1/4	Per foot super. at Merchant's depot
	Ditto	Ditto 3 ditto ..	2/4	
	Ditto	Ditto 5 ditto ..	3/1	
	Ditto	Ditto 7 ditto ..	3/5	
	Ditto	Ditto 10 ditto ..	3/7	
	Ditto	Ditto 25 ditto ..	3/9	
	Ditto	Ditto 100 ditto ..	4/5	
	Ditto	Sheet, 15 oz. ..	4d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 21 oz. ..	6d.	
	Ditto	Ditto 26 oz. ..	7½d.	
	Ditto	Rough cast ½" ..	6½d.	
	Ditto	Wired, cast	9½d.	
	Ditto	Figured, rolled ..	7½d.	
	Ditto	Flemish or Arctic ..	7½d.	
	Ditto	Lead lights in plain sheet squares	2/0	
	Gold leaf	English	2/9	Per book
	Gold size	Best	12/6	Per gallon
	Granite	Chippings	36/0	Delivered, per yard
	Ditto	Ditto	29/0	Per ton

(Continued on page 28.)



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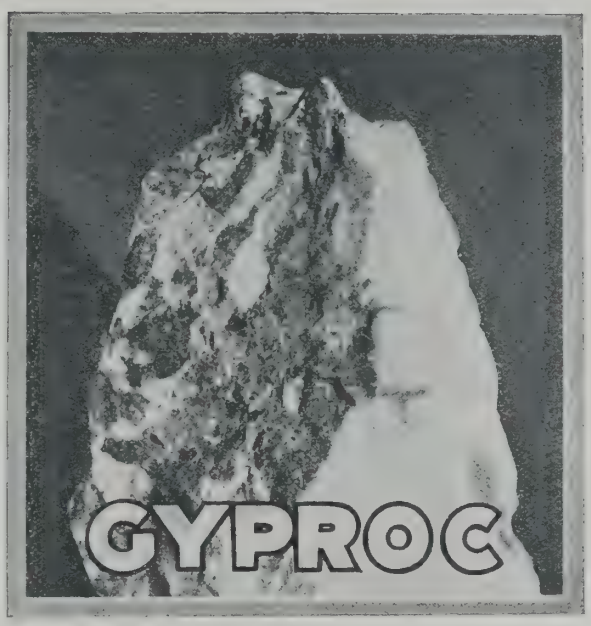
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Prices of Building Material in London—*Continued.*

	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
H	Hire	Horse, cart and man	25/0	Per day
	Ditto	Lorry and driver	60/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Steam roller / Water cart and men	100/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Sacks	3*d.*	Each
	Hot water	Tubes, Standard list	— 55%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	— 45%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	— 38½%	Ditto
J	Joists	Steel, rolled	260/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Wood, soft, 9″×3″	3/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 7″×2½″	2/6	
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, 6″×2″	2/6	
K	Knotting		19/0	Per gallon
L	Lathing	Metal	1/0	Per Yard
	Ditto	Wood, sawn	2/9	Per bundle
	Lead	Sheet	43/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Pipe	43/6	Ditto
	Ditto	Soil	46/6	Ditto
	Ditto	White	57/0	Ditto
	Lime	Grey stone	50/9	Per ton
	Ditto	Blue lias	50/0	Ditto
M	Mahogany	Honduras	17/0	Ft. cube
	Ditto	Cuba	26/-	Ditto
	Matching	Deal, T. G. & B.	⅝″ ¼″ 1″ 16/6 19/0 24/0	Per square delivered
N	Nails	Brads, floor	22/9	Per cwt. delivered
	Ditto	Cut clasp	19/6	
	Ditto	Lath	31/0	
	Ditto	Wire, oval	26/0	
O	Oak	American	14/0	Per foot cube delivered
	Ditto	English	12/0	
	Ditto	European	17/0	
	Ditto	Japanese	15/0	
	Oil	Linseed, boiled	3/8	Per gall.
	Ditto	Ditto, raw	3/5	ditto
P	Paint	Mixed	78/0	Per cwt. d/d
	Partitions	Breeze	2″ 2/0, 3″ 2/10	Per yard sup. d/d
	Plaster	Paris, coarse pink	60/0	Per ton delivered
	Ditto	Sirapite	69/0	
	Ditto	Slabs, ceiling	2/3	Per yard
	Putty	Glazing	16/0	Per cwt.

	Item.	Class.	Cost.	Unit.
R	Rain water	Gutters, O.G.	5″ 2/3, 6″ 2/9, 3″ 2/4½, 4″ 3/3	Per yard d/d
	Ditto	Pipes, round		
	Roofing, iron	Corrugated, galvd.	21/0	Per cwt.
S	Sand	Ordinar	13/0	Per yard cube d/d
	Ditto	Washed	14/0	
			No. 8, No. 10	
	Sash	Lines, flax	3/8, 4/6	Per knot
	Ditto	Weights, iron	12/0	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, lead	40/0	Ditto
	Size	Best	5/6	Per ſkn.
	Slates	20″×10″, Welsh	457/6	Per 1,000
	Ditto	14″×9″, ditto	230/0	Ditto
	Soil pipes	L.C.C., iron, 4″	5/0	Per yard
	Solder	Plumbers'	1/0	Per lb.
	Steam	Tubes, Standard list	—50%	Delivered
	Ditto	Fittings, ditto	—40%	Ditto
	Ditto	Tubes, galvanised	—32½%	Ditto
	Steel	Angles	14/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Bolts	36/0	Ditto
	Ditto	Joist	12/6	Ditto
	Ditto	Stanchions	17/0	Ditto
	Stone	Bath	3/8	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Portland	5/3	
	Ditto	York	6/8	
T	Tar	Stockholm	1/0	Per gallon
	Teak	Eng.	10/0	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Moulmein	14/0	
	Terebine		9/0	Per gallon
			2″ 4″	
	Thimbles	Brass, Plumbers'	2/0 3/8	Each
	Tiles	Plain, roofing	120/-	Per 1,000
	Ditto	6″×6″, white glazed	12/6	Per yard
	Timber	Deal, joinery	5/9	Per foot cube d/d
	Ditto	Ditto, Carpenters'	2/6 to 3/0	
	Ditto	Slating battens	2/6	Per 100 feet
			1½″ 2″	
	Traps	Cast, lead, S	3/0 4/3	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, P	2/4 3/5	Ditto
	Turpentine		5/8	Per gallon
U	Unions	Plumbers'	½″ 1/2, ¾″ 1/6, 1″ 2/3	Each
V			½″ ¾″ 1″	
	Valves	Ball	4/6 6/3 12/0	Each
	Varnish	Hard, oak	15/0	Per gallon
	Ditto	Copal	17/-	Ditto
	Ditto	Flat	16/0	Ditto
W	Whiting	Gilders'	3/0	Per cwt.
	Wire	Guards, galvd.	2/6	Per foot super
			2″ 4″	
	Ditto	Balloon, ditto, ditto	5d. 6d.	Each
	Ditto	Ditto, ditto, copper	1/0 1/4	Ditto
Z	Zinc, V.M.	Sheeting	44/6	Per cwt.
	Ditto	Ditto, perforated	4d.	Per foot super



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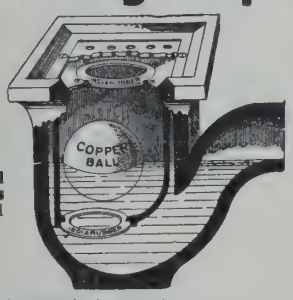
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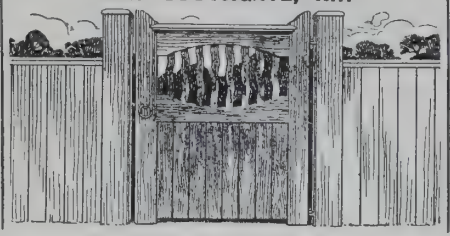
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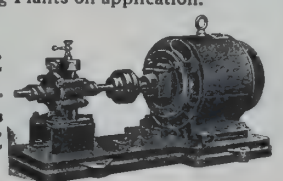
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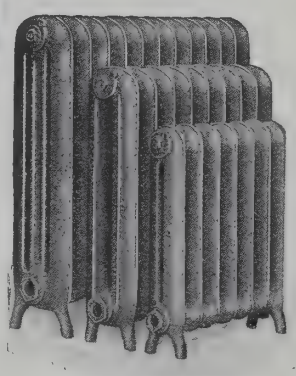
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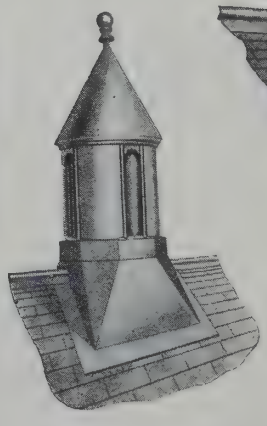


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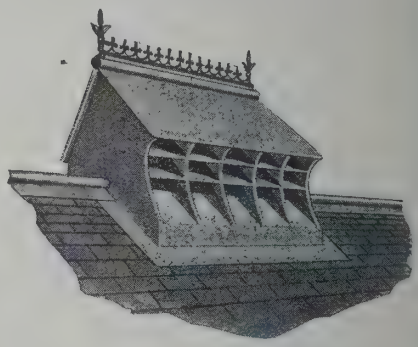
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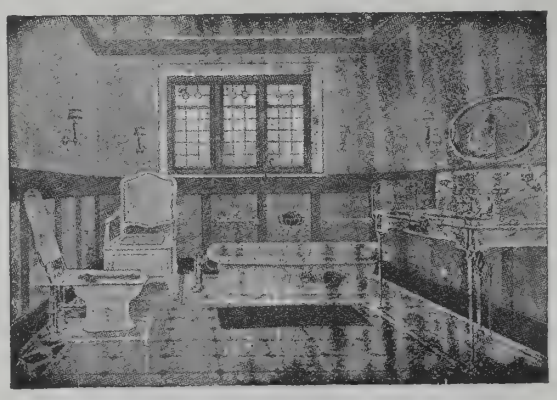
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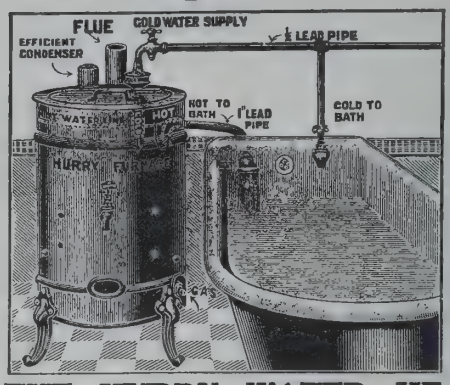
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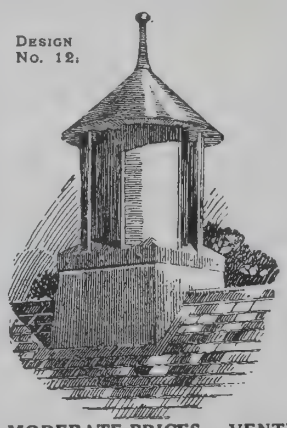
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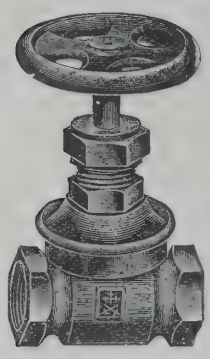
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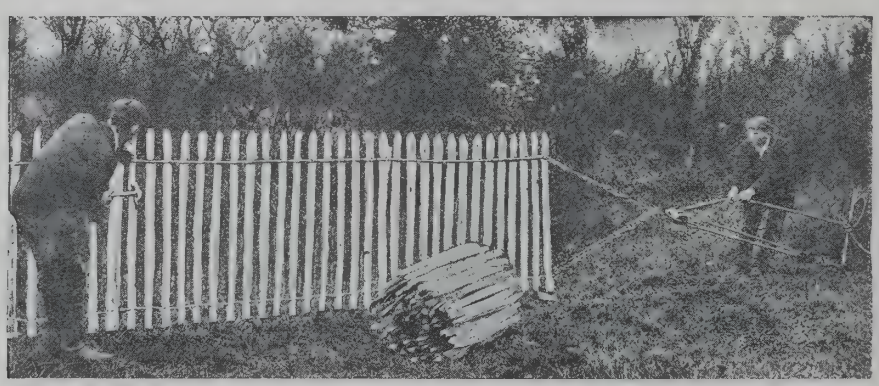
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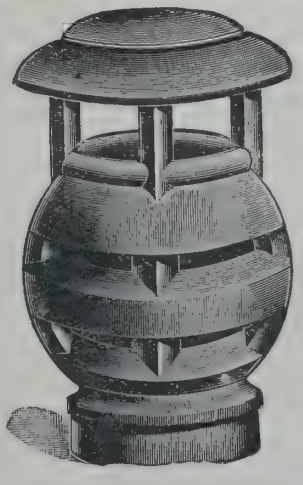
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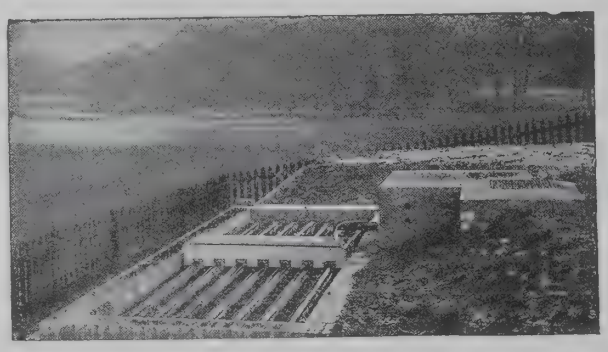
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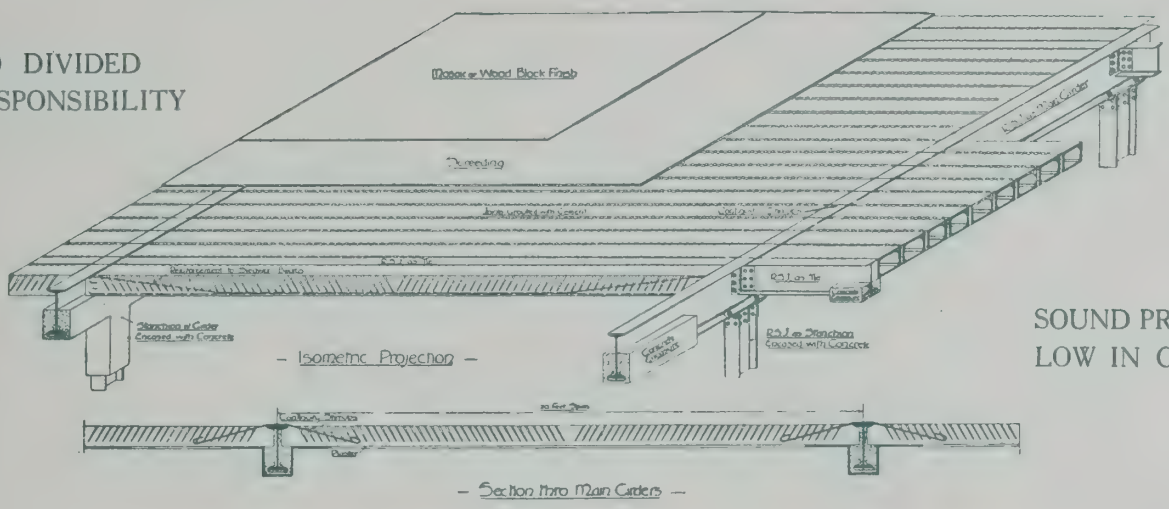
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